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Oxford Historical Society v. 61
Enactments in Parliament

specially concerning the
Universities of Oxford and Cambridge
the Colleges and Halls therein and
the Colleges of Winchester
Eton & Westminster

EDITED BY

LIONEL LANCELOT SHADWELL

M.A. OF NEW COLLEGE OXFORD

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

IN FOUR VOLUMES

V. 4

Volume IV

32 & 33 Victoria—1 & 2 George V
With Appendices

OXFORD: AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
FOR THE OXFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MDCCCCXII

Oxford Historical Society

VOL. LXI.

1858055

Enactments in Parliament

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OXFORD: HORACE HART, M.A.
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

ENACTMENTS IN PARLIAMENT

32 & 33 VICT. CHAP. 20.

An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Statutes made by the Convocation of the University of Oxford.¹ [24th June 1869.] A. D. 1869.

30012 P.C. 100
WHEREAS by an Act passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter eighty-one, it was, amongst other things, enacted, that every Statute framed by the Hebdomadal Council of the said University should be promulgated in Congregation, and should also be proposed there for acceptance or rejection, and should, if accepted by Congregation, be afterwards submitted to Convocation for final adoption or rejection as a Statute of the University²:

And whereas since the passing of the said Act a practice has prevailed in the said University of dividing Statutes about to be proposed or submitted into separate portions, in order that the separate portions might be put successively to the vote:

And whereas doubts have arisen whether the aforesaid practice was authorized by the provisions of the said Act, and whether Statutes which were so divided have been regularly made, and are now valid as Statutes of the University, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, which cannot be done without the authority of Parliament:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,

¹ For short title of this Act, 'The Oxford University Statutes Act, 1869,' see 40 & 41 Vict. c. 48. s. 1 and Schedule (*infra*).

² 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81. ss. 17-19 (*supra*).

A. D. 1869. by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

No Statute to be deemed to be invalid by reason only of any irregularity in the mode of proposing same in Congregation.

1. No Statute which heretofore and since the passing of the aforesaid Act has been submitted to and finally adopted by the Convocation of the University of Oxford shall be deemed to be or to have been invalid as a Statute of the University by reason only of any irregularity in the mode of proposing the same in Congregation, or otherwise in the making thereof ; and every such Statute shall be deemed to be and to have been valid to the same extent (but not further or otherwise) as if it had been regularly made pursuant to the provisions of the same Act.

32 & 33 VICT. CHAP. 24.

An Act to repeal certain enactments relating to Newspapers, Pamphlets, and other Publications, and to Printers, Typefounders, and Reading Rooms.
[12th July 1869.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Acts and parts of Acts in first schedule repealed, except as in second schedule.

1. The Acts and parts of Acts described in the first schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, but the provisions of the said Acts which are set out in the second schedule to this Act shall continue in force in the same manner as if they were enacted in the body of this Act ; and this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, and all such remedies and proceedings may be had and continued in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

Short title. 2. This Act may be cited as The Newspapers, Printers, and Reading Rooms Repeal Act, 1869.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

A. D. 1869.

Date of Act.	Title of Act, and part repealed.
36 Geo. 3. c. 8. ¹	An Act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies.
39 Geo. 3. c. 79. ² in part.	An Act for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices
2 & 3 Vict. c. 12. ³	An Act to amend an Act of the thirty-ninth year of King George the Third, for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for preventing treasonable and seditious practices, and to put an end to certain proceedings now pending under the said Act.

[The provisions set out in the second schedule include sections 2, 3, and 4 of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12 (*supra*) with slight and immaterial verbal alterations.]

32 & 33 VICT. CHAP. 27.

An Act to amend the law for licensing Beerhouses, and to make certain alterations with respect to the Sale by retail of Beer, Cider, and Wine.⁴

[12th July 1869.]

[This Act, 'The Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869,' required a Justices' certificate or licence as a condition for the granting of Excise licences for Beerhouses under 11 Geo.

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

³ *Supra.*

⁴ By s. 22 this Act was to be in force for two years and to the end of the then next session of Parliament; it was continued for a like term by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 29. s. 17; and 35 & 36 Vict. c. 94. s. 75 (*infra*) repealed s. 22, thus making the Act perpetual.

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A. D. 1869.

4 & 1 Will. 4. c. 64 (*supra*) or for Wine licences for Refreshment Houses under 23 & 24 Vict. c. 27 (*supra*).]

20. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect—

Nothing to
affect privi-
leges and
rights here-
in named.

(1.) The privileges heretofore enjoyed by any university in England, or the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the same, or their successors¹:

.

32 & 33 VICT. CHAP. 56.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Endowed Schools and other Educational Endowments in England, and otherwise to provide for the Advancement of Education. [2d August 1869.]

.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as “The Endowed Schools Act, 1869.”

Definition
of “educa-
tional en-
dowment.”

5. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term “educational endowment” means an endowment or any part of an endowment which, or the income whereof, has been made applicable or is applied for the purposes of education at school of boys and girls or either of them, or of exhibitions tenable at a school or an university or elsewhere, whether the same has been made so applicable by the original instrument of foundation or by any subsequent Act of Parliament, letters patent, decree, scheme, order, instrument, or other authority, and whether it has been made applicable or is applied in the shape—of payment to the governing body of any school or any member thereof, or to any teacher or officer of any school, or to any person bound to teach, or to scholars in any school, or their parents, or—of buildings, houses, or school apparatus for any school, or otherwise howsoever.

¹ As to the right of the Universities with respect to wine licences see 17 Geo. 2. c. 40. s. 11 (*supra*), and as to Cambridge 19 & 20 Vict. c. xvii. ss. 11, 12 (*supra*), as to Oxford 53 & 54 Vict. c. cxxiii. s. 119 (*infra*).

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the war.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Treasury and the progress of the war.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Interior and the progress of the war.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Navy and the progress of the war.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the War and the progress of the war.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Agriculture and the progress of the war.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Commerce and the progress of the war.

8. The eighth part is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Education and the progress of the war.

9. The ninth part is a report from the Secretary of the Public Works, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Public Works and the progress of the war.

10. The tenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Public Lands, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Public Lands and the progress of the war.

8. Nothing in this Act, save as in this Act expressly provided, shall apply—

- (1.) To any school mentioned in section three of the Public Schools Act, 1868,¹ or to the endowment thereof:

A. D. 1869.
Nothing in this Act, except as expressly provided, to apply to certain schools herein named.

14. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the making of any scheme interfering—

- (4.) With the constitution of the governing body of any school or with any exhibition (other than one restricted to any schools, or school or district,) forming part of the foundation of any college in Oxford or Cambridge, unless the college assent to the scheme.

Not to authorize schemes for interfering with modern endowments, cathedral schools, &c.

38. Where a scheme abolishes any restriction which makes any exhibition tenable only at a particular college or hall in any university, and the exhibition is payable out of property held by such college, or by the university in trust for such college or hall, (otherwise than as governing body of a school, or as a bare trustee,) the scheme shall not be approved if not less than two thirds of the governing body of such college or hall dissent therefrom in writing; but in every such case the Committee of Council shall make a special report to Parliament setting out the proposed scheme, and stating the dissent, and the reasons, if any, assigned for it.

Consent of colleges or hall.

32 & 33 VICT. CHAP. 58.

An Act for amending the Public Schools Act, 1868.

[9th August 1869.]

WHEREAS by the Public Schools Act, 1868, power is given to the governing bodies and commissioners therein mentioned in the case of Westminster to establish

31 & 32
Vict.
c. 118.

¹ 31 & 32 Vict. c. 118 (*supra*.)

² *Supra*.

A. D. 1869. a governing body for the school, including boys whether on the foundation or not, either wholly or partially distinct from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster :

And whereas doubts are entertained whether in the case of the schools to which the said Act applies, other than the School of Westminster, the said governing bodies and commissioners have power to establish a governing body for such schools respectively distinct from the existing governing bodies of the said schools :

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Power in case of all schools within the Public Schools Act, 1868, to constitute a distinct governing body for the school.

1. It is hereby declared that the power given by the said Public Schools Act to the said governing bodies and commissioners in the case of Westminster School shall be deemed to have extended and to extend to all the schools to which the said Act applies, and the fifth section of the said Act as from the date of the passing thereof shall be construed as if instead of the words "with power in the case of Westminster to establish a governing body for the school, including boys whether on the foundation or not, either wholly or partially distinct from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster," there had been inserted the words, "with power in the case of every school to which this Act applies to establish a governing body for the school, including boys whether on the foundation or not, either wholly or partially distinct from the existing governing body of such school, and all statutes made or to be made in relation to the constitution of the governing body of each of the said schools, shall be valid accordingly."

Governing bodies to be bodies corporate.

2. Any governing body established for any of the schools to which the said Act applies shall, as in the case of Westminster School, be a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold lands, for the purposes of the school for which it is established, without licence of mortmain.

3. The following amendment shall be made; (that is to say,) A. D. 1869.

In section twenty-seven of the said Act the words "a part of" shall be substituted for the words "apart from." Amendment of sec. 27. of recited Act.

4. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Public Schools Act 1869," and shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with the Public Schools Act, 1868. Short title and construction of Act.

32 & 33 VICT. CHAP. 109.

An Act for repealing part of an Act of the first year of the reign of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, intituled "An Act to vest in "the two Universities the presentations of benefices belonging to Papists," and for securing uniformity in the law relating to the residence of spiritual persons upon their benefices, and to the penalties and forfeitures consequent on non-residence. [11th August 1869.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, chapter twenty-six, it was (amongst other things) enacted, that if any person presented or nominated to any benefice with cure as in the same Act is mentioned should be absent from the same above the space of sixty days in any one year, in such case the said benefice should become void¹: 1 W. & M. c. 29.

And whereas by an Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding "of benefices in plurality, and to make better provision for "the residence of the clergy,"² provisions are made for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons upon their bene- 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106.

¹ 1 W. & M. [1 W. & M. Sess. 1., Ruff.] c. 26. s. 2 (*supra*).

² *Supra*.

1870
The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

CH. 109] *Presentation of Benefices belonging* [32 & 33 VICT.
to *Roman Catholics, &c.*

A. D. 1869. fices, and penalties and forfeitures are thereby imposed for non-residence, which Act was amended by an Act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-eight,¹ but the herein-before recited provision contained in the said Act of the first year of the reign of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary was not expressly repealed :

And whereas it is desirable, for the sake of uniformity, that the residence of spiritual persons upon their benefices should in all cases be enforced under the powers of the herein-before mentioned Acts of Her present Majesty, and that such spiritual persons should not be subjected to any penalties or forfeitures in consequence of non-residence, other than the penalties and forfeitures provided by the same Acts :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Repeal of
part of
first recited
Act.

1. So much of the said Act of the first year of the reign of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary as is herein-before recited shall be and the same is hereby repealed ; but so as not to prejudice or affect any right which may have accrued by reason of any avoidance of a benefice under the same section incurred before the passing of this Act.

What pro-
ceedings
may be
taken for
enforcing
residence.

2. From and after the passing of this Act, no proceeding shall be taken against any spiritual person for enforcing the residence of such spiritual person upon his benefice, or by reason of his non-residence on his benefice, except under the powers and provisions contained in the herein-before mentioned Acts of Parliament of the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, and the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-eight,

¹ *Supra.*

32 & 33 VICT.] *Presentation of Benefices belonging* [CH. 109
to Roman Catholics, &c.

or of any Act for the time being in force for amending the same, and no penalty or forfeiture shall be incurred in consequence of the non-residence of any spiritual person upon his benefice, save and except such penalties for non-residence as are provided by the herein-before mentioned Acts of the reign of Her present Majesty, or as shall be provided by any Act for the time being in force for amending the same. A. D. 1869.

32 & 33 VICT. CHAP. cxxii.

An Act for granting further powers to "The Oxford Gaslight and Coke Company."¹

[12th July 1869.]

[This Act, 'The Oxford Gaslight and Coke Company's Act, 1869,' repeals (section 4) 'subject to the provisions of this Act', 58 Geo. 3. c. lxiv (*supra*), but continues the Company thereby incorporated, with enlarged powers.]

34. The auditor shall half-yearly audit the accounts of the Company, and, if he finds the same correct, he shall certify the same; but if in any instance he finds the accounts incorrect in principle or in detail, he shall require the Company to correct the same in such manner as he thinks right, and a dividend shall not in any case be declared until the accounts are certified by the auditor, and the accounts as certified shall be laid before the vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, the mayor of the city of Oxford, the clerk of the Oxford local board, and the clerk of the peace for the city of Oxford. Periodical audit.

84. Saving always to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, and to all persons matriculated therein or being members thereof, their rights and privileges of civil and criminal judicature and trial in the courts Saving the rights of the chancellor, masters, and scholars, &c.

¹ Further powers were granted to the Oxford Gaslight and Coke Company by 45 & 46 Vict. c. cxxvii. Section 55 of the amending Act is *verbatim* the same as s. 84 of this Act.

A. D. 1869. of the said university alone, as the same have been granted by the charters of the said university and confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament, and saving always to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said university and their successors, the several bodies politic, corporate, collegiate, or sole of the said university and their successors, their respective rights, privileges, and franchises.

33 & 34 VICT. CHAP. 75.

A. D. 1870. An Act to provide for public Elementary Education in England and Wales. [9th August 1870.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say,)

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Elementary Education Act, 1870."

School districts, &c. in schedule. 4. For the purposes of this Act the respective districts, boards, rates, and funds, and authorities described in the first schedule to this Act shall be the school district, the school board, the local rate, and the rating authority.

Provision as to Oxford. 93. In the case of the borough of Oxford, the provisions of this Act relating to boroughs shall be construed as if the local board were therein mentioned instead of the council; if a school board is formed in the borough of Oxford, one third of the school board shall be elected by the University of Oxford, or the colleges and halls therein, in such manner as may be directed by the Education Department by an order made under the power contained in the second schedule to this Act.¹

¹ A regulation was made by the Education Department on the 6th of January, 1871, prescribing the mode of holding the first election of the Oxford School Board, which regulation was confirmed and continued in force by 36 & 37 Vict. c. 86. s. 5 (*infra*).

Art. XXXI (1) of the Oxford Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
The following members of the Faculty of the Division of the Physical Sciences
have signed this statement of opinion in regard to the proposed
amendment to the Constitution of the University of Chicago, which
provides for the election of the President of the University by the
Faculty of the University.

W. B. BOYD, JR.

THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

are of the opinion that the proposed amendment to the
Constitution of the University of Chicago, which provides for the
election of the President of the University by the Faculty of the
University, is in accordance with the best interests of the
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FIRST SCHEDULE.

A. D. 1870.

School District.	School Board.	Local Rate.	Rating Authority.
Boroughs except Oxford.	The school board appointed under this Act.	The borough fund or borough rate.	The council.
District of the local board of Oxford.	The school board appointed under this Act.	Rate leviable by the local board.	The local board.
.

33 & 34 VICT. CHAP. 84.

An Act to amend the Public Schools Act, 1868.

[9th August 1870.]

WHEREAS by the Public Schools Act, 1868, certain powers of making statutes and regulations and of making and proposing schemes are vested in the new governing bodies of the several schools to which the said Act applies:

And whereas it is provided by the said Act that all such powers shall, from and after a day named in the said Act, or such further time as may be determined by Her Majesty by Order in Council, pass to and vest in the Special Commissioners by the said Act appointed, subject as therein mentioned; and it is further provided that the powers conferred on the said Special Commissioners by the said Act shall be in force until such day as in the said Act mentioned, or a further day to which the same may be continued by Her Majesty as therein mentioned:

(*infra*), provides that from and after the 9th of November, 1889, this section and the First Schedule are to be read as referring to the City, the borough fund, or borough rate, and the Corporation, as the School District, the local rate, and the rating authority respectively.

Section 4, this section, and the First Schedule were repealed by 2 Ed. 7. c. 42, School Boards being abolished by that Act.

¹ *Supra*.

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PART II. - PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
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1900

A. D. 1870. And whereas the powers so vested in the new governing bodies of the said schools have been continued by Her Majesty, but will, unless Parliament otherwise provides, on and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, pass to the said Special Commissioners :

And whereas it is expedient to postpone for such further time as is herein-after mentioned the transfer of such powers as aforesaid to the said Special Commissioners, and to continue for a further time the powers of the said Special Commissioners :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Public Schools Act, 1870."

Extension of powers of new governing bodies. 2. All powers by the Public Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, vested in the new governing bodies of the several schools to which the said Public Schools Act applies, shall continue vested in such new governing bodies respectively until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and from and after the said thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and not before, shall pass to and vest in the said Special Commissioners, subject nevertheless as in the said Act mentioned.

Duration of powers of Commissioners. 3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, all powers conferred on the Special Commissioners by the Public Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to continue the same until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.¹

¹ For further extensions of the powers extended by this Act see (*infra*) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 60 and 35 & 36 Vict. c. 54.

34 VICT. CHAP. 23.

An Act for re-vesting in Her Majesty, her heirs A. D. 1871.
and successors, the Rectory of Newelme alias
Ewelme, in the county of Oxford.

[16th June 1871.]

WHEREAS King James the First, by letters patent,
granted his advowson of the rectory of Newelme
alias Ewelme, in the county of Oxford, for the benefit
of the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of
Oxford, and by a subsequent Act of the tenth year of the
reign of Queen Anne, chapter forty-five, intituled "An Act
"for confirming and rendring more effectual certain letters
"patents of King James the First, for annexing a canonry
"and several rectories to the Regius Professor of Divinity
"in the University of Oxford, and to the Regius Professor
"and Lady Margaret's Reader of Divinity in the University
"of Cambridge,"¹ such grant was further carried into effect,
and the said rectory was annexed to the office of Regius
Professor of Divinity in the said University:

10 Ann.
c. 45. (in
the Record
edition),
[c. 12. in
the or-
dinary
editions].

And whereas it is expedient to re-vest in Her Majesty,
her heirs and successors, the said advowson:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual
and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament
assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. After the passing of this Act the rectory of Newelme
alias Ewelme, in the county of Oxford, shall cease to be
annexed to the office of Regius Professor of Divinity in the
University of Oxford, and the advowson of the said rectory
shall re-vest in Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, who
shall be entitled to present any person being a member of
Convocation of the said University to the said rectory in
the same manner in all respects as if the said advowson

Rectory of
Ewelme to
cease to be
annexed to
office of
Regius
Professor
of Divinity.

¹ 10 Ann. c. 45 [c. 12., Ruff.] *supra*.

A. D. 1871. had always continued vested in the Crown, and the said rectory had not been annexed to the said office.

Short title. 2. This Act may be cited as The Rectory of Ewelme Act, 1871.

34 VICT. CHAP. 26.

An Act to alter the law respecting Religious Tests in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and in the Halls and Colleges of those Universities.
[16th June 1871.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the benefits of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and of the colleges and halls now subsisting therein, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation:

And whereas, by means of divers restrictions, tests, and disabilities, many of Her Majesty's subjects are debarred from the full enjoyment of the same:

And whereas it is expedient that such restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed, under proper safeguards for the maintenance of religious instruction and worship in the said universities and the colleges and halls now subsisting within the same:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Universities Tests Act, 1871."

Interpreta-
tion of
terms. 2. In the construction of this Act—

The word "college" includes the cathedral or house of Christ Church in Oxford, and any hall not being a private hall established under the Act of the session of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-one, nor being a hostel established under the Act of the session of

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the nineteenth and twentieth years of the reign of Her A. D. 1871.
present Majesty, chapter eighty-eight :

The word "office" includes every professorship other than professorships of divinity, every assistant or deputy professorship, public readership, prelectorship, lectureship, headship of a college or hall, fellowship, studentship, tutorship, scholarship, and exhibition, and also any office or emolument not in this section specified, the income of which is payable out of the revenues of any of the said universities, or of any college within the said universities, or which is held or enjoyed by any member as such of any of the said universities, or of any college within any of the said universities.

3. From and after the passing of this Act, no person shall be required, upon taking or to enable him to take any degree (other than a degree in divinity) within the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, or any of them, or upon exercising or to enable him to exercise any of the rights and privileges which may heretofore have been or may hereafter be exercised by graduates in the said universities or any of them, or in any college subsisting at the time of the passing of this Act in any of the said universities, or upon taking or holding or to enable him to take or hold any office in any of the said universities or any such college as aforesaid, or upon teaching or to enable him to teach within any of the said universities or any such college as aforesaid, or upon opening or to enable him to open a private hall or hostel in any of the said universities for the reception of students, to subscribe any article or formulary of faith, or to make any declaration or take any oath respecting his religious belief or profession, or to conform to any religious observance, or to attend or abstain from attending any form of public worship, or to belong to any specified church, sect, or denomination ; nor shall any person be compelled, in any of the said universities or any such college as aforesaid, to attend the public worship of any church, sect, or denomination to which he does not belong : Provided that—

Persons taking lay
academic degrees or
holding lay
academic or college
offices not to be
required to
subscribe any
formulary of
faith, &c.

A. D. 1871.

(1.) Nothing in this section shall render a layman or a person not a member of the Church of England eligible to any office or capable of exercising any right or privilege in any of the said universities or colleges, which office, right, or privilege, under the authority of any Act of Parliament or any statute or ordinance of such university or college in force at the time of the passing of this Act, is restricted to persons in holy orders, or shall remove any obligation to enter into holy orders which is by such authority attached to any such office.

(2.) Nothing in this section shall open any office (not being an office mentioned in this section) to any person who is not a member of the Church of England, where such office is at the passing of this Act confined to members of the said Church by reason of any such degree as aforesaid being a qualification for holding that office.

Act not to
interfere
with law-
fully estab-
lished
system of
religious
instruction,
worship,
and disci-
pline.

4. Nothing in this Act shall interfere with or affect, any further or otherwise than is hereby expressly enacted, the system of religious instruction, worship, and discipline which now is or which may hereafter be lawfully established in the said universities respectively, or in the colleges thereof or any of them, or the statutes and ordinances of the said universities and colleges respectively relating to such instruction, worship, and discipline.

Religious
instruction.

5. The governing body of every college subsisting at the time of the passing of this Act in any of the said universities shall provide sufficient religious instruction for all members thereof in statu pupillari belonging to the Established Church.

Morning
and Even-
ing Prayer
to be used
as here-
tofore, but
an abridg-
ment may

6. The Morning and Evening Prayer according to the Order of the Book of Common Prayer shall continue to be used daily as heretofore in the chapel of every college subsisting at the time of the passing of this Act in any of the said universities ; but notwithstanding anything contained in the statute thirteenth and fourteenth Charles the Second,

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the budget, including the projected income and expenses for the upcoming year. This section also discusses the various financial risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's financial stability.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational aspects of the organization. It describes the various processes and procedures that are in place to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of services. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the human resources of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the current staff levels and the various roles and responsibilities of the different departments. This section also discusses the various training and development programs that are in place to ensure that the staff is equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various laws and regulations that the organization is subject to and how they are being complied with. This section also discusses the various legal risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's legal compliance.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the environmental aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various environmental risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's environmental sustainability. This section also discusses the various environmental programs that are in place to reduce the organization's carbon footprint and promote sustainable practices.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the social aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various social risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's social responsibility. This section also discusses the various social programs that are in place to support the community and promote social justice.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the overall performance of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various key performance indicators (KPIs) that are used to measure the organization's performance and how they are being tracked. This section also discusses the various strategies that are in place to improve the organization's performance and achieve its goals.

chapter four,¹ or in this Act, it shall be lawful for the visitor of any such college, on the request of the governing body thereof, to authorise from time to time, in writing, the use on week days only of any abridgment or adaptation of the said Morning and Evening Prayer in the chapel of such college instead of the Order set forth in the Book of Common Prayer.

A. D. 1871.
be used on
week days
on request
of govern-
ing body.

7. No person shall be required to attend any college or university lecture to which he, if he be of full age, or, if he be not of full age, his parent or guardian, shall object upon religious grounds.

Attendance
at lectures.

8. After the passing of this Act, the Acts specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of the said schedule mentioned; and any provision in any Act of Parliament or in any statute or ordinance of the said universities or colleges, so far as it is inconsistent with this Act, shall be repealed.

Repeal of
Acts in
schedule.

SCHEDULE.

This Schedule, so far as respects Acts prior to the reign of George the First, refers to the edition prepared under the direction of the Record Commission, intituled "The Statutes of the Realm, printed by command of His Majesty King George the Third, in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons of Great Britain, from original records and authentic manuscripts."

Date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
(¹) 14 Chas. 2. c. 4. ¹	An Act for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments and other rites and ceremonies, and for establishing the form of making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons in the Church of England.	So much of section six(²) as is unrepealed; section eight (³); and section thirteen (⁴), except so far as it relates to the colleges of Westminster, Winchester, and Eton, or any governor or head thereof.

(¹) 13 and 14 Chas. 2. in Ruffhead.

(²) Sections 9 and 10 in Ruffhead.

(³) Section 12 in Ruffhead.

(⁴) Section 17 in Ruffhead.

¹ Sees. 1 of the Act cited, 14 [13 & 14., Ruff.] Car. 2. c. 4 (The Act of Uniformity) (*supra*).
² *Supra*.

The first of these is the fact that the population of the United States has increased from 3,900,000 in 1790 to 62,000,000 in 1900. This increase has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the immigration of foreign-born persons and the increase in the birth rate. The immigration of foreign-born persons has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the desire for better living conditions, the desire for better educational opportunities, and the desire for better economic opportunities. The increase in the birth rate has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the desire for larger families, the desire for better living conditions, and the desire for better educational opportunities.

The second of these is the fact that the population of the United States has increased from 3,900,000 in 1790 to 62,000,000 in 1900. This increase has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the immigration of foreign-born persons and the increase in the birth rate. The immigration of foreign-born persons has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the desire for better living conditions, the desire for better educational opportunities, and the desire for better economic opportunities. The increase in the birth rate has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the desire for larger families, the desire for better living conditions, and the desire for better educational opportunities.

Population of the United States, 1790-1900		1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Total population		3,900,000	5,300,000	7,200,000	9,600,000	12,600,000	17,000,000	23,800,000	31,000,000	39,000,000	48,000,000	57,000,000	62,000,000
Foreign-born population		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native-born population		3,900,000	5,300,000	7,200,000	9,600,000	12,600,000	17,000,000	23,800,000	31,000,000	39,000,000	48,000,000	57,000,000	62,000,000

A. D. 1871.	Date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
1 Geo. I. st. 2. c. 13. ¹		An Act for the further security of His Majesty's person and government, and the succession of the Crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret abettors.	So much as is unrepealed.
31 Geo. 3. c. 32. ²		An Act to relieve upon conditions, and under restrictions, the persons therein described from certain penalties and disabilities to which Papists or persons professing the Popish religion are by law subjects.	So much of section fourteen as relates to any of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.
10 Geo. 4. c. 7. ³		An Act for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.	So much as relates to any of the said universities or any college therein.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 88. ⁴		An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Cambridge, of the colleges therein, and of the College of King Henry the Sixth at Eton.	Section forty-five from the words "but such degree" inclusive, to the end of the section.

34 & 35 VICT. CHAP. 60.

An Act to amend the Public Schools Act, 1868.

[31st July 1871.]

33 & 34
Vict. c. 84.⁵
31 & 32
Vict.
c. 118.⁶

WHEREAS by the Public Schools Act, 1870, it is provided, firstly, that all powers by the Public Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, vested in the new governing bodies of the several schools to which the said Public Schools Act applies, shall continue vested

¹ *Supra.*² *Supra.*³ *Supra.*⁴ *Supra.*⁵ *Supra.*⁶ *Supra.*

in such new governing bodies respectively until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and from and after the said thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and not before, shall pass to and vest in the Special Commissioners in the said Act named, subject nevertheless as in the said Act mentioned ; secondly, that, subject to the provisions of the said Public Schools Act, 1870, all powers conferred on the Special Commissioners by the Public Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to continue the same until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two :

And whereas it is expedient to postpone for such further time as is herein-after mentioned the transfer to the said Special Commissioners of the powers vested as aforesaid in the said new governing bodies, and to continue for a further time the powers of the said Special Commissioners :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as " The Public Schools Act, 1871."

2. All powers by the Public Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, vested in the new governing bodies of the said schools shall continue vested in such new governing bodies respectively until the twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and from and after the said twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and not before, shall pass to and vest in the said Special Commissioners, subject nevertheless as in the said Act mentioned.

3. It shall be lawful by statutes or regulations passed

A. D. 1871. under the said Acts to provide that the members of the governing bodies of Eton and Winchester shall be fellows of the colleges thereof ; provided that nothing therein shall affect the status or emoluments of the existing fellows of the said colleges, or confer upon them any right to act as members of the governing body ; provided also, that the holding of any such fellowship as a member of the governing body shall not interfere with the right of holding any other fellowship or preferment.

Duration of powers of commissioners. 4. Subject to the provisions of this Act all powers conferred on the Special Commissioners by the Public Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, shall be in force until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to continue the same until the twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.¹

34 & 35 VICT. CHAP. 63.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the granting of Charters in certain cases. [31st July 1871.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide that any charter which Her Majesty, after the passing of this Act, may be advised to grant for the foundation of any new college or new university shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The College Charter Act, 1871."

¹ For a further extension of the powers extended by this Act see 35 & 36 Vict. c. 54 (*infra*).

2. A copy of any application for a charter for the foundation of any college or university, which, after the passing of this Act, may be referred by Her Majesty in Council for the consideration and report of any Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall, together with a copy of the draft of the charter applied for, be laid before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days before any such report shall be submitted to Her Majesty.

A. D. 1871.
Copy of college charter to be laid before Parliament.

3. In this Act the expression "college or university" shall include any institution in the nature of a college or university.

Definition of "college or university."

34 & 35 VICT. CHAP. 66.

An Act to amend and define the Law relating to Private Chapels, and to Chapels belonging to Colleges, Schools, Hospitals, Asylums, and other public institutions. [14th August 1871.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to certain chapels :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. The bishop of the diocese within which any chapel belonging to any college, school, hospital, asylum, or public or charitable institution is situated, whether consecrated or unconsecrated, may license a clergyman of the Church of England to serve such chapel and administer therein the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and perform such other offices and services of the Church of England as shall be specified in such license, provided that the bishop shall not include in any such license the solemnization of marriage, and may, if he think fit, revoke the same at any time.

Bishop may license clergyman of Church of England to certain private chapels ;

and revoke such license.

2. The minister officiating in such chapel shall, with respect to the performance of the offices and services of the Church specified in such license, be subject to no con-

Status of minister, and saving of rights of incumbent.

A. D. 1871. trol or interference on the part of the incumbent of the parish or district in which such chapel is situate; but nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the right of such incumbent to the entire cure of souls throughout such parish or district elsewhere than within such institution and the chapel thereof.

Offertory. 3. The offertory and alms collected at any chapel subject to the provisions of this Act shall be disposed of as the minister thereof shall determine, subject to the direction of the ordinary.

Short title. 4. This Act may be cited as "The Private Chapels Act, 1871."

34 & 35 VICT. CHAP. clviii.

An Act for the draining of Lands adjoining and near to the River Thames and its tributaries in the counties of Berks, Oxford, Wilts, and Gloucester; and for other purposes.

[24th July 1871.]

Short title. 1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as "The Thames Valley Drainage Act, 1871."

Interpreta-
tion of
terms. 2. The following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or the context repugnant to such construction:

The word "person" shall include a corporation, whether aggregate or sole:

The word "owner," except where used with reference to the purchase of lands under the powers of this Act and of the Acts incorporated therewith, shall include,—

(1.) Any person who is or would be, if the land were let to a tenant, in receipt of the rents (other than rents seck, quitrents, or fee-farm rents) and profits of any land, or if there be more than one subsisting lease, agreement for lease,

or tenancy, then the person in receipt of the rent (other than rents seck, quitrents, or fee-farm rents) reserved by or payable in respect of the superior lease, agreement, or tenancy: A. D. 1871.

- (2.) Any corporation, aggregate or sole, any trustees for charities, and any commissioners or trustees for ecclesiastical, collegiate, or other public purposes, who would be owners within the meaning of this Act if they were entitled to receive the rents and profits of any lands for their own benefit:

The word "college" shall include Christ Church in the University of Oxford:

The word "head of college" shall include the dean of Christ Church, and also all provosts, masters, presidents, wardens, rectors, and principals of colleges:

[Section 5 appoints as first Commissioners together with other named persons "the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Charles Neate, Fellow of Oriel College; Arthur Robarts Adams, D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College; the bursar of New College; the bursar of Magdalen College; the warden of All Souls' College; the bursar of Merton College; the treasurer of Christ Church'; the Mayors of Oxford and Abingdon, and the Sheriff and three named aldermen of Oxford.]

14. Where a corporation aggregate, or any commissioners, proprietors, or other undertakers, are owners or occupiers of any land, such corporation, commissioners, proprietors, or undertakers respectively shall be deemed to be one owner or occupier for the purposes of this Act, and shall appoint a deputy to vote, and also to express their assent or dissent under the powers of this Act, and such deputy, or any agent whom they may desire to qualify to be a Commissioner under the powers of this Act, shall be appointed, in the case of a college either under their common seal or under the hands of the head and senior bursar or treasurer of such college, . . .

Provision
as to
ownership
by corpora-
tions, &c.

A. D. 1871. [Sections 16-18 provide for the appointment of district boards ; sections 19-22 for the election by the district boards (or in default by the Inclosure Commissioners) of drainage commissioners to take the place of those appointed by the Act ; section 23 provides that the qualification of a Commissioner shall be that he is owner, or heir-apparent or agent of an owner, of fifty acres of land within the Commissioners' jurisdiction.

Sections 131-133 contain provisions as to the service of notices.

Section 133 prescribes the mode of service on corporations.]

Notice to corporations and colleges how to be served.

... In the case of any college such notice shall be served on the head, or bursar, or treasurer of such college, or in the case of the University of Oxford on the vice-chancellor or the registrar.

35 VICT. CHAPTER 8.

A. D. 1872. An Act to provide for the Resignation of Deans and Canons. [13th May 1872.]

.

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Deans and Canons Resignation Act, 1872."

Special provision as to dean or canon found by process of law to be of unsound mind.

5. If any dean or canon has been found by due process of law to be a lunatic or of unsound mind, the bishop of the diocese may if he think fit grant a certificate of the incapacity of such dean or canon without any representation being made by him of such incapacity, and such certificate shall for the purposes of this Act have the same effect as if it had been granted in pursuance of a representation of incapacity made by the dean or canon : Provided that no such certificate shall be granted where the deanery or canonry held by the person so found to be a lunatic or of unsound mind is annexed to the headship of a college or professorship of any University so long as provision shall be made to the satisfaction of

the bishop for performing the duties of the said deanery A. D. 1872.
or canonry.

7. Where any professorship, archdeaconry, headship, or other preferment, ecclesiastical or civil, is annexed to any deanery or canonry, or any deanery or canonry is annexed to any professorship, archdeaconry, headship, or other preferment, ecclesiastical or civil, the dean or canon retiring from his deanery or canonry in pursuance of this Act shall be deemed to have vacated also such professorship, archdeaconry, headship, or other preferment, and shall be entitled to be paid out of the income of such preferment, and as a first charge thereon in the hands of his successor, by the treasurer or other officer whose duty it is to pay such income, one third part of such income, calculated on an average of the three preceding years, received therefrom by the retiring dean or canon before his retirement on account of such preferment, such yearly sum to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable half-yearly: Provided, that where any such dean or canon would (if this Act had not passed, and he had vacated or become incapable of performing the duties of any such professorship, archdeaconry, headship, or other preferment.) have been entitled to any other payment in respect of such preferment than that to which he is entitled under this section, such payment shall be substituted for the one third awarded to him hereby.

8. All powers and duties by this Act vested in or imposed on the bishop of the diocese shall in the case of the dean and canons of the Queen's Free Chapel of Saint George within her Castle of Windsor, the dean and canons of Christchurch, Oxford, and the dean and canons of the collegiate church of Saint Peter, Westminster, vest in and be imposed on the Archbishop of Canterbury acting on behalf of Her Majesty.

Vacancy in deanery or canonry create a vacancy in any annexed preferment.

Arch-bishop to act as bishop in case of certain collegiate churches.

35 & 36 VICT. CHAPTER 33.

A. D. 1872. An Act to amend the Law relating to Procedure at
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.

[18th July 1872.]

[This Act provides for votes at parliamentary and municipal elections being given by ballot, and otherwise regulates such elections.]

PART III.¹

PERSONATION.

Construc-
tion of part
of Act.

27. This part of this Act, so far as regards parliamentary elections, shall be construed as one with "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," and shall apply to an election for a university or combination of universities.

Saving.

31. Nothing in this Act, except Part III. thereof, shall apply to any election for a university or combination of universities.

[Section 32 repeals the Acts specified in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Schedules to the extent specified in those Schedules. Section 3 of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 68 (*supra*) is specified in the Fourth Schedule.]

Short title.

33. This Act may be cited as The Ballot Act, 1872, and shall continue in force till the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine; and on the said day the Acts in the fourth, fifth, and sixth schedules shall be thereupon revived; provided that such revival shall not affect any act done, any rights acquired, any liability or penalty incurred, or any proceeding pending under this Act, but such proceeding shall be carried on as if this Act had continued in force.²

¹ This part, consisting of sections 24-27, besides dealing with personation (s. 24), provides for the striking off of votes for bribery, treating, or undue influence, s. 25.

² This Act has been continued and is still in force.

35 & 36 VICT. CHAPTER 35.

An Act for the Amendment of the Act of Uniformity. A.D. 1872.
[18th July 1872.]

[The Act authorizes the use of shortened forms of morning and evening prayer, special, and additional forms of service, the separation of services, and the preaching of sermons without previous service.]

7. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provision with Saving of respect to the chapels of colleges in the universities of ^{34 & 35} Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, which is contained in ^{Vict. c. 26.} s. 6.¹ section six of the Universities Tests Act, 1871.

9. This Act may be cited as "The Act of Uniformity Short title. Amendment Act, 1872."

35 & 36 VICT. CHAPTER 54.

An Act to amend the Public Schools Act, 1868.
[6th August 1872.]

WHEREAS by the Public Schools Act, 1871, it is ^{34 & 35} provided, firstly, that all powers by the Public ^{Vict. c. 60.} Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, vested ^{31 & 32} in the new governing bodies of the several schools to ^{Vict. c. 118.} which the said Public Schools Act applies shall continue vested in such new governing bodies respectively until the twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and from and after the said twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and not before, shall pass to and vest in the Special Commissioners in the said Act named, subject nevertheless as in the said Act mentioned; secondly, that, subject to the provisions of the said Public Schools Act, 1871, all powers conferred on the Special Commissioners by the Public

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

³ *Supra.*

A. D. 1872. Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, shall be in force until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to continue the same until the twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three:

And whereas it is expedient to postpone for such further time as is herein-after mentioned the transfer to the said Special Commissioners of the powers vested as aforesaid in the said new governing bodies, and to continue for a further time the powers of the said Special Commissioners, and to make certain provisions as to Rugby School:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Public Schools Act, 1872."

Extension of powers of new governing bodies of certain public schools. 2. All powers by the Public Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, vested in the new governing bodies of the said schools shall continue vested in such new governing bodies respectively until the twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to continue the same until the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and from and after the said twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, or if such powers are continued by order of Her Majesty in Council until the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, from and after such last-mentioned day, and not before, the powers so vested in such new governing bodies as aforesaid shall pass to and vest in the said Special Commissioners, subject nevertheless as in the said Act mentioned.

1920

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, all powers conferred on the Special Commissioners by the Public Schools Act, 1868, or any Act amending the same, shall be in force until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to continue the same until the twenty-fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

A. D. 1872.
Duration
of powers
of Commis-
sioners.

4. The additions and alterations mentioned in the twenty-first section of the Public Schools Act, 1868, shall be construed to include and authorise the construction of any new or separate buildings and any additions to or alterations in any existing buildings, for the purposes of any subordinate or other school established or to be established in connexion with any school to which the said Act applies.

Amend-
ment of
section 21.
of the
Public
Schools
Act, 1868.

[Section 5 relates exclusively to Rugby School.]

35 & 36 VICT. CHAPTER 79.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Public Health.¹ [10th August 1872.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Public Health Act, 1872.

Sanitary Authorities.

3. From and after the passing of this Act England shall be divided into sanitary districts to be called respectively—

Urban and
rural
sanitary
districts.

¹ This Act, except so far as it related to the Metropolis, was repealed by the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), s. 343. Schedule V.

A. D. 1872.

(1.) Urban sanitary districts ; and

(2.) Rural sanitary districts ;

and such urban and rural sanitary districts shall respectively be subject to the jurisdiction of local authorities, in this Act called urban sanitary authorities and rural sanitary authorities, invested with the powers in this Act mentioned.

Descrip-
tion of
urban
sanitary
districts
and urban
sanitary
authorities.

4. Urban sanitary districts shall consist of the places in that behalf mentioned in the first column of the table in this column contained, and urban sanitary authorities shall be the several bodies of persons specified in the second column of the said table in relation to the said places respectively.

TABLE above referred to.

Urban Sanitary District.	Urban Sanitary Authority.
Borough constituted such either before or after the passing of this Act.	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses acting by the Council.
Improvement Act district constituted such before the passing of this Act, and having no part of its area situated within a borough or Local Government district.	The Improvement Commissioners.
Local Government district constituted such either before or after the passing of this Act, having no part of its area situated within a borough, and not coincident in area with a borough or Improvement Act district.	The Local Board.

For the purposes of this Act, the boroughs of Oxford, Cambridge, Blandford, Calne, Wenlock, Folkestone, and Newport, Isle of Wight, shall not be deemed to be boroughs, and the borough of Cambridge shall be deemed to be an Improvement Act district, and the borough of Oxford to be included in the Local Government district of Oxford. The Cambridge Commissioners described in section thirty-one of the Public Health Act, 1848,¹ shall not exercise any

¹ 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63 (*supra*).

The first of the three volumes of the
series is a history of the
United States from 1776 to 1876.
The second volume is a history of
the United States from 1876 to 1896.
The third volume is a history of
the United States from 1896 to 1900.

The first of the three volumes of the
series is a history of the
United States from 1776 to 1876.
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the United States from 1876 to 1896.
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The first of the three volumes of the
series is a history of the
United States from 1776 to 1876.
The second volume is a history of
the United States from 1876 to 1896.
The third volume is a history of
the United States from 1896 to 1900.

fresh powers of rating or borrowing conferred upon them A. D. 1872.
by this Act until the expiration of one year after the passing thereof, unless with the assent of the University first specified in writing under the hand of the Vice-Chancellor, and with the assent of the Town Council of Cambridge; . . .

35 & 36 VICT. CHAPTER 94.

An Act for Regulating the Sale of Intoxicating
Liquors. [10th August 1872.]

[The Act makes numerous regulations with regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors and houses licensed for the purpose.] Saving of certain privileges, rights, &c.

72. Nothing in this Act shall affect or apply to—

1. The privileges at the date of the passing of this Act enjoyed by any university in England, or the respective chancellors or scholars of the same, or their successors¹ :

.
[Section 75 repeals the enactments set forth in the Second Schedule, which include *inter alia* 32 & 33 Vict. c. 27. s. 22 (*supra*).]

36 & 37 VICT. CHAPTER 62.

An Act to amend section twenty-four of the Public A. D. 1873.
Schools Act, 1868, with respect to the property
of Eton College. [5th August 1873.]

WHEREAS by section twenty-four of the Public 31 & 32
Schools Act, 1868, it is provided that the new Vict. c. 118.
governing body of Eton may “submit to the special com-
“missioners, and if approved of by them lay a scheme or
“schemes before Her Majesty in Council for dealing with

¹ As to the right of the Universities with respect to wine licences see note to 32 & 33 Vict. c. 27. s. 20 (*supra*).

² *Supra*.

A. D. 1873. "the estates of Eton College in such manner as to bring
 "the whole of them, so soon as it may be thought expedient,
 "into a system of being let at rackrent instead of being let
 "on leases renewable on payment of fines; and the said
 "governing body may in such scheme or schemes provide
 "for raising by mortgage of the college estates or any of
 "them" sums for the purposes therein mentioned; and it
 may be provided in such scheme that the amount of
 moneys to be raised by mortgage and the working of the
 scheme shall be subject to the control of such department
 of the Government, or persons appointed by a department
 of the Government, as may seem good to the special
 commissioners:

And whereas a scheme has been made under the said
 section, but by reason of the amount of the growing annual
 charge under such scheme on the income of the college the
 governing body will have no money at their disposal for
 the improvement of Eton School for some years to come:

And whereas with a view to the improvement of Eton
 School and the building of new buildings for the benefit
 of the school, and to the improvement and better manage-
 ment of the Eton College estates and the bringing them
 into a system of being let at rackrent instead of being let
 on leases renewable on payment of fines, it is expedient
 to extend in manner herein-after mentioned the provisions
 which can be made by a scheme under the said section:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent
 Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords
 Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present
 Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,
 as follows:

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Public Schools (Eton
 College Property) Act, 1873.

Extension
 of sect. 24
 of 31 & 32
 Vict. c. 118.
 as to
 scheme for 2. Any scheme or schemes under section twenty-four
 of the Public Schools Act, 1868, with reference to Eton
 College, may provide for the raising of money for all or
 any of the following purposes, namely:

- (a.) To pay off any mortgage or debt charged on the college estates, or any part thereof, and
 (b.) To effect in the college estates any improvement of land within the meaning of the Improvement of Land Act, 1864,¹ and
 (c.) To effect improvements for the benefit of Eton College or School, and for that purpose to repair, improve, enlarge, and add to the buildings belong-

A. D. 1873.
 dealing
 with Eton
 College
 property.
 27 & 28
 Vict. c. 114.

¹ Section 9 of 27 & 28 Vict. c. 114, defines 'the Improvement of land' as follows:

9. By "the Improvement of Land" shall herein be meant all or any of the following Matters:

1. The Drainage of Land, and the straitening, widening, deepening, or otherwise improving the Drains, Streams, and Watercourses, of any Land:
2. The Irrigation and warping of Land:
3. The embanking and weiring of Land from the Sea or Tidal Waters, or from Lakes, Rivers, or Streams, in a permanent Manner:
4. The inclosing of Lands, and the straitening of Fences and Redivision of Fields:
5. The Reclamation of Land, including all Operations necessary thereto:
6. The making of permanent Farm Roads and permanent Tramways and Railways and navigable Canals for all Purposes connected with the Improvement of the Estate:
7. The clearing of the Land:
8. The Erection of Labourers Cottages, Farmhouses, and other Buildings required for Farm Purposes, and the Improvement of and Addition to Labourers Cottages, Farmhouses, and other Buildings for Farm Purposes already erected, so as such Improvements or Additions be of a permanent Nature:
9. Planting for Shelter.
10. The constructing or erecting of any Engine-houses, Waterwheels, Saw and other Mills, Kilns, Shafts, Wells, Ponds, Tanks, Reservoirs, Dams, Leads, Pipes, Conduits, Watercourses, Bridges, Weirs, Sluices, Floodgates, or Hatches, which will increase the Value of any Lands for agricultural Purposes.
11. The Construction or Improvement of Jetties or Landing Places on the Sea Coast, or on the Banks of navigable Rivers or Lakes, for the Transport of Cattle, Sheep, and other agricultural Stock and Produce, and of Lime, Manure, and other Articles and Things for agricultural Purposes; provided that the Commissioners shall be satisfied that such Works will add to the permanent Value of the Lands to be charged to an Extent equal to the Expense thereof:
12. The Execution of all such Works as in the Judgment of the Commissioners may be necessary for carrying into effect any Matter herein-before mentioned, or for deriving the full Benefit thereof.

A. D. 1873.

ing to Eton College or School, build new buildings, and purchase land, and

(d.) To purchase the interest of any lessee under any lease for years, or for a life or lives in any part of the college estates.

Moreover, any scheme or schemes under the said section may provide for raising money for the purposes of the scheme (whether such purposes are mentioned in the said section or in this section), either wholly or partly, by sale (instead of by mortgage) from time to time of part of the college estates, or of any estate or interest therein belonging to the college, and may revoke or vary all or any part of any scheme previously made under the said section, whether before or after the passing of this Act, without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such scheme.

Provided that every such sale shall be subject to such control as is mentioned in section twenty-four of the Public Schools Act, 1868, or if the scheme make no provision for such control, to the consent of the Copyhold Commissioners.

All moneys arising from any sale or mortgage in pursuance of any such scheme may, until applied for the purposes of the scheme, be invested in Government securities in the name of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, or in manner directed by the scheme.

Protection
of pur-
chaser.

3. Where the consent of the department of the Government, persons, or commissioners, to whose control or consent a sale in pursuance of any scheme under section twenty-four of the Public Schools Act, 1868, is subject, is given to any sale by the governing body of Eton College, the purchaser shall not be bound to inquire whether the sale is or is not within the powers or in accordance with the provisions of the scheme or this Act, and shall not be bound to inquire into the application of the purchase money, or be responsible for the misapplication or non-application thereof.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

RECEIVED

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

36 & 37 VICT. CHAPTER 73.

An Act to amend so much of section four of the A. D. 1873.
Public Health Act, 1872, as relates to the Cam-
bridge Commissioners. [5th August 1873.]

WHEREAS by the Public Health Act, 1872, it was 35 & 36
Vict. c. 79
s. 4.¹ enacted that the Cambridge Commissioners, de-
scribed in section thirty-one of the Public Health Act,
1848, should not exercise any fresh powers of rating or
borrowing conferred upon them by the said Public Health
Act, 1872, until the expiration of one year after the pass-
ing thereof, unless with the assent of the university, first
specified in writing under the hand of the vice-chancellor,
and with the assent of the town council of Cambridge :

And whereas the relations between the said university of
Cambridge and the said town council of Cambridge and
the said Cambridge Commissioners are still under discus-
sion, and terms of settlement have been proposed for
consideration :

And whereas the powers of rating and the rating within
the said university and borough are proposed to be varied :

And whereas in order to afford time for settling the
questions affecting such rating it is advisable to postpone
for a further limited period the exercise of the powers
of rating and borrowing conferred by the said Public
Health Act, 1872 :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present
Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,
as follows :

1. That the said Cambridge Commissioners shall not
exercise any fresh powers of rating or borrowing conferred
upon them by the Public Health Acts until the expiration
of one year from the passing hereof, unless with the assent
Limiting
power of
Cambridge
Commis-
sioners as
to rating or
borrowing.

¹ *Supra.*

A. D. 1873. of the said university, first specified in writing under the hand of the vice-chancellor, and with the assent of the town council of Cambridge.

36 & 37 VICT. CHAPTER 86.

An Act to amend the Elementary Education Act (1870), and for other purposes connected therewith.¹
[5th August 1873.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Elementary Education Act, 1873; and this Act and the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), may be cited together as the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.²

Elections.

Confirmation of orders as to elections, &c. 5. The orders and regulations of the Education Department mentioned in the first schedule to this Act, and all orders of the Education Department incorporating the said orders or regulations, so far as they so incorporate them, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed to have been duly made, and to have been within the powers contained in the principal Act, and shall continue in force until revoked or altered by any order made under the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Orders and Regulations of the Education Department relating to Elections of and Applications for School Boards.

¹ This Act was repealed, except as to London, by 2 Ed. 7. c. 42.

² *Supra.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
540 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

TO THE DIRECTOR
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
DATE: 10/1/70

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

6th January 1871. Regulations for the first election of a school A.D. 1873.
board for the district of the local board of
Oxford.

.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Rules respecting Election of Members of a School Board.

(1.) [Empowers the Education Department to make regulations as
to elections.]

Provided as follows :

.

- (c) In a parish which is not situate in the city of London or
in a borough, other than the borough of Oxford, the
book containing the last rate made for such parish more
than one month previously to any date shall be the
register of the ratepayers entitled to vote in such parish
at that date ; and every ratepayer whose name appears in
such rate book shall be entitled to vote unless he is dis-
qualified from voting, and no person shall be entitled to
vote whose name does not so appear.

36 & 37 VICT. CHAPTER 87.

An Act to continue and amend the Endowed
Schools Act, 1869. [5th August 1873.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present
Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as
follows :

1. This Act shall be construed as one with the Endowed Schools Act, 1869 (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869 and 1873, and this Act may be cited as the Endowed Schools Act, 1873.

Construc-
tion of Act
and short
title.

32 & 33
Vict. c. 56.¹

18. Whenever according to the rules, regulations, statutes, Graduate
of any uni-
versity of

¹ *Supra.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN
OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

I am writing to you to express my appreciation for the opportunity to work at the University of Chicago. I have found the atmosphere of the Department of Chemistry to be most stimulating and conducive to research. The facilities are excellent and the staff is most helpful.

I am sure that my work here will be most profitable and that I will be able to make significant contributions to the field of chemistry. I am grateful for the support and encouragement of the faculty and staff.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Address]

A. D. 1873. trusts, or constitution of any school, being an endowed school the United Kingdom, within the meaning of "The Endowed Schools Act, 1869," if otherwise and with regard to which the Commissioners are thereby held qualified empowered to make a new scheme, the head master or any other master is required to be a graduate of some specified university or universities, a graduate of any university of the United Kingdom having the degree which would be a qualification if it had been granted by one of the said specified universities, shall in future, if otherwise qualified, be eligible as such head master or other master.

37 & 38 VICT. CHAPTER 55.

A. D. 1874. An Act for dissolving Magdalen Hall, in the University of Oxford, and for incorporating the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Hertford College; and for vesting in such College the lands and other property now held in trust for the benefit of Magdalen Hall.

[7th August 1874.]

WHEREAS Hertford College in the University of Oxford was dissolved on the twenty-eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and five:

56 G. 3.
c. 95.¹

And whereas, in accordance with the provisions of an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to authorise such person as His Majesty shall appoint to transfer a certain sum in Three Pounds per Cent. Reduced Annuities, now standing in the name of the dissolved College of Hertford, in the University of Oxford, and also to receive dividends due upon such annuities," and of another Act passed in the same year, intituled "An Act to enable His Majesty to grant certain lands, tenements, and heredita-

56 G. 3.
c. 136.²

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

The following is a list of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917. The names are given in alphabetical order of their last names. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

The following is a list of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917. The names are given in alphabetical order of their last names. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list.

The following is a list of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917. The names are given in alphabetical order of their last names. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list. The names of the members who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917 are given in the following list.

“ments escheated and devolved to His Majesty by the dissolution of Hertford College, in the University of Oxford, and the site of the said College and buildings thereon, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the said University, in trust for the Principal and other members of Magdalen Hall for the purpose of their removing to such site, and to enable the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the said University, and the President and Scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen College to do all necessary acts for such removal,” the land constituting the site of the said Hertford College, together with all other the real and personal property of which the said Hertford College was seised and possessed at the time of its dissolution, was granted, conveyed, and transferred to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, in trust for the Principal and other members of Magdalen Hall in the same University, their successors and assigns, for ever :

And whereas Magdalen Hall now consists of a Principal, (namely, the Reverend Richard Michell, Doctor in Divinity,) ten Scholars, and certain Graduate and eighty-five Undergraduate Members, and is or claims to be equitably entitled (besides the land and property aforesaid) to other real and personal property of considerable value, now vested in trustees upon various trusts for the benefit of the said Principal and Scholars :

And whereas the Reverend Robert Gandell, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and the Reverend George Sturton Ward, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, have been appointed to, and have agreed to accept unendowed fellowships in the said College :

And whereas a sum of thirty thousand pounds has been transferred into and is now standing in the name of the present Chancellor of the University of Oxford, upon trust immediately after the passing of this Act to transfer the same into the name of the collegiate body to be hereby incorporated, for the endowment of Fellowships in the said body, and Francis Henry Jeune and Montague Johnstone

A. D. 1874. Muir Mackenzie have been appointed the first holders of two of such Fellowships:

And whereas it will conduce to the advancement of public learning and the welfare of the members of Magdalen Hall that a collegiate body, to be known by the name of Hertford College, should be created and incorporated as a College of the University of Oxford, and that the property of Magdalen Hall should be transferred to and vested in such College, and that the provisions herein-after contained should be made for that purpose:

And whereas the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, in convocation assembled, at a convocation holden on the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, have given their assent to the dissolution of Magdalen Hall, and to the incorporation of Hertford College, and to the transferring and vesting in such College the lands and property now held in trust for Magdalen Hall:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as The Hertford College Act, 1874.

Dissolu-
tion of
Magdalen
Hall and
creation of
Hertford
College.

2. Magdalen Hall is hereby dissolved, and the said Reverend Richard Michell, D.D., the Reverend Robert Gandell, the Reverend George Sturton Ward, Francis Henry Jeune, and Montague Johnstone Muir Mackenzie, and the several persons who immediately before the passing of this Act were Scholars in Magdalen Hall (and all persons who shall hereafter be duly appointed to be Fellows and Scholars respectively of, or in the College hereby created, and their respective successors as Principal, Fellows, and Scholars respectively of or in the said college,) are and shall be incorporated into one body corporate, collegiate, and politic, under the name of "The Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Hertford College, in the University of Oxford,"

and as such shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name may sue and be sued, and may purchase, take, hold, and dispose of lands and other property, either absolutely or subject to any trusts, and shall for all purposes be a college of the University of Oxford, and shall possess, exercise, and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are possessed or enjoyed, or can be exercised by other Colleges in the University of Oxford: Provided nevertheless, that up to and until the year 1889, at any election of Proctors by the Halls in the said University, the members of Hertford College shall be entitled to vote as if they were members of a Hall in the said University. A. D. 1874.

3. All lands, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, and all rentcharges, sums of money, stocks, funds, and other securities, together with all dividends due or accruing thereon, and all other property whatsoever, of or to which any person or persons or any corporation or corporations, whether sole or aggregate, was or were immediately before the passing of this Act seised or possessed, or otherwise entitled upon any trust for Magdalen Hall aforesaid, or for the Principal or any of the Scholars thereof as such, shall immediately upon the passing of this Act vest absolutely in the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Hertford College, in the University of Oxford, and shall thenceforth be held, possessed, and enjoyed by them, their successors and assigns, for the same estates and under the same titles for and under which the same are now held, and upon the same trusts and for the same intents and purposes, and subject to the same rents, conditions, encumbrances (if any), powers, and provisoes upon, for, and subject to which the same would now be held if in the several instruments by virtue of which the same are now held respectively, the name of Hertford College had been inserted instead of that of Magdalen Hall, or the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars thereof, as the case may be, had been named instead of Magdalen Hall, or the Principal and Scholars thereof; and the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Hertford College shall be and are hereby authorised to give full and sufficient receipts for all moneys

Transfer of property from trustees to Hertford College.

A. D. 1874. paid to them in respect of the future rents and profits of the said lands and every part thereof, and in respect of the said rentcharges and the dividends or annual proceeds of the said stocks, funds, and other securities; and such receipts shall be in all respects effectual and binding.

Members of
Magdalen
Hall to
become
members of
Hertford
College.

4. All persons who immediately before the passing of this Act were members of Magdalen Hall, or held any office of honour or emolument therein, shall, immediately on the passing of this Act, become and be members of, or, as the case may require, holders of the like offices in Hertford College, and shall (subject to any alterations which may hereafter be made by or according to the provisions of the statutes for the time being of the said College) be entitled to and have the like rights, privileges, honours, and emoluments respectively, and shall be subject to the like rules and regulations, and shall hold their respective offices in the said College upon the like terms as they would respectively have been subject to and would have held office in the said Hall if the same continued to exist unaffected by this Act.

Power to
make
statutes.

5. Subject to any Act for the time being in force for the government of the said University or of the Colleges therein, the Principal and Fellows for the time being of the said College may from time to time make, rescind, and vary such regulations, ordinances, and statutes for the government of the said College and the good discipline thereof, and the election of the Fellows and Scholars thereof as to them shall seem meet: Provided that no such regulations, ordinances, or statutes shall alter the trusts, intents, purposes, conditions, powers, or provisions mentioned in the third section of this Act, or shall have any effect until the same have been confirmed by the Chancellor of the said University as visitor of the College, and shall also have received the approbation of Her Majesty, to be signified by an Order in Council, and forthwith published in the London Gazette, and shall have been laid before Parliament.

Prepara-
tion of
statutes.

6. Statutes for the purposes above mentioned made by

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

the Principal and Fellows of the said College shall, after A. D. 1874. they shall have been confirmed by the Chancellor as aforesaid, be submitted for the approval of Her Majesty in Council, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to alter and amend the same; and in case statutes are not so made and submitted on or before the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to cause statutes to be prepared for the said purposes, and any such last-mentioned statutes shall be forthwith published in the London Gazette, and at the same time laid before both Houses of Parliament if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within three weeks after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament; and unless an address is within forty days presented by one or other of the said Houses, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from such statutes, or any part thereof, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to declare Her approbation of the same, and such statutes shall thereupon have effect as if they had been statutes made by the said Principal and Fellows, and confirmed by the said Chancellor, and approved by Her Majesty in Council.

7. The said Principal, Fellows, and Scholars may from time to time accept, hold, and enjoy such gifts and endowments as may be made to them for the endowment, improvement, establishment, or maintenance of the Principalship, Fellowships, Professorships, Tutorships, Lecture-ships, or Scholarships within the said College, or for any other lawful purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may, with the sanction of the Chancellor of the said University, be agreed on between them and the respective donors.¹ Power to accept endowments.

¹ In the case of *The Queen v. Hertford College* (2 Q. B. D. 590, 3 Q. B. D. 693) it was held by the Court of Appeal, reversing the decision of a Divisional Court, that the College could lawfully accept under s. 7, and apply in accordance with the terms imposed by the donor, an endowment given after the passing of this Act for a fellowship open only to members of certain specified churches. In the court below it had been held by Mellor, J., that Hertford College was so identified with Magdalen Hall as to be a college subsisting at

A. D. 1874.

Saving
rights of
Chancellor
of the
University.

8. The Principal of Hertford College shall, when and as often as a vacancy shall occur, be appointed by the Chancellor for the time being of the University of Oxford, and the Chancellor for the time being of the said University shall continue to have and exercise with respect to Hertford College all such rights and privileges, both as visitor and otherwise, as he has hitherto had and exercised with respect to Magdalen Hall aforesaid.

Saving
rights of
the Uni-
versity.

9. Except as by this Act expressly provided, nothing in this Act contained shall take away, diminish, or impede the exercise of any privilege or right whatever of the said University, or of any of the magistrates, officers, ministers, or servants thereunto belonging and now existing, and the said University, their magistrates, officers, members, or servants, shall have and exercise all such and the same privileges and rights in and over the said Hertford College as they are entitled to exercise in or over other Colleges of the said University.

Actions
and other
proceed-
ings not
to abate.

10. No action, suit, or other proceeding, whether at law or in equity, commenced before the passing of this Act and then pending, by or against the Principal, Scholars, or other members of the said Hall, or any of them, shall abate, determine, or be otherwise impeached or affected by the passing of this Act, but every such action, suit, or other proceeding may be continued by or against the said Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Hertford College as though they had been originally named therein; and any notice, fine, requisition, warrant, summons, pleading, writ, or other process, record, deed, contract, agreement, writing, or instrument made, issued, written, or commenced at the time of the passing of this Act shall be as valid and effectual for, against, and with relation to the said Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Hertford College as though the same

the time of the passing of The Universities Tests Act, 1871 (34 Vict. c. 26 (*supra*)), and therefore prohibited from requiring candidates for its fellowships to satisfy any religious test; and by Lush, J., the other member of the court, that the effect of s. 13 of this Act was to put the College in the same position as if it had been a subsisting college when The Universities Tests Act was passed.

The first of these was the establishment of a public library in 1784, which was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of citizens, including John Hancock, who had been the first President of the United States. The library was housed in a building on the corner of State and South Streets, and it contained a collection of books and documents. It was open to the public, and it was a great success.

1784
1785
1786

The second of these was the establishment of a public school in 1789, which was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of citizens, including John Hancock, who had been the first President of the United States. The school was housed in a building on the corner of State and South Streets, and it contained a collection of books and documents. It was open to the public, and it was a great success.

1789
1790
1791

The third of these was the establishment of a public hospital in 1794, which was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of citizens, including John Hancock, who had been the first President of the United States. The hospital was housed in a building on the corner of State and South Streets, and it contained a collection of books and documents. It was open to the public, and it was a great success.

1794
1795
1796

The fourth of these was the establishment of a public prison in 1799, which was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of citizens, including John Hancock, who had been the first President of the United States. The prison was housed in a building on the corner of State and South Streets, and it contained a collection of books and documents. It was open to the public, and it was a great success.

1799
1800
1801

Principal, Fellows, and Scholars had been named therein A. D. 1874. instead of the Principal, Scholars, or other members of Magdalen Hall.

11. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act every-
 thing before the passing thereof done, suffered, or confirmed General saving of rights.
 by or on behalf of the Principal and other members of the
 said Hall, or any of them, shall be as valid as if this Act
 were not passed, and the passing of this Act shall not
 prejudice anything so done, suffered, or confirmed before
 the passing thereof, or any rights, liabilities, claims, or
 demands, present or future, which if this Act had not
 been passed would be incident to or consequent on anything
 so done, suffered, or confirmed.

12. All deeds, wills, instruments, purchases, sales, and
 contracts made before the passing of this Act in which the Validity of deeds and instruments preserved.
 Principal and members of Magdalen Hall aforesaid, or any
 of them, are named shall be as effectual to all intents and
 purposes in favour of or against and with respect to the
 Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Hertford College as if
 they respectively had been named therein instead of the
 Principal and Scholars or other members, as the case may
 be, of Magdalen Hall, and as if the words Hertford College
 had been inserted therein instead of Magdalen Hall.

13. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to Not to repeal provisions of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 26.²
 repeal any of the provisions of the "University Tests Act,
 1871."¹

38 & 39 VICT. CHAPTER 55.

An Act for consolidating and amending the Acts A. D. 1875.
 relating to Public Health in England.

[11th August 1875.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
 by and with the advice and consent of the Lords
 Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present
 Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as
 follows:

¹ See as to the effect of this section note to s. 7.

² *Supra.*

A. D. 1875.

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as The Public Health Act, 1875.

PART II.

AUTHORITIES FOR EXECUTION OF ACT.

CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICTS AND AUTHORITIES.

Urban and rural sanitary districts.

5. For the purposes of this Act England, except the Metropolis, shall consist of districts to be called respectively—

(1.) Urban sanitary districts, and

(2.) Rural sanitary districts,

(in this Act referred to as urban and rural districts); and such urban and rural districts shall respectively be subject to the jurisdiction of local authorities, called urban sanitary authorities and rural sanitary authorities (in this Act referred to as urban and rural authorities), invested with the powers in this Act mentioned.

Description of urban districts and urban authorities.

6. Urban districts shall consist of the places in that behalf mentioned in the first column of the table in this section contained, and urban authorities shall be the several bodies of persons specified in the second column of the said table in relation to the said places respectively.

Urban district.	Urban authority.
Borough constituted such either before or after the passing of this Act.	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses acting by the Council.
Improvement Act district constituted such before the passing of this Act, and having no part of its area situated within a borough or local government district.	The Improvement Commissioners.
Local government district constituted such either before or after the passing of this Act, having no part of its area situated within a borough, and not coincident in area with a borough or Improvement Act district.	The Local Board.

For the purposes of this Act, the boroughs of Oxford, Cambridge, Blandford, Calne, Wenlock, Folkestone, and Newport Isle of Wight, shall not be deemed to be boroughs, and the borough of Cambridge shall be deemed to be an Improvement Act district, and the borough of Oxford to be included in the Local Government district of Oxford.¹

67. In the Oxford or Cambridge district the local authority may supply water to any hall college or premises of the university within such district, on such terms with respect to the mode of paying for such supply as may from time to time be agreed on between such university, or any hall or college thereof, and the local authority. Agreements with universities.

228. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to alter or interfere with any liability existing at the time of the passing of this Act of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively to contribute towards the expenses of paving and pitching repairing lighting and cleansing under the powers of any local Act under which the Oxford and Cambridge Commissioners respectively act, the several streets and places within the jurisdiction of such Commissioners respectively. Quota of rates to be paid by the Universities, &c.

If any difference arises between either of the said universities and the urban authority with respect to the proportion and manner in which the university shall contribute towards any expenses under this Act, and to which the university is not liable under any such local Act, the same shall be settled by arbitration in manner provided by this Act.²

¹ The Oxford Local Board, constituted by s. 342 of this Act, and the Cambridge Improvement Commissioners, who under this section became the Urban Sanitary Authorities for the Oxford and Cambridge Districts, were abolished and their powers transferred to the Corporations of the City of Oxford and Borough of Cambridge respectively by the Oxford Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv (*infra*), and the Cambridge Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. cxvi (*infra*).

² Sections 179-181 prescribe the manner in which disputes may be referred to arbitration, and regulate the procedure thereon.

Received of the Treasurer of the
County of [illegible] the sum of [illegible]
for [illegible]

and of the sum of [illegible]
for [illegible]

and of the sum of [illegible]
for [illegible]

and of the sum of [illegible]
for [illegible]

and of the sum of [illegible]
for [illegible]

and of the sum of [illegible]
for [illegible]

A. D. 1875. All rates, contributions, and sums of money which may become payable under this Act by the said universities respectively, and their respective halls and colleges, may be recovered from such universities halls and colleges in the same manner in all respects as rates contributions and sums of money may now be recovered from them by virtue of any such local Act.

Oxford.

Constitu-
tion of
local board
of the
Oxford
district.

342. The local government district of Oxford shall be subject to the jurisdiction of a local board consisting of the vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford and the mayor of Oxford for the time being, of forty-five other members, fifteen to be elected by the university of Oxford, sixteen by the town council of Oxford, and fourteen by the rate-payers of the parishes situated within the area formerly within the jurisdiction of the commissioners, for amending certain mileways leading to Oxford, and making improvements in the university and city of Oxford, the suburbs thereof and the adjoining parish of Saint Clement, and of the members for any parishes or parts of parishes which may have been or may hereafter be added to the Oxford district.

After the passing of this Act, a district formed out of the rural sanitary districts of the city of Oxford, and the Abingdon union, to be termed the "Grandpont district," shall be defined by an order of the Local Government Board, and on a day to be mentioned in such order, the said district shall form part of the said local government district of Oxford. The election of members of the said local board by the town council and by the ratepayers of the parishes and parts of parishes respectively shall be conducted at the same time, in the same way, and subject to the same regulations in and subject to which such election is conducted at the time of the passing of this Act.

As regards the district of Cowley now comprised in the

said local government district of Oxford, and the district of Grandpont when added to the same district, the chairman of the said local board or, in his absence, the clerk to the local board, shall summon a meeting of the several persons rated to the relief of the poor in respect of hereditaments situated in the said Cowley and Grandpont districts respectively, by public notices under his hand, to be affixed three clear days previously to the principal doors of every church and chapel in the districts, such meeting to be held on the day when the members for the parishes are elected, and at a place in each such district to be fixed by the chairman or clerk, and the appointment of a chairman and all other the business of such meetings shall be conducted as if the meetings respectively were the meetings of a vestry in a parish.

An election of the member for the Grandpont district shall take place as soon as convenient after that district has been added to the Oxford local government district as aforesaid, and he shall continue in office until the next annual election of the said local board.

The fifteen members to be elected by the university shall be elected as follows; namely, four members shall be elected by the university in convocation, and eleven members shall be elected by the heads and senior resident bursars of the several colleges entitled by any statute of the university or otherwise to matriculate students, and by the heads of the several halls; any member of the university, being of the degree of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Civil Law, or Bachelor in Medicine, or any superior degree of the university, shall be qualified to be elected; and the elections shall be conducted by the said university, and by the colleges and halls respectively, at the same time, and in the same way, and subject to the same regulations, in and subject to which guardians of the poor for the university and for the colleges and halls are now or may hereafter be chosen by them respectively, save that in the election of members the heads and bursars of all the colleges and the heads of all the halls shall be summoned

A. D. 1875. by the vice-chancellor for that purpose, and shall be entitled to vote.

Except as above provided, nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any order confirmed by Parliament relating to the local government district of Oxford, and in force at the time of the passing of this Act.¹

[Section 343 repeals the Acts specified in the first and second parts of Schedule V. to the extent mentioned in the third column of the Schedule and subject to the usual savings for the past operation of the repealed Acts.]

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.

RULES AS TO MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS.

(1.) *Rules applicable to Local Boards.*

13. Nothing in these rules contained with respect to the appointment of chairman shall apply to the Oxford district, and in that district a chairman shall be appointed as heretofore.

SCHEDULE II.

(1.) RULES FOR ELECTION OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Oxford.

75. Nothing in the rules in this schedule shall apply to the local government district of Oxford.

¹ See note to s. 6.

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SCHEDULE V.

A. D. 1875.

PART I.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 63. ¹	The Public Health Act, 1848.	The whole Act.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 98. ²	The Local Government Act, 1858.	The whole Act.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 79. ³	The Public Health Act, 1872	The whole Act, except so far as relates to the Metropolis.

38 & 39 VICT. CHAPTER 84.

An Act to regulate the Expenses and to control the Charges of Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections.
[13th August 1875.]

8. Nothing in this Act shall apply to an election for any university or combination of universities. Saving of the universities.

38 VICT. CHAPTER xli.

An Act for better enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Oxford to supply Oxford and other places with Water.⁴ [14th June 1875.]

[This Act, 'The Oxford (Corporation) Waterworks Act, 1875,' recites that the City of Oxford had been for

¹ *Supra.*² *Supra.*³ *Supra.*

⁴ The powers conferred by this Act are extended by 48 & 49 Vict. c. xxiv (*infra*). Section 34 of that Act is a *verbatim* repetition of s. 42 of this Act.

Ch. xli] *The Oxford (Corporation) Waterworks* [38 VICT.
Act, 1875.

A. D. 1875. upwards of sixty years supplied with water by means of waterworks constructed by and the property of the City Corporation, and that larger powers were required. These the Act proceeds to grant.]

Saving the rights of the Chancellor, masters, and scholars, &c.

42. Saving always to the Chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the University of Oxford, and to all persons matriculated therein or being members thereof, their rights and privileges of civil and criminal judicature and trial in the courts of the said university alone, as the same have been granted by the charters of the said university and confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament; and saving always to the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said university, and their successors, the several bodies politic, corporate, collegiate, or sole of the said university, and their successors, their respective rights, privileges, and franchises.

38 & 39 VICT. CHAPTER clxviii.

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, with reference to the City of Oxford, the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and the Parishes of Sutton Saint Michael and Sutton Saint Nicholas in the County of Hereford. [2d August 1875.]

WHEREAS the Local Government Board have made the Provisional Orders set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867,¹ and the several other Statutes in that behalf, with reference to the city of Oxford, the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and the parishes of Sutton Saint Michael and Sutton Saint Nicholas in the county of Hereford; and whereas it is requisite that the said Orders should be confirmed by Parliament, and that the provisions herein

¹ 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106.

38 & 39 VICT.] *Local Government Board's* [Ch. clxviii
Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation
(Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.

contained should be enacted in reference to the city of A. D. 1875.
Oxford :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. The Orders set out in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be and the same are hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and force. The Provisional Orders in Schedule confirmed.

2. As regards the city of Oxford the following provisions shall take effect after the passing of this Act ; (that is to say,) Special provision in reference to the city of Oxford.

(1.) Christ Church College, in the University of Oxford, shall, for all the purposes of the said Order and this Act, be deemed to be one of the colleges of the said university :

(2.) Such of the provisions of the Local Act in the said Order recited, as altered by the said Provisional Order, and of the Acts or parts of Acts thereby incorporated with the said Local Act, as relate to or affect the valuation, rating, or assessment of property within the University of Oxford, and the colleges and halls mentioned in the said Local Act, shall extend and apply to all rateable property within the city of Oxford for the time being belonging to the said university or any of the said colleges and halls for any freehold or copyhold estate, or for any leasehold estate under a lease whereby the same shall have been demised for a term of not less than forty years, which shall for the time being be in the occupation of the said university or any of the said colleges and halls, or in the occupation of any professor in the said university, or of the head or any member of any of the said colleges and halls, or of any officer of

Ch. clxviii] *Local Government Board's* [38 & 39 VICT.
Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation
(Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.

A. D. 1875.

or person employed by the said university, or any of the said colleges and halls, in right or by virtue of his professorship, headship, membership, office, or employment, as the case may be, whether such property did or did not belong to the said university or to any of the said colleges and halls, and whether such property was or was not in such occupation as aforesaid at the time of the passing of the said Local Act. And all such property shall be deemed to form part of the parish mentioned in section twelve of the said Provisional Order, and of no other parish :

- (3.) Every appeal, whether by the person or corporation rated, or by any other person or corporation, in respect of any assessment or rate made upon or in respect of any of the property mentioned in the last preceding clause, shall be brought to the court of quarter sessions of the city of Oxford, and to no other court :
- (4.) All the land and buildings within the said university which are now by law exempted from being rated to the relief of the poor shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be rateable to the relief of the poor in the same manner as other rateable property within the said university¹ :
- (5.) The said Local Act and the said Provisional Order, and this Act, shall be construed and take effect in the same manner as if the name of Hertford College had been inserted in the preamble of the said Local Act instead of the name of the Hall of Saint Mary Magdalene.

Short title
of the Act.

3. This Act may be cited as *The Local Government Board's Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation (Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.*

¹ As to the previous exemption of certain buildings see 17 & 18 Vict. c. ccxix. s. 31 and note thereto (*supra*). They were liable under 28 & 29 Vict. c. 108. s. 8 to the General District rate levied by the Local Board.

SCHEDULE.

A. D. 1875.

CITY OF OXFORD.

Provisional Order for Alteration of Local Act.

To the Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford ;—

To the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford ;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes in the said City ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867," it was (among other things) enacted as follows ; that is to say, "Where in any Union or Parish not being within the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, the relief of the Poor, or the making and levying of the Poor Rate, is subject to the Control or Regulation of any Local Act, it shall be competent for the Guardians of such Union or Parish having Powers to exercise or Duties to discharge under such Act to apply to the Poor Law Board to issue an Order to repeal the whole or any part of such Local Act, or to alter the same, such application having been agreed to by the majority, at two successive meetings of the said Guardians, and being forwarded in writing under the Hand of the presiding Chairman of the second of such meetings to the said Board ; and the said Board may, if after due inquiry they shall deem it expedient, make and issue a Provisional Order for such repeal or alteration, and shall take all necessary steps for the confirmation of such Order by Act of Parliament, but previously to such confirmation the said Order shall not be of any validity whatever ; and every Act of Parliament confirming such Order shall be deemed a Public General Act ;"¹

And whereas the powers of the Poor Law Board have, by "The Local Government Board Act, 1871,"² been transferred to and are now vested in the Local Government Board ;

And whereas a Local Act was passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to repeal an 'Act for

¹ 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. s. 2.

² 34 & 35 Vict. c. 70.

Ch. clxviii] *Local Government Board's* [38 & 39 VICT.
Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation
(Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.

A. D. 1875. "better regulating the Poor within the City of Oxford,' and
"to grant more effectual powers in lieu thereof, and also to
"provide for rating to the relief of the Poor certain heredita-
"ments within the University of Oxford ;"¹

And whereas by the said Local Act the persons elected
and appointed in accordance with the provisions thereof,
were declared to be incorporated under the name of "The
"Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford," and were
constituted a Board of Guardians to govern, employ,
manage, regulate, support, and maintain the Poor of the
Parishes within the City of Oxford, and as such are
Guardians within the meaning of the Act first above-
recited ;

And whereas the following Resolutions were agreed to by
the majority at two successive meetings of the Guardians of
the Poor within the City of Oxford held on the Tenth and
Seventeenth days of December One thousand eight hundred
and Seventy-four ; viz.,

"That an application be forthwith made, under the
"provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vict. cap. 106., to
"the Local Government Board for a Provisional
"Order for the amendment of the Oxford Poor Rate
"Act, in the particulars following :—

"(1.) By the establishment of an Assessment Com-
"mittee in the Incorporation with the powers
"of such Committees, under the Act 25 and
"26 Vict. cap. 103., and subsequent Acts, such
"Committee to consist of ten members elected
"by the Board. Four of the members of the
"Committee to be chosen from among the
"Guardians returned to represent the Uni-
"versity, the Colleges, the Halls, and Christ
"Church ; three from among the Guardians
"elected by the Parishes ; and three from
"among the Mayor and Aldermen of the City.
"The appointment of the Committee to take
"place annually at the first meeting of the
"Board after the day fixed for the new
"elections of Guardians.

"(2.) By the repeal or amendment of such sections
"or parts of sections of the Local Act as pro-
"vide for the revaluation from time to time
"of the rateable property of the University,

¹ 17 & 18 Vict. c. cccix (*supra*).

38 & 39 VICT.] *Local Government Board's* [Ch. clxviii
Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation
(Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.

- “the Colleges, and Halls, and the Parishes; A. D. 1875.
“and instead of such provisions, the Vice-
“Chancellor of the University and the Over-
“seers of the Parishes to have the power and
“be liable to the performance of the duties in
“this respect which Overseers possess or are
“liable to, under the Union Assessment Com-
“mittee Act, 1862,¹ and other Acts.
- “(3.) By a provision empowering the Vice-Chan-
“cellor of the University, in order to enable
“him in all respects conveniently to fulfil the
“requirements of the last-mentioned Acts, to
“appoint, whenever he may think fit, a person
“to be his Assistant or Deputy, such person,
“when so acting, to have the legal position of
“an Overseer of a Parish, in so far as regards
“the rateable property of the University, and
“of the Colleges, Halls, and Christ Church.
- “(4.) By the repeal or amendment of so much of
“the Local Act and of an Order of the late
“Poor Law Board as provides for the appoint-
“ment of a Delegacy of Appeals in cases of
“Poor Rates for the University, the Colleges
“and Halls, and Christ Church, and by the
“substitution for such Delegacy of the Court
“of the Recorder of the City of Oxford in
“Quarter Sessions.
- “(5.) By the substitution in respect of the Liberty
“of Grandpont, of the jurisdiction of the
“Justices, and the Special and Quarter
“Sessions of the City of Oxford for that of
“the Magistrates and Sessions of the County
“of Berks.
- “(6.) By the amendment of the sections 3, 4, 6, 18
“of the Local Act which relate to the election
“of the Guardians with a view to a more
“distinct definition of the time at which the
“Board, after the annual election of Guar-
“dians, is legally constituted.
- “(7.) By the introduction into the 7th section of
“the Local Act of a provision for the supply
“of vacancies occasioned by death or other-
“wise among the Guardians chosen to repre-

¹ 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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Ch. clxviii] *Local Government Board's* [38 & 39 VICT.
Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation
(Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.

A. D. 1875.

“sent the University, the Colleges, Halls, and
“Christ Church.

“(8.) By reducing the period of limitations of
“actions appointed under the 55th section of
“the Local Act from two years to six months.”

And whereas the following resolution was agreed to by
the majority at two successive meetings of the said Guardians
held on the Fourteenth and Twenty-first days of January
One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, viz. :—

“That the Local Act be amended by altering the 12th
“section thereof so as to enable three members of
“the Board to hold a court for the purposes of the
“Act instead of five members as therein provided.”

And whereas the said Guardians have made application
to the Local Government Board by writing, under the hands
of the presiding chairmen of the second of such meetings
respectively, in conformity with the resolutions respectively :

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, having
duly considered the said application, and in pursuance of
the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, do hereby
Order that from and after the Twenty-ninth day of
September next following the date of the Act of Parliament
confirming this Order the following provisions shall take
effect ; viz. :—

I.—The provision in Section 3 of the said Local Act
which requires that the Guardians for the Colleges and Halls
when elected may continue to act and be Guardians until
the Twenty-fifth day of March next ensuing their election
shall be altered, and such Guardians henceforth shall con-
tinue to act and be Guardians until the Fifteenth day of
April inclusive in each year, notwithstanding their successors
may have been elected previously to that day ; and from and
after the said Fifteenth day of April, every Guardian newly
elected for any such Colleges and Halls shall act as such
Guardian for the ensuing year.

II.—The 4th Section of the said Act shall henceforth be
subject to the following proviso ; that is to say,—Provided
that if any person elected under the provisions of this and
the last preceding section shall die, or resign, or refuse to
act as such Guardian, or shall become disqualified during
the year for which he shall have been elected, or in case the
full number of Guardians shall not be elected at the annual
election, the persons entitled to vote for the election of
a Guardian for the University, or the Colleges and Halls

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(Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.

for which such vacancy has occurred, may elect a qualified A. D. 1875.
person to supply the vacancy until the Fifteenth day of
April inclusive next following.

III.—The provision in Section 6 of the said Act which
requires that the Guardian elected for a Parish may serve
as Guardian and represent the said Parish at the Board of
Guardians until the Twenty-fifth day of March in the next
following year, and from thence until another shall be
elected in his stead, shall be altered, and such Guardian
may serve as such Guardian and represent such Parish as
aforesaid until the Fifteenth day of April inclusive in each
year, notwithstanding his successor may have been elected
previously to that day; and from and after the said Fifteenth
day of April every Guardian newly elected for any such
Parish shall act as such Guardian for the ensuing year.

IV.—In the event of an election of a Guardian to supply
a vacancy provided for in Section 7 of the said Act, the
vacancy shall be supplied until the Fifteenth day of April
next following, instead of until the Twenty-fifth day of
March next following, and from thence until some other
person shall be elected as set forth in the said Section.

V.—Three Guardians shall be sufficient to form a court
under the provisions of Section 12 of the said Local Act
instead of five as therein mentioned.

VI.—The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen to be elected
under Section 18 of the Local Act shall, subject to the
provisions in that section contained, continue in their
respective offices and hold the same until the Fifteenth day
of April inclusive next following each election of Guardians,
or until they shall resign their respective offices.

VII.—The said Guardians shall, within one month after
the said Twenty-ninth day of September, and thenceforth
at their first meeting after the Fifteenth day of April in
each year, appoint from among themselves ten persons, to
be called the Assessment Committee (herein called "the
Committee"), for the investigation and supervision of the
valuations to be made within the City of Oxford, and for
the performance of such other acts and duties as devolve
upon an Assessment Committee under the provisions of the
Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, and the Union
Assessment Committee Amendment Act, 1864,¹ and the
Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868,² herein mentioned.

¹ 27 & 28 Vict. c. 39.

² 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122.

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(Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.

A. D. 1875. VIII.—Four members of the Committee shall be chosen from among the Guardians representing the University, and the Colleges and Halls, three members from among the Guardians for the City, and the remaining three members from among the Guardians representing the Parishes in the said City ; and every vacancy which shall occur among such members by death, resignation, disqualification, or otherwise, shall be filled up according to the class in which it may occur, in like manner as that in which the member causing the vacancy was chosen.

IX.—Sections 29, 30, and 37 of the said Local Act shall be hereby repealed.

X.—Sections 4 to 28, 31 to 35, 37 to 44, (all inclusive,) of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, and the Schedule thereto, and the whole of the Union Assessment Committee Amendment Act, 1864, and Sections 30, 31, 32, and 38 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, anything in Sections 24, 29, and 36 of the first-mentioned Act, or in section 38 of the last-mentioned Act, to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be incorporated with the said Local Act, and shall apply to and be binding on the University, Colleges, Halls, and the several Parishes comprised within the City of Oxford, and the ratepayers therein, and to and on the Committee aforesaid ;

Provided that no consent shall be necessary to enable the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford to exercise the powers or rights of appeal comprised in Section 32 of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, and in Section 7 of the Union Assessment Committee Amendment Act, 1864.¹

XI.—The rates to be assessed, made, and levied under the provisions of Sections 33 and 38 of the said Local Act, shall be assessed, made, and levied upon the properties therein mentioned, according to the rateable value as shown by the valuation lists to be made and approved in accordance with the provisions of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, the Union Assessment Committee Amendment Act, 1864, and the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, above-mentioned, and this Order.

XII.—For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the said Local Act as hereby altered, and of the above-mentioned Sections of the Union Assessment Committee

¹ The sections incorporated by this section regulate the proceedings of Assessment Committees and the making of valuations.

38 & 39 VICT.] *Local Government Board's* [Ch. clxviii
Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation
(*Oxford, &c.*) *Act, 1875.*

Act, 1862, the Union Assessment Committee Amendment Act, 1864, and the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, the said University, Colleges, and Halls shall be deemed to be a Parish, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University shall, as regards the University, Colleges, and Halls, be in the position of, and have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties hereby, and by those sections, conferred or imposed upon, Overseers as regards Parishes, except as regards the allowance of Poor Rate by Justices and the declaration prescribed by the Statutes applicable to such rate, and shall be at liberty, at any time, to appoint some person, to be notified by him to the said Guardians or the Committee, to act as his deputy or assistant in the exercise and performance of such powers and duties, and such person shall, when so acting, have and exercise all the powers or duties hereby vested in or imposed or conferred upon the said Vice-Chancellor.

Provided that all notices required to be published under the said Acts by the Vice-Chancellor shall be published in the manner required by the law in force for the time being in respect of notices of Rates made by the said Vice-Chancellor.

XIII.—Whereas by Section 36 of the said Local Act an appeal is granted to certain Delegates of Appeal therein described, and it is expedient that the provisions of that Section should be altered, it is therefore ordered that the Appeal therein referred to shall not be to such Delegates, but to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City of Oxford, the Appellant giving to the Vice-Chancellor and to the other person, if any, complained of by the Appellant such notice and grounds of Appeal, and proceeding in such manner as is, or at any time hereafter shall be, by law required in ordinary cases of an Appeal against a Poor Rate.

XIV.—The time fixed by Section 55 of the said Local Act within which actions shall be brought shall be altered from two years to six months after the act complained of shall have been committed.

XV.—All charges, costs, and expenses which under the Sections of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, the Union Assessment Committee Amendment Act, 1864, and the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, hereby incorporated with the said Local Act, are payable out of the Common Fund of the Union, shall be payable out of the rates to be

Ch. clxviii] *Local Government Board's* [38 & 39 VICT.
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(Oxford, &c.) Act, 1875.

A. D. 1875. levied under the Local Act, according to the valuations herein provided for, as soon as the valuations for the whole of the City and the University, Colleges, and Halls, under this Order shall have been made and completed.

XVI.—Every appeal against a valuation list or against the Poor Rate by a person in respect of hereditaments in the Liberty of Grandpont shall be made to the Court of General or Quarter Sessions, or to the Justices in Special Sessions for the City of Oxford, in accordance with the provisions of Section 45 of the said Local Act, instead of to the Magistrates and Sessions of the County of Berks.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Fourteenth day of June, in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

(L. S.)

G. SCLATER-BOOTH, President.
 JOHN LAMBERT, Secretary.

40 & 41 VICT. CHAPTER 21.

A. D. 1877. An Act to amend the Law relating to Prisons in England. [12th July 1877.]

[This Act, 'The Prison Act, 1877,' vests the prisons in 'the Secretary of State' and provides for their maintenance and administration.]

54. The chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford shall, in consideration of their being relieved from their obligation under the Oxford Police Act of 1868 to contribute to gaol expenses, pay to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Oxford, on or before the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the sum of four hundred pounds; and the said chancellor, masters, and scholars shall, from that date, be discharged from all liability under the said Act in respect of gaol expenses.

Commuta-
 tion of
 payment.
 by Univer-
 sity of
 Oxford to
 the city of
 Oxford.
 31 & 32
 Vict. c. lix.¹

¹ *Supra.*

40 & 41 VICT. CHAPTER 25.

An Act for regulating the Examination of persons A. D. 1877.
 applying to be admitted Solicitors of the Supreme
 Court of Judicature in England, and for otherwise
 amending the Law relating to Solicitors.

[23rd July 1877.]

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Soli- Short title
 citors Act, 1877," and the Act of the sixth and seventh and con-
 years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy- struction of
 three, "For consolidating and amending several of the laws Act.
 relating to Attorneys and Solicitors practising in England
 and Wales," and the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-
 fourth years of the same reign, chapter one hundred and
 twenty-seven, "To amend the laws relating to Attorneys
 Solicitors Proctors and Certificated Conveyancers," may be
 respectively cited for all purposes as "The Solicitors Act, 6 & 7 Vict.
 1843," and "The Solicitors Act, 1860," and this Act shall c. 73.¹
 (so far as is consistent with the tenour thereof) be construed 23 & 24
 as one with the said Solicitors Acts, 1843 and 1860, and Vict. c.
 with the other enactments for the time being in force relating 127.²
 to solicitors.

10. A certificate of having passed a preliminary examina- General
 tion under this Act shall not be required from any person Exemp-
 who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor tions from
 of Laws in the Universities of Oxford Cambridge Dublin prelimi-
 Durham or London, or in the Queen's University in Ireland, nary exami-
 or the degree of Bachelor of Arts Master of Arts Bachelor nation.
 of Laws or Doctor of Laws in any of the Universities of
 Scotland, (none of such degrees being honorary degrees,) or
 who has been called to the degree of Utter Barrister in
 England, or who has passed the first public examination
 before moderators at Oxford or the previous examination
 at Cambridge, or the examination in arts for the second

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

A. D. 1877. year at Durham, or who has passed one of the local examinations established by the University of Oxford, or one of the non-gremial examinations established by the University of Cambridge, or one of the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, or one of the matriculation examinations at the Universities of Dublin or London (notwithstanding he may not have been placed in the first division of such matriculation examination), or the examination for the first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849.

The presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any three of them (the Master of the Rolls being one), may make, and from time to time alter and revoke regulations extending the above exemption to any persons who pass any examination held in any of the above-mentioned universities or in the Owen's College, Manchester, or in any other university, college, or educational institution, and specified in that behalf in the said regulations.¹

Power of judges to provide for admission in certain cases after four years service.

13. The presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any three of them (the Master of the Rolls being one), may make and from time to time alter and revoke regulations directing that any person having passed any examination held in the Universities of Oxford Cambridge Dublin Durham or London, or in the Queen's University in Ireland, or in any of the Universities of Scotland, or in the Owen's College, Manchester, or in any other university,

¹ By a regulation dated the 5th of December, 1877, made by the Presidents of the three divisions and the Master of the Rolls, the exemption contained in this section was extended to persons who have passed the junior students' general examination in the Owens College, Manchester.

The powers of making regulations given by this section and s. 13 are now by the Judicature Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 68) s. 24 vested in the Master of the Rolls with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice, or (in case of difference) of one of them.

college, or educational institution, and specified in that A. D. 1877. behalf in such regulations, may be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor after service under articles of clerkship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years, but not so as to allow in any case a less term of service than four years.¹

40 & 41 VICT. CHAPTER 48.

An Act to make further Provision respecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Colleges therein. [10th August 1877.]

WHEREAS the revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are not adequate to the full discharge of the duties incumbent on them respectively, and it is therefore expedient that provision be made for enabling or requiring the Colleges in each University to contribute more largely out of their revenues to University purposes, especially with a view to further and better instruction in art, science, and other branches of learning, where the same are not taught, or not adequately taught, in the University:

And whereas it may be requisite, for the purposes aforesaid, as regards each University, to attach fellowships and other emoluments held in the Colleges to offices in the University:

And whereas it is also expedient to make provision for regulating the tenure and advantages of fellowships not so attached, and for altering the conditions on which the same are held, and to amend in divers other particulars the law relating to the Universities and Colleges:

¹ The regulation of the 5th of December, 1877, referred to in the preceding note directs that 'Any person who has passed the first public examination before Moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the examination in arts for the second year at Durham, or who has passed in honours at the entrance examination at the University of Dublin, or the matriculation examination at the University of London (being placed in the first division of such matriculation examination) or the legal students' higher examination in the Owens College, Manchester, may be admitted and enrolled as a Solicitor after service under articles of clerkship to a practising solicitor for a term of four years.'

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A. D. 1877. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

Short titles. 1. This Act may be cited as The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877; and the Acts described in the schedule to this Act may respectively be cited by the short titles therein mentioned.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—

“The University” means the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge respectively, or one of them separately (as the case may require):

“The Senate” means the Senate of the University of Cambridge:

“College” means a College in the University, and includes the Cathedral or House of Christ Church in Oxford:

“Hall” means one of the following Halls, namely, St. Mary Hall, St. Edmund Hall, St. Alban Hall, New Inn Hall, in the University of Oxford:

“The Governing Body” of a College means, as regards the Colleges in the University of Oxford, except Christ Church, the head and all actual fellows of the College, being graduates, and as regards Christ Church means the dean, canons, and senior students:

“The Governing Body” of a College means, as regards the Colleges in the University of Cambridge, except Downing College, the head and all actual fellows of the College, bye-fellows excepted, being graduates, and as regards Downing College, the head, professors, and all actual fellows thereof, bye-fellows excepted, being graduates:

“Emolument” includes—

(1.) A headship, professorship, lectureship, readership, prælectorship, fellowship, bye-fellowship, tutorship, senior studentship, scholarship, junior stu-

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dentship, exhibition, demyship, postmastership, A. D. 1877. taberdarship, Bible clerkship, servitorship, sizarship, sub-sizarship, or other place in the University or a College or Hall, having attached thereto an income payable out of the revenues of the University or of a College or Hall, or being a place to be held and enjoyed by a head or other member of a College or Hall as such, or having attached thereto an income to be so held and enjoyed, arising wholly or in part from an endowment, benefaction, or trust; and

(2.) The income aforesaid, and all benefits and advantages of every nature and kind belonging to the place, and any endowment belonging to, or held by, or for the benefit of, or enjoyed by, a head or other member of a College or Hall as such, and any fund, endowment, or property held by or on behalf of the University or a College or Hall, for the purpose of advancing, rewarding, or otherwise providing for any member of the University or College or Hall, or of purchasing any advowson, benefice, or property to be held for the like purpose, or to be in any manner applied for the promotion of any such member; and

(3.) As regards the University of Oxford a bursary appropriated to any College in Scotland:

"Office" has the same meaning in the sections in which "The Universities Tests Act, 1871," is mentioned as it ^{34 & 35} has in that Act: ^{Vict. c. 26.}

"School" means a school or other place of education beyond the precincts of the University, and includes a College in Scotland:

"Professor" includes Regius and other professor, and reader, and teacher; and "Professorship" includes their several offices:

¹ *Supra.*

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people. It is composed of members who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association is organized into sections, each of which is devoted to a particular branch of medicine. The sections are: Internal Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, Dermatology and Syphilology, Radiology, and Pathology. Each section has a representative on the Executive Committee of the Association. The Executive Committee is the governing body of the Association and is responsible for the management of its affairs. The Association has a long and distinguished history and has been instrumental in many of the reforms that have improved the medical profession and the health of the people.

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A. D. 1877. "Advowson" includes right of patronage, exclusive or alternate :

"The Charity Commissioners" means the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales :

"The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Commissioners.

Bodies of
Commis-
sioners.

3. There shall be two bodies of Commissioners styled respectively the University of Oxford Commissioners and the University of Cambridge Commissioners.

The provisions of this Act referring to the Commissioners shall be construed to apply to those two bodies respectively, or to one of those two bodies separately, as the case may require.

Nomina-
tion of
Oxford
Commis-
sioners.

4. The following persons are hereby nominated the University of Oxford Commissioners :

The Right Honourable Roundell, Baron Selborne.

The Right Honourable John Thomas, Earl of Redesdale.

The Right Honourable Mountague Bernard, Doctor of Civil Law.

The Honourable Sir William Robert Grove, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

The Reverend James Bellamy, Doctor of Divinity, President of St. John's College.

Henry John Stephen Smith, Master of Arts, Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Matthew White Ridley, Esquire, Master of Arts.

Nomina-
tion of
Cambridge
Commis-
sioners.

5. The following persons are hereby nominated the University of Cambridge Commissioners :

The Right Honourable Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of England.

The Right Reverend Henry, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

The Right Honourable John William, Lord Rayleigh.

The Right Honourable Edward Pleydell Bouverie.

The Reverend Joseph Barber Lightfoot, Doctor of Divinity, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.

George Gabriel Stokes, Master of Arts, Lucasian A.D. 1877.
Professor of Mathematics.

George Wirgman Hemming, one of Her Majesty's
Counsel, Master of Arts.

6. If any person nominated a Commissioner by this Act dies, resigns, or becomes incapable of acting as a Commissioner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to appoint a person to fill his place; and so from time to time as regards every person appointed under this section: Provided that the name of every person so appointed shall be laid before the Houses of Parliament within ten days after the appointment, if Parliament is then sitting, or if not, then ten days after the next meeting of Parliament.

Duration: Proceedings.

7. The powers of the Commissioners shall continue until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and no longer; but it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen, from time to time, with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the application of the Commissioners, to continue the powers of the Commissioners for such time as Her Majesty thinks fit, but not beyond the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

8. The Commissioner first named in this Act, as regards each of the two bodies of Commissioners, shall be the Chairman of the respective body of Commissioners; and in case of his ceasing from any cause to be a Commissioner, or of his absence from any meeting, the Commissioners present at each meeting shall choose a chairman.

The powers of the Commissioners may be exercised at a meeting at which three or more Commissioners are present.

In case of an equality of votes on a question at a meeting, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote in respect of that question.

9. The Commissioners shall have a common seal, and the same shall be judicially noticed.

10. Any act of the Commissioners shall not be invalid by

A. D. 1877. reason only of any vacancy in their body; but if at any
 validate acts. time, and as long as, the number of persons acting as
 Commissioners is less than four, the Commissioners shall
 discontinue the exercise of their powers.

Statutes for University and Colleges.

Power for
 University
 and Col-
 leges to
 make
 statutes.

11. Until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the University and the Governing Body of a College shall have the like powers in all respects of making statutes for the University or the College respectively, and of making statutes for altering or repealing statutes made by them, as are, from and after the end of that year, conferred on the Commissioners by this Act; but every statute so made shall, before the end of that year, be laid before the Commissioners, and the same, if approved before or after the end of that year by the Commissioners by writing under their seal, but not otherwise, shall, as regards the force and operation of the statute, and as regards proceedings prescribed by this Act to be taken respecting a statute made by the Commissioners after (but not before) the statute is made, be deemed to be a statute made by the Commissioners.

If within one month after a statute so made by a College is laid before the Commissioners, a member of the Governing Body of the College makes a representation in writing to the Commissioners respecting the statute, the Commissioners, before approving of the statute, shall take the representation into consideration.

In considering a statute so made by a College, the Commissioners shall have regard to the interests of the University and the Colleges therein as a whole.

The Commissioners shall not approve a statute so made by a College until they have published, in such form as to them may seem fit, a statement with respect to the main purposes relative to the University for which, in their opinion, provision should be made under this Act, the sources from which funds for those purposes should be obtained, and the principles on which payments from the

Colleges for those purposes should be contributed; but A. D. 1877. nothing in this provision or in any statement published thereunder shall prevent the Commissioners from exercising from time to time according to their discretion the powers and performing the duties conferred and imposed on them by this Act.

12. From and after the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the Commissioners may by virtue of this Act, and subject and according to the provisions thereof, make, by writing under their seal, statutes for the University and for any College or Hall, and for altering or repealing statutes made by the Commissioners, and may exercise those powers from time to time with reference to the University and to any College or Hall.

Power for Commissioners to make statutes for University and Colleges and Halls.

13. The Commissioners shall not make a statute altering the trusts, conditions, or directions affecting a University or College emolument if the original charter, deed of composition, or other instrument of foundation thereof, not being an Order in Council made under, or a statute or ordinance having effect under, any Act mentioned in the schedule to this Act, was made or executed within fifty years before the passing of this Act; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Commissioners from making a statute increasing the endowment of any University or College emolument, or otherwise improving the position of the holder thereof.

Limitation of fifty years.

14. The Commissioners, in making a statute affecting a University or College emolument, shall have regard to the main design of the founder, except where the same has ceased to be observed before the passing of this Act, or where the trusts, conditions, or directions affecting the emolument have been altered in substance by or under any other Act.

Regard to main design of founder.

15. The Commissioners, in making a statute for the University or a College or Hall, shall have regard to the interests of education, religion, learning, and research, and in the case of a statute for a College or Hall shall have

Provision for education, religion, &c.

A. D. 1877. regard, in the first instance, to the maintenance of the College or Hall for those purposes.

Objects of statutes for University. 16. With a view to the advancement of art, science, and other branches of learning, the Commissioners, in statutes made by them for the University, may from time to time make provision for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (1.) For enabling or requiring the several Colleges, or any of them, to make contribution out of their revenues for University purposes, regard being first had to the wants of the several Colleges in themselves for educational and other collegiate purposes :
- (2.) For the creation, by means of contributions from the Colleges or otherwise, of a common University Fund, to be administered under the supervision of the University :
- (3.) For making payments, under the supervision of the University, out of the said common fund for the giving of instruction, the doing of work, or the conducting of investigations within the University in any branch of learning or inquiry connected with the studies of the University :
- (4.) For consolidating any two or more professorships or lectureships :
- (5.) For erecting and endowing professorships or lectureships :
- (6.) For abolishing professorships or lectureships :
- (7.) For altering the endowment of any professorship or lectureship :
- (8.) For altering the conditions of eligibility or appointment and mode of election or appointment to any professorship or lectureship, and for limiting the tenure thereof :
- (9.) For providing retiring pensions for professors and lecturers :
- (10.) For providing new or improving existing buildings, libraries, collections, or apparatus for any purpose connected with the instruction of any members

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are given in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the committee to the members. The letter is written in a cursive hand and is dated the 1st of January 1880. It begins with "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Yours faithfully". The letter discusses the work of the committee and the progress of the project.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are given in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the committee to the members. The letter is written in a cursive hand and is dated the 1st of January 1880. It begins with "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Yours faithfully". The letter discusses the work of the committee and the progress of the project.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are given in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

6. The sixth part of the document is a letter from the committee to the members. The letter is written in a cursive hand and is dated the 1st of January 1880. It begins with "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Yours faithfully". The letter discusses the work of the committee and the progress of the project.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are given in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

8. The eighth part of the document is a letter from the committee to the members. The letter is written in a cursive hand and is dated the 1st of January 1880. It begins with "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Yours faithfully". The letter discusses the work of the committee and the progress of the project.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are given in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

10. The tenth part of the document is a letter from the committee to the members. The letter is written in a cursive hand and is dated the 1st of January 1880. It begins with "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Yours faithfully". The letter discusses the work of the committee and the progress of the project.

of the University, or with research in any art or science or other branch of learning, and for maintaining the same:

- (11.) For diminishing the expense of University education by founding scholarships tenable by students either at any College or Hall within the University, or as unattached students, not members of any College or Hall, or by paying salaries to the teachers of such unattached students, or by otherwise encouraging such unattached students:
- (12.) For founding and endowing scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes for encouragement of proficiency in any art or science or other branch of learning:
- (13.) For modifying the trusts, conditions, or directions of or affecting any University endowment, foundation, or gift, or of or affecting any professorship, lectureship, scholarship, office, or institution, in or connected with the University, or of or affecting any property belonging to or held in trust for the University or held by the University in trust for a Hall, as far as the Commissioners think the modification thereof necessary or expedient for giving effect to statutes made by them for any purpose in this Act mentioned:
- (14.) For regulating presentations to benefices in the gift of the University:
- (15.) For regulating the application of the purchase money for any advowson sold by the University:
- (16.) For founding any office not paid out of University or College funds in connexion with any special educational work done out of the University under the control of the University, and for remunerating any secretary or officer resident in the University and employed there in the management of any such special educational work:
- (17.) For altering or repealing any statute, ordinance,

A. D. 1877.

or regulation of the University, and substituting or adding any statute for or to the same.

Objects of statutes for Colleges in themselves.

17. The Commissioners, in statutes made by them for a College, may from time to time make provision for the following purposes relative to the College, or any of them :

- (1.) For altering and regulating the conditions of eligibility or appointment, including where it seems fit those relating to age, to any emolument or office held in or connected with the College, the mode of election or appointment thereto, and the value, length, and conditions of tenure thereof, and for providing a retiring pension for a holder thereof :
- (2.) For consolidating any two or more emoluments held in or connected with the College :
- (3.) For dividing, suspending, suppressing, converting, or otherwise dealing with any emolument held in or connected with the College :
- (4.) For attaching any emolument held in or connected with the College to any office in the College, on such tenure as to the Commissioners seems fit, and for attaching to the emolument, in connexion with the office, conditions of residence, study, and duty, or any of them :
- (5.) For affording further or better instruction in any art or science or other branch of learning :
- (6.) For providing new or improving existing buildings, libraries, collections, or apparatus, for any purpose connected with instruction or research in any art or science or other branch of learning, and for maintaining the same :
- (7.) For diminishing the expense of education in the College :
- (8.) For modifying the trusts, conditions, or directions affecting any College endowment, foundation, or gift, or any property belonging to the College, or the head or any member thereof, as such, or held in trust for the College, or for the head or any member thereof, as such, as far as the Commis-

sioners think the modification thereof necessary A. D. 1877.
or expedient for giving effect to statutes made by
them for the College :

(9.) For regulating presentations to benefices in the gift
of the College :

(10.) For regulating the application of the purchase
money for any advowson sold by the College :

(11.) For altering or repealing any statute, ordinance,
regulation, or byelaw of the College, and substi-
tuting or adding any statute for or to the same.

18. The Commissioners, in statutes made by them for
a College, may from time to time make provision for the
following purposes relative to the University, or any of them: Objects of
statutes for
Colleges in
relation to
University.

(1.) For authorising the College to commute any annual
payment agreed or required to be made by it for
University purposes into a capital sum to be pro-
vided by the College out of money belonging to it,
and not produced by any sale of lands or heredita-
ments made after the passing of this Act :

(2.) For annexing any emolument held in or connected
with the College to any office in the University, or
in a Hall, on such tenure as to the Commissioners
seems fit, and for attaching to the emolument, in
connexion with the office, conditions of residence,
study, and duty, or any of them :

(3.) For assigning a portion of the revenues or property
of the College, as a contribution to the common
fund or otherwise, for encouragement of instruc-
tion in the University in any art or science or
other branch of learning, or for the maintenance
and benefit of persons of known ability and learn-
ing, studying or making researches in any art or
science or other branch of learning in the Uni-
versity :

(4.) For empowering the College by statute made and
passed at a general meeting of the Governing
Body of the College specially summoned for this
purpose, by the votes of not less than two thirds

A. D. 1877.

of the number of persons present and voting, to transfer the library of the College, or any portion thereof, to any University library :

- (5.) For providing out of the revenues of the College for payments to be made, under the supervision of the University, for work done or investigations conducted in any branch of learning or inquiry connected with the studies of the University within the University :
- (6.) For giving effect to statutes made by the Commissioners for the University :
- (7.) For modifying the trusts, conditions, or directions of or affecting any College endowment, foundation, or gift, concerning or relating to the University, as far as the Commissioners think the modification thereof necessary or expedient for giving effect to statutes made by them for the University.

Increase of or additional income to be regarded.

19. The Commissioners, in making a statute affecting a University or College emolument, shall take into account any prospective increase of the income of the emolument, or any prospective addition to the revenues of the University or College, and may make such provision as they think expedient for the application of that increase or addition.

Power to allow continuance of voluntary payments.

20. Nothing in or done under this Act shall prevent the Commissioners from making in any statute made by them for a College such provisions as they think expedient for the voluntary continuance of any voluntary payment that has been used to be made out of the revenues of the College in connexion with the College estates or property.

Provision for accounts, audit, borrowing, and leases.

21. The Commissioners, in statutes made by them, shall from time to time make provision—

- (1.) For the form of accounts of the University and of a College relating to funds administered either for general purposes, or in trust, or otherwise, and for the audit and publication thereof :
- (2.) For the publication of accounts of receipts and expenditure of money raised under the borrowing powers of the University or of a College :

And the Commissioners, in statutes made by them, may A. D. 1877.
from time to time, if they think fit, make provision—

- (3.) For regulating the exercise of the borrowing powers of the University or of a College :
- (4.) For regulating the conditions under which beneficial leases may be renewed by the University or a College.

22. The Commissioners, in statutes made by them, may Union of Colleges and Halls and institutions or combination for education.
from time to time make provision for the complete or partial union of two or more Colleges, or of a College or Colleges and a Hall or Halls, or of two or more Halls, or of a College or Hall, with any institution in the University, or for the organization of a combined educational system in and for two or more Colleges or Halls, provided application in that behalf is made to the Commissioners on the part of each College and Hall and institution as follows :

- (1.) In the case of a College in the University of Oxford, by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Governing Body of the College specially summoned for this purpose, by the votes of not less than two thirds of the number of persons present and voting, and, in case of an application for complete union, with the consent in writing of the Visitor of the College :
- (2.) In the case of a Hall, by a resolution of the Hebdomadal Council, with the consent in writing of the Chancellor of the University :
- (3.) In the case of a College in the University of Cambridge, by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Governing Body of the College specially summoned for this purpose, and, in case of an application for complete union, the resolution being passed by the votes of not less than two thirds of the number of persons present and voting :
- (4.) In the case of an institution, with the consent of the Congregation or Senate of the University.

A. D. 1877. 23. The Commissioners shall not make a statute affecting the trusts or directions of the will of William Hulme, of Kearsley, in the county of Lancaster, deceased, or the provisions of any Act of Parliament relating thereto, except as regards so much of the funds or property of the trustees under the same as the Charity Commissioners under any scheme approved by Order in Council may assign for scholarships or exhibitions at Brasenose College or elsewhere in Oxford, without the consent in writing of the trustees under the same.¹

Saving respecting Snell Exhibitions at Oxford. 24. No statute or ordinance shall be made under this Act affecting the trusts, conditions, or directions of the will of John Snell, Esquire, deceased, or any scheme approved by the Court of Chancery relating thereto, without the consent in writing of the University Court of the University of Glasgow.

Provision for canonry of Rochester annexed to provostship of Oriel College, Oxford. 25. The Commissioners, in a statute made by them for the University of Oxford, or for Oriel College in Oxford, may, if they think fit, with the assent of Oriel College, signified under its common seal, and with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, provide that the canonry in the chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester, which is now annexed and united to the provostship of Oriel College, shall, on a vacancy, be severed therefrom, and may also, with the concurrence of the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, provide that such canonry shall be thenceforth permanently annexed and united to some office or place of a theological or ecclesiastical character in or connected with the University of Oxford, or may, with the concurrence aforesaid, make such other provisions for the future disposal and patronage of such canonry as they shall think fit; and in case any such statute shall be made annexing such canonry to such office or place as aforesaid, such canonry, or the income thereof, may, if they think fit, be reckoned and taken, in whole or in part, as

¹ See as to the Hulme Foundation (*supra*) 10 Geo. 3. c. 51, 35 Geo. 3. c. 62, 54 Geo. 3. c. 205, 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 9, and 2 & 3 Vict. c. 17, and (*infra*) 7 Edw. 7. c. cx.

a contribution of Oriel College out of its revenues to A. D. 1877. University purposes.¹

26. The Commissioners, in a statute or statutes made by them for the University of Cambridge, with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, may provide for the canonry in the chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely, which is annexed and united to the Regius Professorship of Greek, being, on a vacancy, severed therefrom, and being thenceforth permanently annexed and united to a professorship in the University of a theological or ecclesiastical character, with power, nevertheless, for the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, if they think it expedient, to allow the present professor to resign the professorship and to hold the canonry as if it had never been annexed to the professorship.²

27. A statute for altering or modifying the trusts, statutes, or directions relating to the endowments held by the Regius Professor of Greek, Hebrew, or Divinity in the University of Cambridge, if affecting any statute of Trinity College touching those professors or their endowments, shall not be made by the Commissioners unless and until it receives the assent of Trinity College under its common seal.³

¹ Under this section the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by a statute made for Oriel College, sealed the 3rd of February, 1881, and approved by the Queen in Council the 3rd of May, 1882, severed the Canonry of Rochester from the Provostship of the College, and by a statute made for the University, sealed the 26th of April, 1881, and approved by the Queen in Council the 3rd of May, 1882, annexed the Canonry to the Oriel Professorship of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture, founded by the latter statute and thereby made tenable, unless and until the University should otherwise by statute determine, together with Dean Ireland's Professorship of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture. These statutes took effect on the death (18th of November, 1882,) of Provost Hawkins. The Oriel Professorship has not at any time been held together with Dean Ireland's Professorship.

² Under this section the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by Statute B. Chapter XIV made for the University and approved by the Queen in Council the 29th of June, 1882, severed the Canonry of Ely from the Regius Professorship of Greek and annexed it to the Ely Professorship of Divinity established by the same statute. This statute took effect on the death (6th of April, 1889,) of Dr. Kennedy, Regius Professor of Greek.

³ The stipends of the Regius Professorships of Greek, Hebrew, and Divinity

A. D. 1877. 28. The Commissioners, in a statute or statutes made by them for Emmanuel College in the University of Cambridge, after notice in writing to the heir of Sir Wolstan Dixie, may alter or modify the trusts, conditions, or directions of or affecting the Dixie Foundation, and as regards any right of nomination vested in the heir of the founder may commute that right in such manner, or make such other arrangement touching that right, as to the Commissioners seems just and beneficial.¹

Saving for headship of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 29. A statute made by the Commissioners shall not affect the right of nominating or appointing to the headship of Saint Mary Magdalene College in the University of Cambridge, unless the consent by deed of the person entitled to that right is first obtained.

Distinction of University and College Statutes. 30. A statute made by the Commissioners may, if the Commissioners think fit, be in part a statute for the University, and in part a statute for a College or Hall.

The Commissioners shall in each statute made by them declare whether the same is a statute, wholly or in any and what part, for the University or for a College or Hall therein named; and the declaration in that behalf of the Commissioners shall be conclusive, to all intents.

were charged by Henry the Eighth on the endowments of Trinity College. See note to 27 Hen. 8. c. 42 (Vol. I. p. 115 *supra*). The endowment of the Regius Professorship of Greek after the severance therefrom of the Canonry of Ely was provided for by Statute C, made by the Commissioners under this section with the concurrence of Trinity College, and approved by the Queen in Council on the 10th of March, 1882.

¹ By a statute for Emmanuel College, approved by the University of Cambridge Commissioners on the 11th of February, 1879, and by Order in Council on the 26th of February, 1880, the trusts of the Dixie Foundation were altered, and the right of nominating to the Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions on that Foundation, and other rights vested in the Founder's heir, were commuted for a perpetual right of nominating to the College for presentation to the rectories of Boddington, Brantham, and North Benfleet clerks being graduates of the College, and qualified by either being of kin to the Founder or having been educated for one year at Market Bosworth School; the right of nomination to be exercised within three months of the voidance of the benefice.

By Statute LIII of the Statutes made for the College by the Commissioners on the 19th of March, 1881, and approved by Order in Council on the 3rd of May, 1882, Lord Keeper Wright's decree of the 7th of March, 1700, by which the Dixie Foundation had been governed, was repealed.

If any statute is in part a statute for a College or Hall, A. D. 1877. the same shall for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relative to the representation of Colleges and Halls, and of the other provisions of this Act regulating proceedings on the statute, be proceeded on as a statute for the College or Hall.

31. Where the Commissioners contemplate making a statute for the University or a statute for a College or Hall containing a provision for any purpose relative to the University, or a statute otherwise affecting the interests of the University, they shall, one month at least (exclusive of any University vacation) before adopting any final resolution in that behalf, communicate the proposed statute in the University of Oxford to the Hebdomadal Council, to the Head and to the Visitor of the College, and to the Principal of the Hall affected thereby, and in the University of Cambridge to the Council of the Senate and to the Governing Body of the College affected thereby.

Communication of proposed statutes for University, &c. to Council &c.

The Commissioners shall take into consideration any representation made to them by the Council, College, Visitor, Principal, or Governing Body respecting the proposed statute.

Within seven days after receipt of such communication by the Council, the Vice-Chancellor of the University shall give public notice thereof in the University.

32. Where the Commissioners contemplate making a statute for a College or Hall, they shall, one month at least (exclusive of any University vacation) before adopting any final resolution in that behalf, communicate the proposed statute to the Vice-Chancellor of the University and to the Head, and in the University of Oxford the Visitor, of the College, and to the Principal of the Hall.

Publication of proposed statutes for Colleges and Halls.

Within seven days after receipt of such communication the Vice-Chancellor shall give public notice thereof in the University.

33. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, by writing under their seal, from time to time authorise and direct the University or any College or Hall to suspend the election

Suspension of elections.

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A. D. 1877. or appointment to, or limit the tenure of, any emolument therein mentioned for a time therein mentioned within the continuance of the powers of the Commissioners as then ascertained; and the election or appointment thereto or tenure thereof shall be suspended or limited accordingly.¹

Saving of
existing
interest.

34. Any statute made by the Commissioners shall operate without prejudice to any interest possessed by any person by virtue of his having, before the statute comes into operation, become a member of a College or Hall, or been elected or appointed to a University or College emolument, or acquired a vested right to be elected or appointed thereto.

Production
of docu-
ments, &c.

35. The Commissioners, in the exercise of their authority, may take evidence, and for that purpose may require from any officer of the University or of a College or Hall the production of any documents or accounts relating to the University or to the College or Hall (as the case may be), and any information relating to the revenues, statutes, usages, or practice thereof, and generally may send for persons, papers, and records.

Representation of Colleges and Halls.

Election of
Commis-
sioners by
College.
For Hall,
Principal to
be Commis-
sioner.

36. Eight weeks at least (exclusive of any University vacation) before the Commissioners, in the first instance, enter on the consideration of a statute to be made by the Commissioners for a College or Hall, they shall, by writing under their seal, give notice to the Governing Body of the College, and in the University of Oxford to the Visitor of the College, and in the case of a Hall to the Principal of the Hall, of their intention to do so.

The Governing Body of the College, at any time after receipt of the notice, may, at an ordinary general meeting, or at a general meeting specially summoned for this purpose, elect three persons to be Commissioners to represent the College in relation to the making by the Commissioners of statutes for the College.

¹ See amendments to this section by 43 & 44 Vict. c. 11 (*infra*).

But, in the case of a College, any actual member of the foundation whereof is nominated a Commissioner in this Act, no more than two persons shall be so elected, while that member is a Commissioner. A. D. 1877.

If during the continuance of the powers of the Commissioners a vacancy happens by death, resignation, or otherwise, among the persons so elected, the same may be filled up by a like election; and so from time to time.

Each person entitled to vote at an election shall have one vote for every place to be then filled by election, and may give his votes to one or more of the candidates for election, as he thinks fit.

The persons elected to represent a College, and the principal of a Hall, shall be, to all intents, Commissioners in relation to the making by the Commissioners of statutes for the College or Hall, before and after the making thereof, but not further or otherwise, save that they shall not be counted as Commissioners for the purposes of the provisions of this Act requiring four Commissioners to be acting and three to be present at a meeting.

37. Where the Commissioners propose at any meeting, not being an adjourned meeting, to make a statute for a College or Hall, they shall give to the Governing Body of the College or to the Principal of the Hall, by writing under the seal of the Commissioners, or under the hand of their secretary, fourteen days notice of the meeting. Notice to College or Hall of meeting.

38. Any act of the Commissioners shall not be invalid by reason only of any failure to elect any person to be a Commissioner to represent a College, or the failure of any person elected to represent a College, or of the Principal of a Hall, to attend a meeting of the Commissioners. Validity of acts as regards Colleges and Halls.

Schools.

39. If in any case the Commissioners contemplate making a statute for a College, affecting any right of preference in elections to any College emolument lawfully belonging to and enjoyed by any school, individually named or designated in any instrument of foundation, they shall, Notice to Governing Body of school and to Charity Commissioners.

A. D. 1877. two months at least before adopting any final resolution in that behalf, give notice, by writing under their seal, to the Governing Body of the school, or to the Master or Principal of the school on behalf of the Governing Body, and to the Charity Commissioners, of the proposed statute.

Where the emolument is not a fellowship, bye-fellowship, or studentship, the Commissioners shall not make the proposed statute in either of the following cases; namely,

(1.) If within two months after receipt of the notice aforesaid by the Governing Body, master, or principal of the school, two thirds of the Governing Body of the school, or two thirds of the aggregate body composed of the members of the several Governing Bodies of several schools interested (in the reckoning of the two thirds members of the Governing Body of a school who are such by virtue of membership of or election by the Governing Body of the College not being counted), by writing under their respective hands or seal, dissent from the proposed statute on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the school or schools as a place or places of learning and education; or

(2.) If within two months after receipt of the notice aforesaid by the Charity Commissioners, those Commissioners, by writing under their seal, dissent from the proposed statute on the ground aforesaid.

Where fellowships or studentships are tenable in a College by undergraduates, and the fellowships or studentships of the College are divided, or proposed to be divided, into elder and younger, the elder only shall be deemed to be fellowships or studentships within this section.

Provision
for case of
contingent
right.

40. The Governing Body of a school having a right of preference contingently only on the failure of fit objects from some other school entitled to and in the enjoyment of a prior right of preference, shall not have the power of dissent from a proposed statute under this Act.

41. Where the Governing Body of a school is a corporate body, the Governing Body of the corporation shall be deemed to be the Governing Body of the school. A. D. 1877.
Governing
Body a
corpora-
tion.

42. The Commissioners shall send to the Secretary of State every statute relating to a school proposed by them and dissented from as aforesaid (unless another statute has been substituted), and it shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament. Statutes for
schools dis-
sented
from.

43. Every right of preference retained by or for a school under this Act shall be subject to all statutes from time to time made by the Commissioners for the purpose of making the College emolument, to which the right relates, more conducive to the mutual benefit of the College and school, or for the purpose of throwing the emolument open to general or extended competition, on any vacancy for which no candidate or claimant of sufficient merit offers himself from any school entitled. Provision
respecting
right of
preference
when re-
tained by
school.

Universities Committee of Privy Council.

44. There shall be a Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, styled The Universities Committee of the Privy Council (in this Act referred to as the Universities Committee). Constitu-
tion of
Univer-
sities Com-
mittee of
Privy
Council.

The Universities Committee shall consist of the President for the time being of the Privy Council, the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain for the time being, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford for the time being, if a member of the Privy Council, the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being, if a member of the Privy Council, and such other member or two members of the Privy Council as Her Majesty from time to time thinks fit to appoint in that behalf, that other member, or one at least of those two other members, being a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The powers and duties of the Universities Committee may be exercised and discharged by any three or more of

A. D. 1877. the members of the Committee, one of whom shall be the Lord Chancellor or a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Confirmation or Disallowance of Statutes.

Submission of statutes to Queen in Council. 45. The Commissioners, within one month after making a statute, shall cause it to be submitted to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, and notice of it having been so submitted shall be published in the London Gazette (in this Act referred to as the gazetting of a statute).

The subsequent proceedings under this Act respecting the statute shall not be affected by the cesser of the powers of the Commissioners.

Petition against statute. 46. At any time within three months after the gazetting of a statute, the University or the Governing Body of a College, or the trustees, governors, or patron of a University or College emolument, or the Principal of a Hall, or the Governing Body of a school, or any other person or body, in case the University, College, emolument, Hall, school, person, or body, is directly affected by the statute, may petition the Queen in Council for disallowance of the statute, or of any part thereof.

Reference to Committee. 47.¹ It shall be lawful for the Queen in Council to refer any statute petitioned against under this Act to the Universities Committee.

The petitioners shall be entitled to be heard by themselves or counsel in support of their petition.

It shall be lawful for the Queen in Council to make, from time to time, rules of procedure and practice for regulating proceedings on such petitions.

The costs of all parties of and incident to such proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Universities Committee; and the orders of the Committee respecting costs shall be enforceable as if they were orders of a Division of the High Court of Justice.

Disallowance by Order in 48. If the Universities Committee report their opinion that a statute referred to them, or any part thereof, ought

¹ The number of this section is omitted in the original Act.

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to be disallowed, it shall be lawful for the Queen in Council to disallow the statute or that part, and thereupon the statute or that part shall be of no effect.

A. D. 1877.
Council, or
remitting to
Commis-
sioners.

If, during the continuance of the powers of the Commissioners, the Universities Committee report their opinion that a statute referred to them ought to be remitted to the Commissioners with a declaration, it shall be lawful for the Queen in Council to remit the same accordingly; and the Commissioners shall reconsider the statute, with the declaration, and the statute, if and as modified by the Commissioners, shall be proceeded on as an original statute is proceeded on, and so from time to time.

49. If a statute is not referred to the Universities Committee, then, within one month after the expiration of the time for petitioning against it, the statute shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

Statutes not
referred, or
not disal-
lowed or
remitted, to
be laid
before
Houses of
Parlia-
ment.

If a statute is referred to the Universities Committee, and the Committee do not report that the same ought to be wholly disallowed or to be remitted to the Commissioners, then, as soon as conveniently may be after the report of the Universities Committee thereon, the statute, or such part thereof as is not disallowed by Order in Council, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

50. If neither House of Parliament, within twelve weeks (exclusive of any period of prorogation) after a statute or part of a statute is laid before it, presents an address praying the Queen to withhold her consent therefrom, it shall be lawful for the Queen in Council by Order to approve the same.

Approval
of statutes
by Order in
Council.

Effect of Statutes.

51. Every statute or part of a statute made by the Commissioners, and approved by Order in Council, shall be binding on the University and on every College and Hall, and shall be effectual notwithstanding any instrument of foundation or any Act of Parliament, Order in Council,

Statutes to
be binding
and effec-
tual.

A. D. 1877. decree, order, statute, or other instrument or thing constituting wholly or in part an instrument of foundation, or confirming or varying a foundation or endowment, or otherwise regulating the University or a College or Hall.

Power in
Cambridge
for Chan-
cellor to
settle
doubts as
to meaning
of Univer-
sity
Statutes.

52. If after the cesser of the powers of the Commissioners any doubt arises with respect to the true meaning of any statute made by the Commissioners for the University of Cambridge, the Council of the Senate may apply to the Chancellor of the University for the time being, and he may declare in writing the meaning of the statute on the matter submitted to him, and his declaration shall be registered by the Registry of the University, and the meaning of the statute as therein declared shall be deemed to be the true meaning thereof.

Alteration of Statutes.

Power for
University
to alter
Commis-
sioners
statutes.

53. A statute made by the Commissioners for the University or for a Hall shall, after the cesser of the powers of the Commissioners, be subject to alteration from time to time by statute made by the University under this Act and not otherwise.

But where and as far as a statute made by the Commissioners for the University affects a College, the same shall not be subject to alteration under this section, except with the consent of the College.

Power for
Colleges to
alter Com-
missioners
statutes.

54. A statute made by the Commissioners for a College, and any statute, ordinance, or regulation made by or in relation to a College under any authority other than that of this Act, shall, after the cesser of the powers of the Commissioners, be subject to alteration from time to time by statute made by the College under this Act and not otherwise, the same being passed at a general meeting of the Governing Body of the College, specially summoned for this purpose, by the votes of not less than two thirds of the number of persons present and voting.

But where and as far as a statute made by the Commissioners for a College affects the University, the same

shall not be subject to alteration under this section except A. D. 1877. with the consent of the University.

55. Every statute made by the University or a College under either of the two next preceding sections of this Act shall be submitted to the Queen in Council, and be proceeded on and have effect as if it were a statute made by the Commissioners, with the substitution only of the University or the College for the Commissioners in the provisions of this Act in that behalf.

Confirmation or disallowance of altering statutes.

Reference of other Statutes to Universities Committee.

56. Every statute, ordinance, and regulation made as follows; namely,

Statutes awaiting submission to Queen in Council, or made before cesser of powers of Commissioners.

(1.) Every statute, ordinance, and regulation made by or in relation to the University or a College under any former Act before the passing of this Act, and required by any former Act to be submitted to the Queen in Council, but not so submitted before the passing of this Act; and

(2.) Every statute, ordinance, and regulation made by or in relation to the University or a College under any former Act after the passing of this Act, and before the cesser of the powers of the Commissioners, and required by any former Act to be submitted to the Queen in Council; and

(3.) Every statute, ordinance, and regulation made by or in relation to a College under any former Act or any ordinance since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and before the passing of this Act,

shall, in lieu of being submitted to the Queen in Council under and according to any former Act or any ordinance, and whether or not a submission to the Queen in Council is required under any former Act or any ordinance, be, with the consent of the Commissioners in writing under their seal, but not otherwise, submitted to the Queen in Council under this Act, and be proceeded on as if it were a statute made by the Commissioners, with the substitution

A. D. 1877. only of the University or the College for the Commissioners in the provisions of this Act in that behalf; and the same, if and as far as it is approved by Order in Council under this Act, shall have effect as if it had been submitted and proceeded on under any former Act or any ordinance.

Tests.

Saving for
Tests Act.
34 & 35
Vict. c. 26.¹

Operation
of Tests
Act as re-
gards new
theological
offices.

34 & 35
Vict. c. 26.

Provision
for religi-
ous instruc-
tion and
worship in
pursuance
of Tests
Act.

57. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any provision of the Universities Tests Act, 1871.

58. Where the Commissioners, by any statute made by them, erect or endow an office declared by them in the statute to require in the incumbent thereof the possession of theological learning, which (notwithstanding anything in this Act) they are hereby empowered to do, provided the office be not a headship or fellowship of a College, then the Universities Tests Act, 1871, shall, with reference to that office, be read and have effect as if the statute had been made before and was in operation at the passing of the Universities Tests Acts, 1871.

59. The Commissioners, in statutes made by them, shall make provision, as far as may appear to them requisite, for the due fulfilment of the requisitions of sections five and six of the Universities Tests Act, 1871 (relating to religious instruction and to morning and evening prayer in Colleges); but, except for that purpose, they shall not, by a statute made by them, endow wholly or in part an office of an ecclesiastical or theological character by means of any portion of the revenues or property of the University or a College not forming, when the statute comes into operation, the endowment, or part of the endowment, of an office of that character, and in any statute made by them, shall not make directly, or indirectly through the consolidation or combination of any office or emolument with any other office or emolument, whether in the University or in a College or Hall, the entering into holy orders or the taking of any test a condition of the holding of any office

¹ *Supra.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
Dear Sir:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the manuscript of the paper entitled "The Reaction of Nitrogen Dioxide with Nitric Oxide" has been received and is being read by the Editor. The paper will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

or emolument existing at the passing of this Act to which A. D. 1877.
that condition is not at the passing of this Act attached.

Land.

60. A license to aliene or to take and hold in mortmain shall be and be deemed to have been unnecessary in respect of a purchase, made before or after the passing of this Act, by the University or a College of land situate within a district or place described or named in, and required for any purpose mentioned in, the following enactments respectively:

Section four of the Oxford University Act, 1857:

Section fifty-one of the Cambridge University Act, 1856.

License in mortmain unnecessary on purchases under University Acts.

20 & 21
Vict. c. 25.¹
19 & 20
Vict. c. 88.²

Electoral Roll, Cambridge.

61. No objection to the list of members of the Electoral Roll of the University of Cambridge, promulgated in accordance with section seven of the Cambridge University Act, 1856, made on the ground of any person being improperly placed on or omitted from that list, shall be entertained unless notice of it is given in writing to the Vice-Chancellor at least four days before the day for publicly hearing objections to that list; and the Vice-Chancellor shall, at least two days before such day, cause to be promulgated a list of all the objections of which notice has been given.

Notice of objection as to Electoral Roll to be given.

THE SCHEDULE.

Short Titles for former Acts.

OXFORD.

17 & 18 Vict. c. 81.³—An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of Saint Mary, Winchester.

The Oxford University Act, 1854.

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

³ *Supra.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1, 1900

DEAR MR. [Name]
I have just received your letter of the 29th inst. in regard to the [subject] and am glad to hear that you are interested in the [subject]. I am sure that you will find the [subject] very interesting and I am sure that you will find the [subject] very interesting.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Enclosed for you are [number] copies of the [subject] and I am sure that you will find the [subject] very interesting. I am sure that you will find the [subject] very interesting and I am sure that you will find the [subject] very interesting.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1, 1900

CH. 48] *Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.* [40 & 41 VICT.

- A. D. 1877. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 31.¹—An Act to amend the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty concerning the University of Oxford and the College of Saint Mary, Winchester. The Oxford University Act, 1856.
- 20 & 21 Vict. c. 25.²—An Act to continue the powers of the Commissioners under an Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty concerning the University of Oxford and the College of Saint Mary, Winchester, and further to amend the said Act. The Oxford University Act, 1857.
- 23 & 24 Vict. c. 91.³—An Act for removing doubts respecting the Craven Scholarships in the University of Oxford, and for enabling the University to retain the custody of certain testamentary documents. The Oxford University Act, 1860.
- 32 & 33 Vict. c. 20.⁴—An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain statutes made by the Convocation of the University of Oxford. The Oxford University Statutes Act, 1869.

CAMBRIDGE.

- 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88.⁵—An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Cambridge, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of King Henry the Sixth at Eton. The Cambridge University Act, 1856.

41 & 42 VICT. CHAPTER 33.

A. D. 1878. An Act to amend the Law relating to Dental Practitioners. [22d July 1878.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision be made for the registration of persons specially qualified to practise as dentists in the United Kingdom, and that the law relating to persons practising as dentists be otherwise amended :

¹ *Supra.*

⁴ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

⁵ *Supra.*

³ *Supra.*

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent A. D. 1878. Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as the Short title. Dentists Act, 1878.

2. In this Act "General Council" means the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, established under the Medical Act, 1858; and "Branch Council" means a branch of the said council as constituted by the same Act: Interpretation.
21 & 22
Vict. c. 90.¹

"General registrar" means the person appointed to be the registrar by the General Council, and "local registrar" means the registrar appointed by a branch council under the Medical Act, 1858:

.

"Medical authorities" means the bodies and universities who choose members of the General Council.

Examinations.

18. Notwithstanding anything in any Act of Parliament, charter, or other document, it shall be lawful for any of the medical authorities (herein-after referred to as colleges or bodies) who have power for the time being to grant surgical degrees, from time to time to hold examinations for the purpose of testing the fitness of persons to practise dentistry or dental surgery who may be desirous of being so examined, and to grant certificates of such fitness; and any person who obtains such a certificate from any of those colleges or bodies shall be a licentiate in dental surgery or dentistry of such college or body, and his name shall be entered on a list of such licentiates to be kept by such college or body. Examinations in dental surgery.

Each of the said colleges or bodies shall admit to the examinations held by them respectively under this section

¹ *Supra.*

A. D. 1878. any person desirous of being examined who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has complied with the regulations in force (if any) as to education of such college or body.

Board of
examiners.

19. Subject to the provisions herein-after contained with reference to a medical board, the council or other the governing body of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of any university in the United Kingdom respectively, may from time to time appoint a board of examiners for the purpose of conducting the examinations and granting the certificates herein-before mentioned.

Each of such boards shall be called the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery or Dentistry, and shall consist of not less than six members, one half of whom at least shall be persons registered under this Act, and such registration shall (notwithstanding anything in any Act of Parliament, charter, or other document) be deemed the only qualification necessary for the membership of such board.

The persons appointed by each such council or other governing body shall continue in office for such period, and shall conduct the examinations in such manner, and shall grant certificates in such form, as such council or other governing body may from time to time, by byelaws or regulations, respectively direct.

A casual vacancy in any such board of examiners may be filled by the council or other governing body which appointed such board, but the person so appointed shall be qualified as the person in whose stead he is appointed was qualified, and shall hold office for such time only as the person in whose stead he is appointed would have held office.

Fees for
examina-
tion.

20. Such reasonable fees shall be paid for the certificates to be granted under this Act by the board of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and of the Royal

College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of any such university A. D. 1878. as aforesaid respectively, as the council or other the governing body of each of those colleges or bodies may from time to time, by byelaws or regulations, respectively direct.

22. Every medical authority shall from time to time, when required by the General Council, furnish such Council with such information as such Council may require as to the course of study and examinations to be gone through in order to obtain such certificates as are in this Act mentioned, and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such certificates; and any member or members of the General Council, or any person or persons deputed for this purpose by such Council, or by any branch council, may attend and be present at any such examinations. General Council may require information as to examination.

23. Where it appears to the General Council that the course of study and examinations to be gone through in order to obtain such certificate as in this Act mentioned from any of the said colleges or bodies are not such as to secure the possession by persons obtaining such certificate of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of dentistry or dental surgery, the General Council may represent the same to Her Majesty's Privy Council. Representation to Privy Council of defects in examination.

24. The Privy Council, on any representation made as aforesaid, may, if they see fit, order that a certificate granted by any such college or body after such time as may be mentioned in the order shall not confer any right to be registered under this Act. Powers of Privy Council, on representation, to make order.

Any such order may be revoked by the Privy Council on its being made to appear to them, by further representation from the General Council or otherwise, that such college or body has made effectual provision, to the satisfaction of the General Council, for the improvement of such course of study or examination.

25. After the time mentioned in this behalf in any such Order in Council, no person shall be entitled to be registered under this Act in respect of a certificate granted by the college or body to which such order relates after Consequences of order.

A. D. 1878. the time therein mentioned, and the revocation of any such order shall not entitle any person to be registered in respect of a certificate granted before such revocation.

Privy Council may prohibit attempts to impose restrictions as to any theory of dentistry by bodies entitled to grant certificates.

26. If it appears to the General Council that an attempt has been made by any medical authority to impose on any candidate offering himself for examination an obligation to adopt or refrain from adopting the practice of any particular theory of dentistry or dental surgery as a test or condition of admitting him to examination, or granting a certificate of fitness under this Act, the General Council may represent the same to the Privy Council, and the Privy Council may thereupon issue an injunction to the authority so acting directing them to desist from such practice, and in the event of their not complying therewith, then to order that such authority shall cease to have power to confer any right to be registered under this Act so long as they continue such practice.

Provision for conduct of examination by medical boards, if established.

21 & 22 Vict. c. 90.¹

28. In the event of a board being at any time after the passing of this Act established, whether under the name of a medical board or otherwise, for nominating on behalf of any two or more of the medical authorities examiners of persons desirous of practising medicine and surgery, whether such board (in this Act referred to as a medical board) is established under the Medical Act, 1858, or otherwise, a person shall not receive a certificate of fitness to practise as a dentist from any medical authority represented on such board or, if such board is established for the whole of England, Scotland, or Ireland, shall not be entitled to be registered in respect of any certificate obtained in England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be, unless he has obtained from such board a certificate that he has shown by examination that he is qualified to practise dentistry or dental surgery: Provided that one half at least of the examiners at any such examination shall be persons registered under this Act.

The medical board shall in such manner as may be from time to time directed by the General Council, certify to the

¹ *Supra.*

general registrar and to the medical authorities the persons A. D. 1878. who have shown by examination that they are qualified to practise dentistry or dental surgery, and every person so certified shall on application receive from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, a certificate of fitness constituting such person a licentiate in dental surgery or dentistry of such college or faculty.

If a medical authority certify to the general registrar the names and addresses of the persons who, having been so certified by a medical board, have received certificates from that authority, together with the other particulars required for the registration of such persons, the general registrar may, upon payment of the registration fee, register every such person in the dentists register without application from that person.

The General Council shall have the same power of making rules respecting the examination of persons desiring to obtain certificates of being qualified to practise dentistry or dental surgery as they have for the time being in respect of the examination of persons desiring to obtain a qualification to practise medicine and surgery, and there shall be the same right of appeal to the Privy Council against such rules.

The General Council and the Privy Council shall have the same control over the medical board, so far as regards the examination of persons desiring to practise dentistry or dental surgery, as they have as regards the examination of persons desiring to practise medicine and surgery, and shall have the same power of dismissing the members of such board.

The General Council may cause to be framed, and may approve, and when approved, submit to the Privy Council, a scheme to carry into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to a medical board, and rules respecting examinations, and for extending, with or without any

A. D. 1878. exception or modification, to the examination of persons desirous of practising dentistry or dental surgery, the provisions of any Act for the time being in force with respect to the examination of persons desiring to practise medicine or surgery, and any such scheme when confirmed by the Privy Council shall have full effect.

Any such scheme may provide for the fees to be paid on admission to the examinations, and for the application of such fees for public purposes, and generally for such matters as appear to be necessary or proper for carrying into effect the scheme and regulating the examinations.

Supplemental.

Byelaws. 38. All byelaws, orders, and regulations made by the General Council, or by any medical authority under the authority of this Act, shall be made and may be from time to time altered or revoked in such manner, and subject to such approval or confirmation (if any), as in the case of other byelaws, orders, or regulations made by such medical authority.

43 & 44 VICT. CHAPTER II.

A. D. 1880. An Act to authorize the Extension and further Limitation of the Tenures of certain University and College Emoluments limited or to be limited by Orders of the Oxford and Cambridge Commissioners. [2nd August 1880.]

40 & 41
Vict. c. 48.

WHEREAS by the thirty-third section of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, it is enacted that the Commissioners (meaning the two bodies of Commissioners therein named respectively) may, if they think fit, by writing under their seal from time to time authorize and direct the University (meaning the University of Oxford or Cambridge, as the case may be) or any College or Hall to suspend the election or appoint-

ment to or limit the tenure of any emolument therein A. D. 1880.
 mentioned, for a time therein mentioned, within the con-
 tinuance of the powers of the Commissioners as then
 ascertained, and that the election or appointment thereto
 or tenure thereof shall be suspended or limited accordingly¹:

And whereas the powers of the Commissioners were by
 the said Act to continue until the end of the year one
 thousand eight hundred and eighty, and no longer, but it
 was enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty the
 Queen from time to time, with the advice of Her Privy
 Council, on the application of the Commissioners, to con-
 tinue the powers of the Commissioners for such time as
 Her Majesty might think fit, but not beyond the end of the
 year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one:

And whereas by Orders in Council dated respectively
 the twenty-fourth day of March and the twenty-eighth day
 of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty Her
 Majesty was pleased to continue the powers of the Com-
 missioners until the end of the year one thousand eight
 hundred and eighty-one:

And whereas before the making of the said Orders in
 Council the University of Oxford Commissioners by certain
 writings under their seal directed that the tenure of certain
 emoluments mentioned in such writings respectively should
 be limited until the thirty-first day of December one
 thousand eight hundred and eighty, being a time within
 the continuance of the powers of the Commissioners as then
 ascertained; and the University of Cambridge Com-
 missioners, on the fourteenth day of March one thousand
 eight hundred and seventy-eight, by certain other writings
 under their seal authorized and directed the University of
 Cambridge and every College therein to limit until the
 same thirty-first day of December one thousand eight
 hundred and eighty, the tenure of all emoluments which
 then were or should become vacant, and to which the said
 University or any of the said colleges should elect or

¹ 40 & 41 Vict. c. 48. s. 33 (*supra*).

A. D. 1880. appoint between the said fourteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty:

And whereas it was the intention of the said Commissioners respectively that the tenure of such emoluments so limited by them respectively should be prolonged by statutes to be made under the powers of the said Act so that the same might continue to be held after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty, upon such terms and conditions as should be in such statutes contained; but no such statutes can now be made so as to take effect before the said thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Commissioners should be enabled to extend the tenure of emoluments which are now held on tenures so limited by them as herein-before mentioned:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Limited Tenures) Act, 1880.

Interpreta- 2. In this Act—

tion of
terms.
40 & 41
Vict. c. 48. "The Commissioners" mean the Commissioners acting under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to each of the two bodies of Commissioners separately;

"The University" means the University of Oxford or that of Cambridge, as the case shall require;

40 & 41
Vict. c. 48. "Emolument" means any University or College emolument within the meaning of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877.

Power to
extend
limited
tenures of 3. Where the Commissioners have by writing under their seal authorized or directed the University or any College or Hall to limit the tenure of any emolument for a time

therein mentioned, and such emolument is at the time of A. D. 1880. the passing of this Act held on the tenure so limited, the University and College Commissioners may, if they think fit, by writing under emolu- their seal direct that the tenure of the said emolument shall ments. be extended for a further time within the continuance of their powers as ascertained at the time of the sealing of such last-mentioned writing; and in every such case the holder of the emolument shall be entitled to continue to hold it during the extended period on the same terms and in the same manner as if such extended period had been the period of tenure fixed by the original limitation.

4. The Commissioners may also, if they think fit, from Limited time to time by writing under their seal, direct that the emolu- tenure of any emolument which may have been limited by ments and them under the said recited Act or this Act shall be further future elec- extended, or that any new election or appointment to any tions may University or College emolument after the passing of this be made Act shall be made and take effect, subject in each case to subject to the condition that the person whose tenure is so limited, or future sta- who shall be so elected or appointed, shall, from and after the approval by Her Majesty in Council of any new statutes which may be made by the Commissioners in relation to such emolument, hold the same subject and according to the provisions of such new statutes (including any provision relating particularly to the person whose tenure is so limited or who shall be so elected or appointed), and such emolument shall be tenable accordingly.

43 & 44 VICT. CHAPTER 20.

An Act to repeal the duties on Malt, to grant and alter certain duties of Inland Revenue, and to amend the Laws in relation to certain other duties.

[12th August 1880.]

[The Act abolishes the malt duty and imposes new duties on brewers' licences, and licences for selling by retail cider, sweets, beer, wine, and spirits.]

A. D. 1880. 48. Nothing in this Act contained shall in anywise alter
 Saving or affect the rights and privileges now existing under the
 rights charters of—
 under cer-
 tain char-
 ters.

(1.) Any university in the United Kingdom,¹

.

43 & 44 VICT. CHAPTER 46.

An Act to amend the Universities and College
 Estates Act, 1858. [7th September 1880.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions of
 the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858:

^{21 & 22}
^{Vict. c. 44.}²

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
 by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual
 and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament
 assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Universities and College
 Estates Amendment Act, 1880, and this Act and the
 Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, and the
 Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860,
^{21 & 22}
^{Vict. c. 44.}
^{23 & 24}
^{Vict. c. 59.}³ may be cited collectively as the Universities and College
 Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880.

Applica-
 tion of pur-
 chase
 money for
 land sold
 by univer-
 sity or col-
 lege.

^{21 & 22}
^{Vict. c. 44.}

2.—(1.) The purchase money of land sold by a university
 or college under the Universities and College Estates Act,
 1858, or any other Act amending the same, shall, with the
 consent of the Copyhold Commissioners, be from time to
 time applicable by the university or college in the repay-
 ment of any money borrowed under any of those Acts, or
 to any of the purposes to which money so borrowed is
 applicable under those Acts.

(2.) Where any such purchase money is so applied, the
 like provision shall be made by the university or college for
 replacing the same as is by section twenty-eight of the
 Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, required to be

^{21 & 22}
^{Vict. c. 44.}

¹ As to the rights of the Universities with respect to wine licences see note
 to 32 & 33 Vict. c. 27. s. 20 (*supra*).

² *Supra*.

³ *Supra*.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1950
JAMES H. HARRIS
JAMES H. HARRIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1950
JAMES H. HARRIS
JAMES H. HARRIS

made for the repayment of money borrowed under that A. D. 1880.
 Act: Provided that where any such purchase money is applied in repayment of a loan, it shall be replaced within or at the expiration of the period limited for repayment of the loan and upon the terms mentioned in the order of the Copyhold Commissioners by which their consent to the loan is or was evidenced.

(3.) The consent of the Copyhold Commissioners shall be evidenced by an order under their hands and common seal in the form or to the effect set forth in the schedule to this Act.¹

3. Any moneys applicable under the said Acts to or for any of the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, may also be applied, by and under the authority of the said Copyhold Commissioners, in or towards the restoration or rebuilding of the chancel of any church which the university or college to which such moneys belong may be by law liable to restore or rebuild.

4. The provisions of this Act shall apply as well to moneys which have arisen from any sale, enfranchisement, or exchange of lands belonging to a university or college under and by virtue of the aforesaid Acts, as to moneys belonging solely to any such university or college which may have arisen from the sale, enfranchisement, or exchange of any such lands under any other Act of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever, and which may be now or hereafter standing to the account or credit of any cause or matter in the Supreme Court of Judicature or in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or any division thereof, or in the names of trustees nominated in pursuance of any Act of Parliament.

5. And whereas by section seven of the Universities and College Estates Act Extension Act, 1860, and the enactments therein referred to, provision is made for the severance of benefices from headships of colleges by means of

¹ This subsection and the Schedule were repealed by 61 & 62 Vict. c. 55. s. 8 (1) (*infra*).

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is a question which has been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are also many other theories, such as the theory of polygenism, which holds that the human race has evolved from many different ancestors. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by some members of the scientific community. The question of the origin of the human race is a very complex one, and it is not possible to give a definitive answer. However, it is clear that there are many different theories, and each of them has its own merits and demerits. The scientific community is still working on this question, and it is hoped that a definitive answer will be found in the future.

A. D. 1880. the sale of the advowsons of the benefices,¹ and it is expedient that further and better provision be made for such severance: Be it therefore enacted, that where a benefice is by statute or otherwise annexed to the headship of a college as part of the endowment of the headship, and it appears that the endowments of the benefice are sufficient to bear such a charge as is herein-after mentioned, the college may by deed charge the whole or any part of the land or other endowments of the benefice with the payment to the head of the college for the time being of such an annual sum, not exceeding one half of such endowments, as is in the opinion of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and the bishop of the diocese proper and adequate, regard being had to the value of the benefice, the requirements of the college, and the population and other circumstances of the parish, and thereupon the advowson and right of presentation of and in such benefice shall be vested in the college freed and discharged from any trust in favour of the head for the time being.

SCHEDULE.

1.

Form of Order authorizing the application of Purchase Money in repayment of Money borrowed.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

In the matter of the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880, ex parte [*here state title of university or college*].

Whereas there is now standing in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to the credit of the account of the Copyhold Commissioners, ex parte [*here state the particular account*] the sum of £ [*insert the amount of cash or stock*], being moneys received from the sale [*or enfranchisement, or for equality of exchange, as the case may be*] of certain lands belonging to the said university [*or college*] by virtue of certain orders here-

¹ See also 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 69, and note thereto (*supra*).

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then goes on to discuss the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the government, the influence of the economy, and the impact of the culture.

In the second part of the paper, the author discusses the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in shaping the country's history, from the founding of the nation to the present day. The author then goes on to discuss the various ways in which the government has influenced the development of the United States, including through its policies, its actions, and its institutions.

The third part of the paper discusses the influence of the economy on the development of the United States. It is argued that the economy has played a crucial role in shaping the country's history, from the early years of settlement to the present day. The author then goes on to discuss the various ways in which the economy has influenced the development of the United States, including through its growth, its fluctuations, and its impact on the lives of the people.

Finally, the author discusses the impact of the culture on the development of the United States. It is argued that the culture has played a crucial role in shaping the country's history, from the early years of settlement to the present day. The author then goes on to discuss the various ways in which the culture has influenced the development of the United States, including through its values, its beliefs, and its traditions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the author argues that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the present. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present, and that the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the government, the influence of the economy, and the impact of the culture, are all essential for a full understanding of the country's history.

The author then goes on to discuss the various ways in which the government, the economy, and the culture have influenced the development of the United States, and how these influences have shaped the country's history. Finally, the author concludes by arguing that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the present, and that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present.

tofore issued by the said Commissioners under the provisions of the A. D. 1880.
said Acts :

And whereas by an order [*or orders*] of the said Commissioners,
dated , the said university [*or college*] was
authorized to raise the sum [*or sums*] of £ for the
purpose of [*here insert nature of loan*].

And whereas there is now owing by the said university [*or*
college] the sum [*or sums*] of £ , being part of
moneys borrowed by the said university [*or college*] under the
above-mentioned orders on the security of their lands ; and it has
been represented to the said Commissioners that the said first-
mentioned sum of £ [*or the sum of £* ,
part of the said first-mentioned sum of £] may be
properly applied in [*or towards*] the discharge of the said debt :

Now the said Commissioners, being of opinion that the proposed
application of the said money will be advantageous and for the
interests of the said university [*or college*] and their successors, do
hereby approve of the same, and do direct that the said sum of
£ [*or the said sum of £* to be paid
or raised out of the said sum of £] now standing to
the credit of the said account, be applied in [*or towards*] payment
of the said debt.

But so nevertheless that the said sum of £ be replaced
to the credit of the said account within the period and upon the
terms specified in the order [*or orders*] authorizing the original loan
[*or loans*].

Witness their hands and common seal this day of .

2.

*Form of Order authorizing the application of Purchase Money for
improvement purposes [or for loss of Fines through non-renewal of
Leases].*

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

In the matter of the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858
to 1880, ex parte [*here state title of university or college*].

Whereas there is now standing in the books of the Governor and
Company of the Bank of England, to the credit of the account of
the Copyhold Commissioners, ex parte [*here state the particular*

CH. 46] *Universities and College Estates* [43 & 44 VICT.
Amendment Act, 1880.

A. D. 1880. *account*] the sum of £ [here insert the amount of cash
or stock] being moneys derived from the sale [or enfranchisement,
or for equality of exchange, as the case may be] of certain lands
 belonging to the said university [or college] by virtue of certain
 orders heretofore issued by the said Commissioners under the pro-
 visions of the said Acts :

And whereas a statement has been submitted to the said Com-
 missioners on behalf of the said university [or college], containing
 a proposal for the application of the said sum of £ [or the
 sum of £ part of the said sum of £] to [here
name the purpose to which it is proposed to apply the money] the said
 application being one within the provisions of the said Acts :

Now the said Commissioners, being of opinion, upon considera-
 tion of the circumstances that the proposed application of the said
 money will be advantageous and for the interests of the said
 university [or college] and their successors, do hereby direct that
 the said sum of £ [or the said sum of £]
 to be paid or raised out of the said sum of £] now
 standing to the credit of the said account be applied to the purpose
 aforesaid.

But so nevertheless that the said sum of £ be replaced
 to the credit of the said account [*here state the period and manner of*
repayment].

Witness their hands and common seal this day of .

44 VICT. CHAPTER xxxix.

A. D. 1881. An Act for continuing and maintaining a United
 Constabulary Force in and for the University
 and City of Oxford.¹ [3rd June 1881.]

31 & 32
 Vict. c.
 lix.²

WHEREAS by the Oxford Police Act 1868 (herein-
 after called "the Act of 1868") after reciting that
 the powers of watch and ward within the University and
 City of Oxford had been theretofore customarily exercised
 during the night by the chancellor masters and scholars of

¹ This Act, except ss. 22 and 23, was repealed by Art. XXVIII (1) of the
 Oxford Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv (*infra*).

² *Supra*.

the University of Oxford and during the day by the mayor A. D. 1881. aldermen and citizens of the City of Oxford and that this division of authority had been found very inconvenient and injurious to the efficiency of the police within the said university and city it was enacted that from and after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight the powers and duties of the watch and ward committee theretofore appointed by the mayor aldermen and citizens (herein-after called "the watch and ward committee") should cease and the powers of watch and ward by day and night within the district as defined by that Act should be exercised as therein provided and that there should be one constabulary force for the whole of the district and that the management of this force should be vested in a Police Committee to be appointed as in the Act of 1868 provided and it was further enacted that the Act of 1868 should continue in force until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two and no longer unless Parliament in the meantime should otherwise provide:

And whereas it is expedient that the powers formerly exercised by the watch and ward committee and now exercised by the Police Committee appointed under the Act of 1868 should after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one be exercised by a Police Committee to be appointed as herein-after provided and that a united police force should be continued and maintained in manner herein-after appearing:

And whereas the object aforesaid cannot be carried into effect without the authority of Parliament:

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Oxford Short title. Police Act 1881.

A. D. 1881.
Interpreta-
tion of
terms.

2. In the construction of this Act (if not inconsistent with the context) the words and expressions "university" "chancellor masters and scholars" "vice-chancellor" "proctors" "pro-proctors" "registrar" and "marshal" shall be respectively understood to refer to the University of Oxford the words "city" "mayor" "town clerk" and "borough fund" shall be understood to refer to the City of Oxford the expression "the convocation" shall mean the chancellor masters and scholars of the University of Oxford in convocation the word "college" shall include Christ Church and the expression "the council" shall mean the mayor aldermen and citizens of the City of Oxford in council the expression "the Police Committee" shall mean the Police Committee to be appointed under the powers of this Act the word "district" shall mean and include the district for the time being of the Oxford Local Board and the expression "the local board" shall mean the Oxford Local Board.

Establish-
ment of a
united con-
stabulary
force and
Police
Commit-
tee.

3. From and after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one the powers of watch and ward now exercised by day and night within the district under the powers of the Act of 1868 shall be exercised as follows there shall be one constabulary force for the whole of the district and the determination of the number the appointment dismissal and entire management and direction of that force shall be vested in a Police Committee which shall consist of five members of the convocation (herein-after called "university members") to be annually appointed by the convocation and of ten members of the council (herein-after called "city members") to be annually appointed by the council.

Appoint-
ment of
members of
Police
Commit-
tee.

4. The first appointment of members of the Police Committee by the convocation and the council respectively shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one and subsequent appointments shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year any university or city member going out of office shall be capable of forthwith being re-

elected occasional vacancies in the Police Committee shall be filled up by the convocation or the council respectively as they may occur and the persons appointed to supply such vacancies shall continue in office so long as the persons whose places they fill would have remained in office. A. D. 1881.

5. The registrar shall from time to time with all convenient speed notify in writing to the mayor and to the clerk of the Police Committee all appointments of members of the Police Committee made by the convocation and the town clerk shall in like manner notify in writing to the vice-chancellor and to the clerk of the Police Committee all appointments of members of the Police Committee made by the council. Appointments by convocation and council respectively to be notified.

6. The Police Committee may appoint a clerk and a treasurer if necessary and may pay them reasonable salaries and may make such rules as the Police Committee may think fit with respect to the meetings of that Committee and the transaction of its business Provided that no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least five members shall be present thereat and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present. Power to Police Committee to appoint and pay officers and to make rules.

7. The Police Committee shall yearly at their first meeting appoint a chairman and vice-chairman for the year if the chairman so appointed be absent from any meeting at the time appointed for holding the same then the vice-chairman shall act as chairman and if both be absent then the members present shall appoint one of their number to act as chairman thereat if the chairman appointed as first aforesaid or the vice-chairman die resign or become incapable of acting another member shall be appointed to be chairman or vice-chairman as the case may require for the period during which the person so dying resigning or becoming incapable would have been entitled to remain in office and no longer and the chairman at any meeting shall have a second or casting vote in case of an equality of votes. Appointment of chairman and vice-chairman of Police Committee.

8. The powers and duties formerly vested in the watch and ward committee and since the thirty-first day of Powers of watch and ward com-

A. D. 1881.

mittee
vested in
Police
Commit-
tee.

December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight in the police committee appointed under the Act of 1868 shall from and after the said thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one be vested in the Police Committee and any act for which if done by the watch and ward committee the consent or approbation of the council would before the passing of the Act of 1868 have been required may be done by the Police Committee without such consent or approbation and the Police Committee shall and may have exercise and fulfil within the district or any part thereof the same rights powers and duties in respect of watch and ward as were before the passing of the Act of 1868 possessed exercised and fulfilled by the chancellor masters and scholars except as herein-after excepted by sections nine and twenty-three of this Act.

Police sta-
tion for the
district.

9. All persons apprehended shall be taken to and all charges or complaints shall be made and entered at the common police station provided within the district under the powers of the Act of 1868 or some other common police station to be provided in lieu thereof for the purposes of this Act but the establishment of this police station shall in no way prejudice or affect the respective jurisdictions of the vice-chancellor and of the mayor or other justices of the peace for the city in respect of those charges or complaints but those jurisdictions shall remain and the courts or places of meeting of the vice-chancellor and mayor or other justices shall during the hearing of such charges or complaints be respectively free and open to the public without let or hindrance. If the university shall desire at their own expense to retain a separate station for the detention of persons apprehended by the proctors a list of all persons taken to that separate station and not forthwith released by the proctors and of the charges entered against those persons respectively shall be sent to the common police station aforesaid on the following morning and there shall be written upon the list the time and place at which the vice-chancellor will sit for

hearing the charges therein mentioned the time not being A.D. 1831. earlier than one hour after the delivery of the list.

10. For the maintenance of the constabulary force there shall be a fund herein-after referred to as the "police fund" ^{Provision for a police fund here-in-after referred to as the "police fund."} annually contributed by the chancellor masters and scholars and mayor aldermen and citizens in the following proportions (that is to say) one third thereof by the chancellor masters and scholars and two thirds thereof by the mayor aldermen and citizens.

11. The police fund shall be at the disposal of the Police Committee and shall be applicable to the following purposes:— ^{Applica-tion of po-lice fund.}

- (1) The maintenance of the constabulary force and the payment of all charges and expenses properly incurred by the Police Committee in relation thereto;
- (2) The payment of the pensions of former officers of the city gaol and all expenses of buildings required for police purposes;
- (3) The payment of the salaries of the recorder clerk of the peace clerk or clerks to the vice-chancellor (as justice of the peace) and the mayor or other justices and the officers from time to time appointed by the Police Committee and the cost of prosecutions for offences and other expenses connected with the administration of justice within the district;
- (4) The payment of all expenses properly incurred by the Police Committee in carrying this Act into execution not herein expressly provided for.

12. The police committee acting under the Act of 1868 shall between the fifteenth day of November and the twenty-fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one and the Police Committee shall between the fifteenth day of November and the twenty-fifth day of December in every subsequent year make an estimate of the amount required for the purposes to which the police fund is hereby made applicable for the ensuing year com- ^{Police Committee to prepare estimate.}

A. D. 1881. mencing on the first day of January after taking into account all fees payments allowances and other sums of money (other than sums paid by the chancellor masters and scholars and the mayor aldermen and citizens under this and the next following section) received by the Police Committee during the year immediately preceding and shall thereupon give notice in writing to the vice-chancellor and to the mayor respectively specifying in the notice the total amount of the estimate and the sum (being such proportionate part of the said total amount as aforesaid) which is to be paid by the chancellor masters and scholars and the mayor aldermen and citizens respectively in four quarterly payments and the chancellor masters and scholars and the mayor aldermen and citizens shall respectively pay or cause to be paid the sums so charged on them respectively to the Police Committee or their treasurer within twenty-one days after the several days mentioned in the notices respectively for each quarterly payment.

How insufficiency in estimate to be made up.

13. If at any time after the delivery of the notices of the estimate for the then current year the amount so estimated by the Police Committee prove insufficient to defray the expenses of the Police Committee actually and properly incurred by them during the preceding part of the year or if the Police Committee have reason to anticipate that that amount will prove insufficient to meet the expenses which the Police Committee may be properly called upon to incur during the subsequent part of the year the Police Committee may by like notice in writing to the vice-chancellor and the mayor specify the sums necessary to be paid by them respectively in order to make good the deficiency and the chancellor masters and scholars and the mayor aldermen and citizens respectively shall pay or cause to be paid the sums so charged on them respectively in so many payments as there are quarterly days in the unexpired portion of the year the first payment being made on the first day after the delivery of the notice specifying the same on which any quarterly payment of the amount originally estimated becomes payable Provided that any

money which may be received by the Police Committee A. D. 1881. under this or the last preceding section in excess of the amount which the Police Committee shall at the end of the year in respect of which the same was received by them have actually and properly expended in that year shall be taken into account by the Police Committee in their estimate for the following year.

14. The proportionate part of the police fund to be contributed and paid by the chancellor masters and scholars shall be paid by the vice-chancellor out of the corporate or general funds of the university and if those funds upon an estimate thereof made in such manner as the university may from time to time provide shall appear to be insufficient for payment thereof the amount of the estimated deficiency shall not less than fourteen days before the making of the then next general district rate be notified by the vice-chancellor in writing under his hand to the clerk to the local board who shall cause the amount together with any actual or estimated expenses attending the raising thereof to be laid before the local board under the title of "university police expenses" at the same time as the estimate for the next general district rate and the same amount shall be assessed by an equal pound rate on all the rateable property belonging to the chancellor masters and scholars and the several colleges and halls of the university in exclusion of all other property in the district liable to the general district rate and the same amount having been so assessed shall be added to that portion of the general district rate which is leviable on the properties of the chancellor masters and scholars colleges and halls and the same amount together with the portion leviable as last aforesaid shall be inserted in one sum in the columns of the rate book of the local board under the head of the general district rate and the aggregate sum so inserted shall be levied and recoverable as the general district rate and by the means provided for raising that rate.

15. The proportionate part of the police fund to be contributed and paid by the mayor aldermen and citizens shall As to payment of the

A. D. 1881.
city contri-
bution to
the police
fund.

be paid by them out of the borough fund and if upon an estimate of that fund and of all other charges payable thereout the council shall be of opinion that it will be insufficient (after satisfying those other charges) for payment thereof the amount of the estimated deficiency shall not less than fourteen days before the making of the then next general district rate be notified by the mayor in writing under his hand to the clerk to the local board who shall cause the amount together with any actual or estimated expenses attending the raising thereof to be laid before the local board under the title "city police expenses" at the same time as the estimate for the next general district rate and the same amount shall be assessed by an equal pound rate on all property (other than rateable property belonging to the chancellor masters and scholars and the several colleges and halls of the university) in respect of which the general district rate may from time to time be leviable and the same amount having been so assessed shall be added to that portion of the general district rate which is leviable on the said property (other than property belonging to the chancellor masters and scholars colleges and halls) and the same amount together with the portion leviable as last aforesaid shall be inserted in one sum in the columns of the rate book of the local board under the head of the general district rate and the aggregate sum so inserted shall be levied and recoverable as the general district rate and by the means provided for raising that rate.

Police ex-
penses to
be paid to
Police
Commit-
tee.

16. All money to be raised as aforesaid by the local board for university police expenses and city police expenses respectively shall when and as collected be paid by the local board to the Police Committee or their clerk or treasurer and the receipt of the clerk or treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to the local board and its officers and no person liable to the payment of any sum for police expenses under this Act shall during the continuance of that liability be liable to any payment for like purposes leviable under any other authority.

Certain
moneys

17. All fees allowances and other sums in reference to

matters of police prosecutions maintenance of prisoners A. D. 1881.
 and the administration of justice generally which may be received by
 payable in any year (except such as are by any Act or Acts Police
 from time to time in force required to be paid into any Committee
 superannuation fund for the benefit of the police force to be carried to
 which may be established under the authority of such credit of
 Acts) shall be paid to the Police Committee and carried by police fund.
 them to the credit of the police fund and shall be taken
 into account by them in preparing their estimate for the
 next ensuing year.

18. For the purposes of the sixteenth section of the Act Extending
 of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her present 19 & 20
 Majesty chapter sixty-nine intituled An Act to render Vict. c. 69.
 more effectual the police in counties and boroughs in s. 16 to po-
 England and Wales the police force established under the lice force
 provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be the police of established
 a borough established under the provisions of the said Act under this
 of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her present Act.
 Majesty and the Acts therein recited and referred to.¹

19. The Police Committee shall keep true and accurate Police
 accounts of all their receipts and expenditure and such Committee
 accounts shall be audited and examined once a year in the to keep
 month of January by two auditors of whom one shall be accounts
 nominated by the vice-chancellor and proctors and approved and same
 by the convocation and is herein-after called "the university to be
 auditor" and the other shall be nominated by the council audited.
 and is herein-after called "the city auditor" and the Police
 Committee shall after every audit cause a full abstract of
 such accounts to be printed and copies thereof to be de-
 livered to the vice-chancellor and to the mayor respectively.

20. The university auditor and the city auditor respec- Appoint-
 tively shall be appointed between the fifteenth day of ment of
 November in each year and the first day of January next auditors.
 ensuing (the latter day being reckoned inclusively) and
 shall hold office from the first day of January in every year
 until and including the first day of January in the ensuing
 year and occasional vacancies in the office of university

¹ See note to 31 & 32 Vict. c. lix. s. 9 (*supra*).

A. D. 1881. auditor shall as soon as may be after they occur be filled up by the vice-chancellor and proctors with the approval of the convocation and occasional vacancies in the office of city auditor shall as soon as may be after they occur be filled up by the council and the persons appointed to supply such vacancies shall continue in office until and including the first day of January succeeding their appointment. The registrar shall from time to time notify in writing to the town clerk and to the clerk of the Police Committee all appointments of university auditors and the town clerk shall in like manner notify to the registrar and to the clerk of the Police Committee all appointments of city auditors and no auditor shall enter upon his office until that notification has been made provided always that the first appointment of university and city auditor shall be made between the fifteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one and the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Claims for compensation to be paid out of police fund.

21. In case any claim shall be made on the inhabitants of the city under any Act or law heretofore made or hereafter to be made relating either to riots or malicious injuries for compensation to any person or corporation by reason of damages sustained by any person or corporation in consequence of any riot or malicious injury the police fund shall be the fund from which that compensation shall be made.

Prohibition of public exhibitions.

22. No public exhibition or performance whether strictly theatrical or not other than performances in theatres which are regulated by the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her present Majesty chapter sixty-eight shall take place within the district¹ unless with the consent in writing of the vice-chancellor and the mayor or (during the academical vacations intervening between Trinity and Michaelmas terms and between Michaelmas and Lent terms respectively) with the consent in writing of the mayor and every person

¹ By Art. XXVIII (2) of the Oxford Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv (*infra*), this section is directed to be altered by the insertion of the words 'the City' in lieu of the words 'the District'.

who shall offend against this enactment shall be liable to A. D. 1881. a penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds for every offence recoverable in like manner as penalties imposed by the said Act.

23. Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction of the university or of the chancellor or vice-chancellor thereof as it now by law exists nor the jurisdiction of the city or of the mayor as it now by law exists nor the powers of the university now exercised by the proctors and the proctors pro-proctors and their servants including the marshal shall not be deemed to be included within the constabulary force to be appointed under the provisions of this Act. Provided that the chancellor or vice-chancellor shall not during the continuance of this Act appoint any persons as constables under the provisions of the Act of the sixth year of King George the Fourth chapter ninety-seven other than proctors servants (including the marshal) and special constables.¹ Saving jurisdiction of the university and city.

24. This Act shall subject as herein-after provided continue in force in perpetuity. Continuance of Act.

25. If at any time after the expiration of ten years from the passing of this Act or after the expiration of any period of ten years from a revision made under the provisions of this section the convocation and the council shall mutually agree to increase or decrease the total number of members of the Police Committee (so that the number shall not be less than twelve nor more than eighteen) or to vary the number of members of the committee to be annually appointed by the convocation and the council respectively or to revise and vary the proportions of the police fund to be annually contributed by the chancellor masters and scholars and the mayor aldermen and citizens respectively it shall be lawful for the convocation and the council respectively from time to time to enter into valid and binding agreements under their respective common Provision for decennial revision by agreement.

¹ By Art. XXVIII (3) of the Oxford Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv (*infra*), this section is directed to be altered so as to apply to the City and to any constabulary force provided by the Corporation.

A. D. 1881. seals for the above purposes or any of them which agreements shall take effect from the time named therein or if no time be named therein then as to the number of members of the Police Committee from the annual election which shall take place next after the date of the agreement and as to the proportionate contributions to the police fund from the first day of January in the year next following the date of the agreement and unless and until further revised under the powers of this section all agreements made under the powers of this section shall have the same effect as if the provisions thereof had been substituted for the provisions of this Act in regard to the matters therein provided for.

Convoca-
tion or
council
may serve
notice to
terminate
this Act.

26. And at any time after the expiration of ten years from the passing of this Act or after the expiration of any period of ten years from a revision made under the provisions of this Act it shall be lawful either for the convocation or the council to serve a notice in writing under their common seal upon the mayor or the vice-chancellor as the case may be of their desire that the provisions of this Act shall terminate but no such notice shall be served except in the month of September nor unless at least six months previous notice shall have been served either by the convocation or council in writing under their common seal of their desire that any of the matters referred to in the last preceding section should be revised as therein provided and no valid or binding agreement shall have been entered into in respect thereof.

Effect of
such
notice.

27. In case a notice of the desire to terminate the provisions of this Act shall have been duly served by either the convocation or the council under the provisions hereinbefore contained this Act shall not continue in force after the thirty-first day of December in the year next following the year in which that notice shall have been given.

Expenses
of Act.

28. All costs charges and expenses of and incident to the preparing for obtaining and passing of this Act or otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid out of the police fund.

The American Medical Association is a national organization of physicians and surgeons, organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine, and of improving the medical education of the people. It was organized in 1847, and has since that time been engaged in a constant effort to advance the interests of the medical profession, and to secure the highest quality of medical education and practice. The Association has a large number of departments, and a wide range of interests, and its members are engaged in a constant effort to advance the interests of the medical profession, and to secure the highest quality of medical education and practice. The Association has a large number of departments, and a wide range of interests, and its members are engaged in a constant effort to advance the interests of the medical profession, and to secure the highest quality of medical education and practice.

45 & 46 VICT. CHAPTER 50.

An Act for consolidating, with Amendments, enact- A. D. 1882.
ments relating to Municipal Corporations in
England and Wales. [18th August 1882.]

.

1. This Act may be cited as the Municipal Corporations Short title.
Act, 1882.

4. This Act shall commence and have effect from and Commence-
immediately after the thirty-first of December one thousand ment.
eight hundred and eighty-two.

5. The enactments described in the First Schedule are Repeals.
hereby repealed, subject to the exceptions and qualifica-
tions in this Act mentioned.

Cambridge.

249.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Queen, from time *Cambridge.*
to time, by her commission of the peace for the borough of Vice-Chan-
Cambridge, to constitute the Vice-Chancellor for the time cellor of
being of the University of Cambridge a justice for that Cam-
borough. bridge.

(2.) He shall not, by reason of being so constituted, have
any greater authority as to the grant of licences to ale-
houses than any other justice named in the commission.

(3.) But nothing in this section shall affect the rights and
privileges which the Vice-Chancellor lawfully has or enjoys,
or might have lawfully had or enjoyed if he were not so
constituted a justice.

Savings.

.

257. Nothing in this Act shall—

(1.) Affect the rights, privileges, duties, or liabilities of *Saving for*
the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the Universities of universi-
ties.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF THE INFLUENZA VIRUS ON THE
RESISTANCE OF THE BODY TO INFECTION
BY DR. J. H. HAY, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INFLUENZA VIRUS HAS BEEN SHOWN TO
AFFECT THE RESISTANCE OF THE BODY TO
INFECTION IN VARIOUS WAYS. IT HAS BEEN
SHOWN THAT IT DECREASES THE RESISTANCE
TO INFECTION BY OTHER VIRUSES, AND
THAT IT INCREASES THE RESISTANCE TO
BACTERIAL INFECTION. THIS ARTICLE
DEALS WITH THE EFFECT OF THE INFLUENZA
VIRUS ON THE RESISTANCE OF THE BODY
TO INFECTION.

INTRODUCTION

THE INFLUENZA VIRUS HAS BEEN SHOWN TO
AFFECT THE RESISTANCE OF THE BODY TO
INFECTION IN VARIOUS WAYS. IT HAS BEEN
SHOWN THAT IT DECREASES THE RESISTANCE
TO INFECTION BY OTHER VIRUSES, AND
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THAT IT DECREASES THE RESISTANCE TO
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BACTERIAL INFECTION. THIS ARTICLE
DEALS WITH THE EFFECT OF THE INFLUENZA
VIRUS ON THE RESISTANCE OF THE BODY
TO INFECTION.

METHOD

THE INFLUENZA VIRUS WAS OBTAINED
FROM A PATIENT WITH INFLUENZA. IT
WAS CULTURED IN EGG AND THE VIRUS
WAS SHOWN TO BE ACTIVE BY INOCULATING
IT INTO A NEW EGG.

A. D. 1882. Oxford and Cambridge respectively, as by law possessed under the respective charters of those universities or otherwise; or

(2.) Entitle the mayors of Oxford and Cambridge respectively to any precedence over the vice-chancellors of those universities respectively; or

(3.) Entitle any person to be enrolled a citizen of the city of Oxford or burgess of the borough of Cambridge by reason of his occupation of any rooms, chambers, or premises in any college or hall of either of those Universities; or

(4.) Compel any resident member of either of those universities to accept any office in or under the municipal corporation of Oxford or Cambridge¹; or

(5.) Authorize the levy of any rate within the precincts of those universities, or of any of the colleges or halls thereof, which now by law cannot be levied therein, or make either of those universities, or the members thereof, liable to any rate to which they are not liable to contribute at the commencement of this Act²; or

(6.) Authorize the transfer of any rights or liabilities by a local authority to the municipal corporation of the borough of Cambridge without the consent of the chancellor, master,³ and scholars of the University of Cambridge; or

(7.) Affect the rights or privileges granted by charter or Act of Parliament to the University of Durham.

¹ Subsection (4) does not apply to the offices of such Councillors and Aldermen as now represent the University of Oxford (Art. XXXIII of the Oxford Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv (*infra*)), or the University of Cambridge (Art. XVIII of the Cambridge Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. cxvi (*infra*)).

² Subsection (5) is repealed as to Oxford by Art. XXXIII of the Oxford Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv (*infra*), and as to Cambridge by Art. XVIII of the Cambridge Order, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. cxvi (*infra*).

³ *Sic.*

SCHEDULES.

A. D. 1882

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.

Enactments repealed generally.

5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 76. ¹	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 105. ²	The Municipal Corporation (Justices, &c.) Act, 1836.

45 & 46 VICT. CHAPTER 81.

An Act for disannexing the Rectory of Somersham from the Office of Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and for making better provision for the Cure of Souls within the said Rectory ; and for other purposes.

[18th August 1882.]

WHEREAS His late Majesty King James the First, for the increase of the stipend of the regius professor or reader of divinity in the University of Cambridge, did by his Letters Patent bearing date the twenty-sixth day of August, in the third year of his reign, grant to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said University of Cambridge and their successors all that his advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage of the Rectory of Somersham (together with Colne and Pidley, and other chapelries, rights, members, and appurtenances) in the county of Huntingdon, and did by the same Letters Patent signify and declare it to be his royal will and pleasure that the said rectory should for ever thereafter be held and enjoyed by the said professor for so long time as he should continue in the said office, and did thereby further signify and declare his royal will and intention to

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

ORIGINAL ARTICLES
The Effect of the
Influenza Virus on the
Respiratory System

By
J. H. HAY,
M.D.,
University of Chicago

Read at the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association,
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1918

Received for publication, March 1, 1919

The influenza virus has been shown to be a true virus, and its effect on the respiratory system has been studied in a number of experiments. The results of these experiments have shown that the virus is highly infectious, and that it can be transmitted from one person to another by direct contact, or by contact with contaminated objects. The virus has also been shown to be highly resistant to heat, and to many of the disinfectants commonly used. The results of these experiments have shown that the virus is highly infectious, and that it can be transmitted from one person to another by direct contact, or by contact with contaminated objects. The virus has also been shown to be highly resistant to heat, and to many of the disinfectants commonly used.

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A. D. 1882. be that an Act of Parliament should be obtained for that purpose:

And whereas by an Act passed in the tenth year of Her late Majesty Queen Ann¹ for, amongst other things, confirming and rendering more effectual the said Letters Patent, it was enacted that the canonry and rectories in the said Act mentioned should be annexed to the offices or places also in the said Act mentioned, namely, among others, that the said Rectory of Somersham, and all members, tithes, lands, tenements, hereditaments, profits, and emoluments whatsoever thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, or with the same used or enjoyed, was and should thereby be united and for ever annexed unto the said office or place of regius professor of divinity, and should be held and enjoyed by the person already placed in the said office or place; and by such other person or persons as should from time to time for ever thereafter be placed and put into the said office or place in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as if they were duly presented, nominated, admitted, instituted, and inducted thereunto; and the said professor or reader and his successors for the time being, during such time or times only as they should continue in the said office or place, should by virtue of such office or place for ever thereafter have and hold the said rectory without any presentation, admission, institution, or induction, or any other act or thing whatsoever to entitle them thereunto, and should be and were thereby declared to be during their continuance in the said office or place full and perfect incumbents of the said rectory to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and that so often as it should happen that the said office or place should become void by death, resignation, or otherwise, the said rectory should at the same time become void, and the person that should be placed in such office or place so become void should by virtue of such office or place only have and enjoy the said rectory for so long time as he should continue in such office or place and no longer: And

¹ 10 Ann. c. 45 [c. 12., Ruff.] (*supra*).

it was thereby provided that the said professor should A. D. 1882. celebrate divine service and perform all other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the said rectory which any other rector of the said rectory had theretofore done and performed, and were¹ by law obliged to do and perform, or should allow to learned and able curates to be licensed by the bishop or ordinary of the diocese who should be constantly residing within the said rectory such competent salaries and stipends as the said bishop or ordinary should judge sufficient: And it was thereby also provided that neither that Act nor anything therein contained should excuse or be construed to excuse the said professor from the payment of first fruits and tenths, or from the payment of all dues of what kind soever to the bishop or other ordinary who before the making of that Act had lawful right to claim the same, or from canonical obedience to the bishop or ordinary of the said diocese, but such professor should be obliged to make payment thereof:

And whereas it has been found that by reason of the duties belonging to his office of professor the said regius professor is unable to celebrate divine service and to perform in person the other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the said rectory, and it is expedient that the said regius professor should devote himself entirely to the duties of his office of professor, and that divine service should be celebrated and all other parochial duties performed within the said rectory by some person appointed for that purpose with permanence of tenure:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Somer- Short title.
sham Rectory Act, 1882.

2. This Act shall commence and take effect from and Com-
mencement
of Act.

¹ *Sic.*

A. D. 1882. after the time of the next and first avoidance of the office or place (in this Act called the office) of regius professor or reader of divinity in the University of Cambridge (in this Act called regius professor) which shall happen after the passing of this Act, or from and after any earlier time at which the person holding at the time of the passing of this Act the office of regius professor shall, by writing under his hand addressed and sent to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge (in this Act called the chancellor, masters, and scholars), and also to the bishop or ordinary of the diocese, resign the Rectory of Somersham, in the county of Huntingdon; and the person so holding the office of regius professor is by this Act authorised to resign the same rectory accordingly without resigning the office of regius professor.

Rectory of
Somersham
to be dis-
annexed
from regius
professor-
ship.

3. Immediately after the commencement of this Act the Rectory of Somersham (in this Act called the rectory), together with Colne and Pidley, and other chapelries, rights, members, and appurtenances, in the county of Huntingdon, and all members, tithes, lands, tenements, hereditaments, profits, and emoluments whatsoever belonging or in anywise appertaining to that rectory or with the same used or enjoyed (all of which are in this Act included under the expression the rectory), shall be severed and for ever disannexed from the office of regius professor; and the person who shall after the commencement of this Act be the regius professor for the time being shall no longer by virtue of his office have or hold the rectory or become the incumbent thereof.

Rectory
vested in
the Univer-
sity of
Cam-
bridge.

4. After the commencement of this Act the rectory and all the estate and interest therein which the regius professor as rector thereof or his successors has or had, or would have had therein if this Act had not been passed, shall, without any conveyance thereof or any assurance in law other than the provisions of this Act, forthwith become and be vested in the chancellor, masters, and scholars for ever for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act, and the chancellor, masters, and scholars shall for ever thence-

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity. The second fact is that the United States is a large and diverse nation, and that its history is a history of many different peoples and cultures. It is a history of a people who have been able to unite themselves into a single nation, and who have been able to maintain their unity in the face of many challenges. The third fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of many different peoples and cultures. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is a history of many different peoples and cultures. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of many different peoples and cultures. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity. The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of many different peoples and cultures. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity.

The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of many different peoples and cultures. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity. The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of many different peoples and cultures. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of many different peoples and cultures. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

forth receive all the tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments A. D. 1882. payable in respect of the rectory to the rector thereof for the time being.

5. After the commencement of this Act the chancellor, University masters, and scholars shall, for the purpose of enforcing to have powers of payment of all tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments of the rectory, and of obtaining possession of all tithes, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments becoming vested in them under this Act, and of recovering the rents and profits thereof, have and enjoy all rights, powers, and remedies at law and in equity of a rector of the rectory duly presented and instituted or collated and inducted thereto.

6. After the commencement of this Act neither the regius professor for the time being nor the chancellor, Neither professor nor university to have cure of souls. masters, and scholars shall be required, nor shall it be lawful for him or them by virtue of the office of regius professor or of rector of the rectory, to celebrate divine service or perform any other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory, or to appoint any curate or curates for such purposes or any of them, and neither the regius professor for the time being nor the chancellor, masters, and scholars shall owe any canonical obedience to the bishop or ordinary of the diocese within which the rectory is or may be situated:

7. After the commencement of this Act there shall by Vicarage constituted with cure of souls. virtue of this Act be constituted a vicarage of Somersham (in this Act called the vicarage), and for the purpose of celebrating divine service and performing all other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory there shall be appointed a duly qualified clerk to be the vicar of Somersham (in this Act called the vicar), who shall celebrate divine service and perform all other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory which the regius professor as rector of the rectory, or the curate or curates appointed by him, has or have usually done or performed, or was or were by law obliged to do or perform, and the vicar shall owe canonical obedience to the bishop

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A. D. 1882. or ordinary of the diocese within which the rectory is or may be situated.

Patronage of vicarage vested in bishop of diocese.

8. The perpetual advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage of the vicarage shall be and the same is by this Act vested in the bishop or ordinary of the diocese, who shall from time to time collate some fit and proper person to the vicarage.

Rectory income to be divided between regius professor and vicar.

9. After the commencement of this Act the chancellor, masters, and scholars shall out of the tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments of the rectory pay all expenses, charges, and other outgoings, including the costs of repairing the chancel of the parish church of Somersham and of the two churches in Colne and Pidley, at any time before the passing of this Act paid by the regius professor as rector, other than the salaries or stipends of any curates appointed for the celebration of divine service and the performance of other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory, and shall divide the net annual surplus of such tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments, after payment thereof of all such outgoings as aforesaid, into twenty equal parts, and shall pay ten of such parts to the regius professor for the time being, and shall pay the remaining ten of such parts to the vicar for the time being for the benefit of himself and of his two curates as herein-after provided.

Vicar to employ two curates.

10. The vicar shall appoint and constantly provide at least two learned and able curates (to be duly licensed by the bishop or ordinary of the diocese), who shall be resident within the rectory, to assist him in the celebration of divine service, and the performance of all other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory, and the vicar shall in every year, out of the income represented by the ten parts to be paid to him as by this Act provided of the said annual surplus, pay and apply three of such parts to the curate assigned to Pidley and two other such parts to the curate assigned to Colne.

Vicar to have rectory house.

11. The vicar shall by virtue of his office of vicar have, hold, occupy, and enjoy for his own use, so long as he continues vicar, the rectory house at Somersham, and the

garden and ground belonging thereto and usually occupied A. D. 1882. therewith.

12. Every vicar of Somersham shall have all such claims, rights, remedies, and powers of recovery against the rector or vicar his predecessor, or against the representatives of the rector or vicar his predecessor, in respect of dilapidations to the rectory house, garden, and ground as would have belonged to or been possessed by the person succeeding to the office of regius professor against his predecessor in that office, or against the representatives of such predecessor, if this Act had not been passed. Vicar to be responsible for dilapidations.

13. All first fruits and other dues which before the passing of this Act have been payable in respect of the rectory upon the appointment of any person to the office of regius professor shall after the commencement of this Act become due and be payable upon the collation of a vicar to the vicarage, and first fruits or other dues shall no longer become due or be payable in respect of the rectory upon the appointment of any person to the office of regius professor. First fruits to be payable on collation of vicar.

14. The chancellor, masters, and scholars shall out of the tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments received by them as rectors of the rectory pay all first fruits and tenths, and payments so made shall be outgoings within the meaning of this Act payable before the division by this Act directed to be made of the net annual surplus of the tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments of the rectory. First fruits to be paid out of rectory income.

15. All costs of or incident to preparing, obtaining, and passing this Act shall be paid by the chancellor, masters, and scholars. Provision as to costs of this Act.

46 & 47 VICT. CHAPTER ccx.

An Act to authorise the construction of a Railway A. D. 1883. from Oxford to Aylesbury and for other purposes.¹

[20th August 1883.]

¹ The Railway authorized by this Act was abandoned. See 51 & 52 Vict. c. clxxxv (*infra*).

of the same nature, and the same result, as the

former, being the same, and the same, and the

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Ch.ccx] *Oxford, Aylesbury, and Metropolitan* [46 & 47 VICT.
Railway Act, 1883.

A. D. 1883. 1. This Act may be cited as the Oxford Aylesbury and
Short title. Metropolitan Junction Railway Act 1883.

Protecting
property of
Magdalen
College
Oxford. 11. For the protection of the College of St. Mary Magdalen
in the University of Oxford and the President and Scholars
of the said College for the time being the Company shall
notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this
Act or anything shown on the deposited plans and sections
be subject except in so far as may be otherwise agreed
between the said President and Scholars and the Company
to the following conditions and stipulations :—

- (1.) The Company shall not take compulsorily under the
powers of this Act the property shown on the de-
posited plans and numbered 4 on the said plans
and described in the deposited book of reference
as garden ground in the place known as King's
Mill but may acquire the same only with the con-
sent in writing of the said President and Scholars
of the said College.
- (2.) The Company shall not without such consent as
aforesaid use for station purposes any part of the
properties numbered 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 7 on the de-
posited plans in the said extra-parochial place
taken or acquired by them under this Act but
such properties so taken or acquired by them shall
be used only for making and maintaining the line
of the railway.
- (3.) The Company shall construct the railway to the east
of and at a distance of not less than thirty feet
from any part of the present eastern boundary
fence of the said property numbered 4 on the
deposited plans in the said place known as King's
Mill and the railway shall in traversing the proper-
ties numbered 1, 2, and 3 on the deposited plans
in the said extra-parochial place be constructed in
a cutting so that the surface of the rails shall not
be raised higher above Ordnance datum than is
indicated upon the deposited sections and the

Company shall erect and maintain a good iron- A. D. 1883.
wire fence on either side of the said cutting to the
satisfaction of the surveyor for the time being of
the said President and Scholars of the said College.

(4.) The Company shall construct and maintain an occu-
pation bridge at a point forty-seven chains or
thereabouts from the commencement of the rail-
way for the purpose of carrying over the railway
the road numbered 3 on the deposited plans in the
said place known as King's Mill and such bridge
shall be not less than twelve feet in width and the
approaches to such bridge shall not be steeper than
1 in 15 and the slopes of the embankment to such
bridge shall be planted with shrubs and maintained
in good order and such shrubs shall from time to
time be replaced as occasion may require and the
stipulations of this sub-section shall be carried into
effect by the Company to the satisfaction of the
said surveyor of the said College.

(5.) The Company shall pay to the said President and
Scholars of the said College all reasonable costs to
be incurred by them and their surveyor in or about
carrying into effect the stipulations of this section.

47 & 48 VICT. CHAPTER 34.

An Act to extend the Hours of Polling at Parlia- A. D. 1884.
mentary and Municipal Elections in certain
Boroughs.¹ [28th July 1884.]

[Section 1 requires the poll to be opened at 8 a.m. and
closed at 8 p.m. at parliamentary elections for every
parliamentary borough having three thousand regis-
tered electors, and at municipal elections for every
municipal borough wholly or in part co-extensive or
included in such a parliamentary borough.]

¹ This Act was repealed by 48 & 49 Vict. c. 10 (*infra*).

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A.D. 1884. In this Act—

2.
Defini-
tions.

The expression “parliamentary borough” means any city, borough, place, or combination of places (not being a county at large or division of a county at large, or university or universities) which returns a member or members to serve in Parliament ;

47 & 48 VICT. CHAPTER lxxxiii.

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the City of Oxford and the Parish of Saint Mary, Whitechapel. [3rd July 1884.]

WHEREAS the Local Government Board have made the Provisional Orders set forth in the Schedule hereto, under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879 :

30 & 31
Vict. c.
106.

31 & 32
Vict. c.
122.

42 & 43
Vict. c. 54.

And whereas it is requisite that the said Orders should be confirmed by Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

The Orders
in Schedule
confirmed.

1. The Orders set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same are hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and force.

Short title
of the Act.

2. This Act may be cited as the Local Government Board’s Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 13) Act, 1884.

SCHEDULE.

A. D. 1884.

CITY OF OXFORD.

*Oxford
Order.*

Provisional Order for altering and amending a Local Act.

To the Guardians of the Poor within the City of
Oxford ;—

To the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford ;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the provisions of a Local Act of Parliament passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act "to repeal 'An Act for better regulating the Poor within "the City of Oxford,' and to grant more effectual powers "in lieu thereof, and also to provide for rating to the relief "of the Poor certain hereditaments within the University of "Oxford"¹ (herein-after referred to as "the Local Act"), are in force in the City of Oxford (herein-after referred to as "the City") ;

And whereas by Section 32 of the Local Act it is (inter alia) enacted that the Guardians of the Poor within the City (herein-after referred to as "the Guardians") shall ascertain the sum which they shall judge necessary to be raised for the relief and maintenance of the Poor of the Parishes in the City, and for the other purposes of the Local Act, which sum, together with the amount of the expenses of collecting the same, shall be raised by equal pound rates or assessments on the rateable property therein mentioned ;

And whereas by Section 33 of the Local Act, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford for the time being (herein-after referred to as "the Vice-Chancellor") is empowered and required to direct the time within which the moneys to be raised by the said rates and assessments on the rateable property in the said University and the Colleges and Halls within the limits of the Local Act, shall be paid to the Vice-Chancellor or to the University bailiff for the time being, or such other person or persons as the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint to collect or receive the same ;

¹ 16 & 17 Vict. c. ccxix (*supra*).

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Enclosed for the University of Chicago Library are two copies of the book "The History of the University of Chicago" by Robert Maynard Hutchins. The book is a hardcover, 304 pages, published by the University of Chicago Press in 1964. The price is \$12.50. The book is a history of the University of Chicago from its founding in 1890 to the present. It is written by Robert Maynard Hutchins, who was the fourth president of the University of Chicago from 1929 to 1956. The book is a comprehensive history of the University of Chicago, covering its founding, its growth, and its achievements. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the University of Chicago.

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

Ch. lxxxiii] *Local Government Board's* [47 & 48 VICT.
Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law)
(No. 13) Act, 1884.

A. D. 1884. And whereas the Guardians have applied to the Local Government Board to issue a Provisional Order to alter the Local Act as herein-after mentioned :

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by Section 2 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by Section 3 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and as extended by Section 9 of the Poor Law Act, 1879, and by any other Statutes in that behalf, do hereby order that from and after the date of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order, the Local Act shall be altered and amended so as to provide as follows:—

Article I. The Guardians shall pay to the person for the time being appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in pursuance of Section 33 of the Local Act, to collect and receive the moneys therein referred to, a salary at the rate of Twenty Pounds per annum or such other remuneration, by way of annual salary, as the Local Government Board may, on the application of the Guardians and with the consent of the person, if any, then holding such office, from time to time direct or approve.

Article II. Such remuneration shall be included in the sum to be raised under the provisions of Section 32 of the Local Act; and shall be considered as accruing from day to day and be apportioned in respect of time accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Apportionment Act, 1870."¹

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Fifteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(L. S.) CHARLES W. DILKE, President.
HUGH OWEN, Secretary.

.

48 VICT. CHAPTER 10.

A. D. 1885. An Act to extend the Hours of Polling at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.

[28th April 1885.]

¹ 23 & 24 Vict. c. 35.

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[Section 1 requires the poll at every parliamentary and every municipal election to be kept open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and no longer.] A. D. 1885.
Definitions.

2. In this Act—

The expression "parliamentary election" means an election for a county, city, borough, place, or combination of counties, cities, boroughs, and places (not being any university or universities), which returns any knight of the shire or member to serve in Parliament, and where the same is divided for the purpose of such return includes an election for such division:

.

[Section 3 repeals upon this Act coming into operation (the end of the then Parliament) 47 & 48 Vict. c. 34 (*supra*).]

48 VICT. CHAPTER 15.

An Act to assimilate the Law affecting the Registration of Occupation Voters in Counties and Boroughs, and for other Purposes.

[21st May 1885.]

15. From and after the passing of this Act section seventy-eight of the Act of Parliament passed in the second and third years of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five,¹ shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Repeal of
2 & 3 Will.
4. c. 45. s.
78.

Provided that no person shall be prevented by any other Act from being registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of his occupation of any chambers or premises in any of the colleges or halls of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.²

¹ *Supra*.

² See as to this proviso 19 & 20 Vict. c. xvii. s. 24 (*supra*).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1, 1900

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO
AND TO THE FACULTY
OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1, 1900

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I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER

48 & 49 VICT. CHAPTER 76.

A. D. 1885. An Act for the preservation of the River Thames
 , above Teddington Lock for purposes of public
 recreation, and for regulating the pleasure traffic
 thereon.¹ [14th August 1885.]

PART III.—GENERAL POWERS.

Conserva-
 tors may
 accept and
 hold land
 for certain
 purposes.

45 & 46
 Vict. c. 50.

Jurisdic-
 tion of cer-
 tain jus-
 tices.

17. In addition to their existing powers to take and hold land, it shall be lawful for the Conservators to accept and hold any land which any person may offer to them for dedication to public uses in connexion with the purposes of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as they may see fit, and it shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of London, or the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for the University of Oxford, or, subject to the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, so far as they are applicable, for the Corporation of the City of Oxford, or any corporation or other person, to give grant dedicate convey or devise any land or right over land to the extent of their estates and interests respectively unto the Conservators for the purpose of enabling the public to use such land or any part thereof as a public highway, or as a place of public resort, or for the purpose of creating bathing places, or camping-grounds, or landing-places, or for any other purposes connected with this Act, any of the provisions of the Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Second, chapter thirty-six,² or any other statute or any rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

23. For the purposes of this Act, and of every byelaw to be made by the Conservators thereunder, the jurisdiction of all justices of the peace for the counties of Surrey, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, and

¹ This Act was repealed by 57 & 58 Vict. c. clxxxvii (The Thames Conservancy Act, 1894).

² The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1736 (*supra*).

Middlesex, and of the magistrates for the City of Oxford A. D. 1885. and of every other borough the police jurisdiction of which extends to any place upon the River Thames within the limits aforesaid, and the jurisdiction powers and authority of the Proctors of the University of Oxford and the marshals and officers acting under them, and the power and authority of the Metropolitan Police, and of all police officers and constables acting for any of the said counties or boroughs, shall extend over the whole of the River Thames, and the towpaths banks and precincts thereof, within the limits aforesaid.

48 VICT. CHAPTER xxiv.

An Act to extend the powers of the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of Oxford with respect to their supply of Water ; and for other purposes.

[21st May 1885.]

[This Act, 'The Oxford (Corporation) Waterworks Act, 1885', extends the powers granted by, and otherwise amends 38 Vict. c. xli (*supra*).

Section 34 contains a saving for the University *verbatim* the same as s. 42 of the amended Act.]

49 & 50 VICT. CHAPTER 31.

An Act to remove doubts respecting the sitting A. D. 1886. and acting of the Chancellor and other Officers of the University of Oxford as Justices of the Peace.

[25th June 1886.]

WHEREAS under a charter granted to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford by King Henry the Eighth, confirmed by the Act of the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, chapter twenty-nine,¹ the chancellor of the University of Oxford and his

¹ *Supra*. The charter granted that the Chancellor, his Commissary, and the Commissary's deputy should be justices of the peace for the town of Oxford, the four adjoining hundreds, and the counties of Oxford and Berks.

A. D. 1886. commissary (commonly called the vice-chancellor), and the deputy of the commissary, are justices of the peace for the counties of Oxford and Berks, and it is expedient to remove doubts respecting the sitting and acting of such chancellor, commissary, and deputy as such justices:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Oxford University (Justices) Act, 1886.

Appoint-
ment of
petty ses-
sional court
house in
University
of Oxford. 2. The chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford may, from time to time, fix a place within the precincts of the University at which the chancellor of the said University, and his commissary for the time being (commonly called the vice-chancellor), and the deputy of the aforesaid commissary for the time being may sit and act as justices of the peace for the counties of Oxford and Berks, and when they, or any of them, sit in the place so appointed, and act as justices or justice of the peace for the county of Oxford or Berks, such place shall be deemed to be a petty sessional court house within the meaning of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879,¹ and to be situate within the county of Oxford or the county of Berks, as the case requires, and any justice of the peace for the county of Oxford or the county of Berks, as the case requires, may accordingly sit and act with them or him as justice of the peace in such court house.

49 & 50 VICT. CHAPTER 48.

An Act to amend the Medical Acts.

[25th June 1886.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present

¹ 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
IN NEW ENGLAND
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. II.
BOSTON: PRINTED BY S. KNEELAND, AT THE SIGN OF THE
CROWN, IN THE MARKET PLACE, 1780.

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VOL. II.
BOSTON: PRINTED BY S. KNEELAND, AT THE SIGN OF THE
CROWN, IN THE MARKET PLACE, 1780.

Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, A. D. 1886. as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Medical Act, 1886, and shall be construed as one with the Medical Acts.

Short title
and con-
struction.

PART I.

ADMISSION TO MEDICAL PRACTICE AND CONSTITUTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

Qualifying Examinations.

2. On and after the appointed day a person shall not be registered under the Medical Acts in respect of any qualification referred to in any of those Acts, unless he has passed such qualifying examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, as is in this Act mentioned.

Examina-
tion before
registra-
tion.

3.—(1.) A qualifying examination shall be an examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery held, for the purpose of granting a diploma or diplomas conferring the right of registration under the Medical Acts, by any of the following bodies, that is to say:—

Qualifying
examina-
tions held
by medical
authorities.

(a.) Any university in the United Kingdom or any medical corporation, legally qualified at the passing of this Act to grant such diploma or diplomas in respect of medicine and surgery ; or

(b.) Any combination of two or more medical corporations in the same part of the United Kingdom who may agree to hold a joint examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and of whom one at least is capable of granting such diploma as aforesaid in respect of medicine, and one at least is capable of granting such diploma in respect of surgery ; or

(c.) Any combination of any such university as aforesaid with any other such university or universities, or of any such university or universities with a medical corporation or corporations, the bodies forming such combination being in the same part of the United Kingdom.

(2.) The standard of proficiency required from candidates

A. D. 1886. at the said qualifying examinations shall be such as sufficiently to guarantee the possession of the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery; and it shall be the duty of the General Council to secure the maintenance of such standard of proficiency as aforesaid; and for that purpose such number of inspectors as may be determined by the General Council shall be appointed by the General Council, and shall attend, as the General Council may direct, at all or any of the qualifying examinations held by any of the bodies aforesaid.

(3.) Inspectors of examinations appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination, but it shall be their duty to report to the General Council their opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of every examination which they attend, and any other matters in relation to such examination which the General Council may require them to report; and the General Council shall forward a copy of every such report to the body or to each of the bodies which held the examination in respect of which the said report was made, and shall also forward a copy of such report, together with any observations thereon made by the said body or bodies, to the Privy Council.

(4.) An inspector of examinations appointed under this section shall receive such remuneration, to be paid as part of the expenses of the General Council, as the General Council, with the sanction of the Privy Council, may determine.

With-
drawal
from
medical
authorities
of right to
hold quali-
fying
examina-
tions.

4.—(1.) If at any time it appears to the General Council that the standard of proficiency in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, or in any of those subjects or any branch thereof, required from candidates at the qualifying examinations held by any of the bodies for the time being holding such examinations is insufficient, the General Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Privy Council, and the Privy Council, if they think fit, after considering such representation, and also any objections thereto made by

any body or bodies to which such representation relates, A. D. 1886. may by order declare that the examinations of any such body or bodies shall not be deemed to be qualifying examinations for the purpose of registration under the Medical Acts; and Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, if upon further representation from the General Council or from any body or bodies to which such order relates it seems to Her expedient so to do, shall have power at any time to revoke any such order.

(2.) During the continuance of any such order the examinations held by the body or bodies to which it relates shall not be deemed qualifying examinations under this Act, and any diploma granted to persons on passing such examinations shall not entitle such persons to be registered under the Medical Acts, and any such body shall not choose either separately or collectively with any other body a member of the General Council; and the member (if any) for the time being representing such body in the General Council shall, unless he was chosen by such body collectively with any other body not subject to an order under this section, be suspended from taking part in the proceedings of the General Council.

Effect of Registration.

6. On and after the appointed day a registered medical practitioner shall, save as in this Act mentioned, be entitled to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in the United Kingdom, and (subject to any local law) in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances, or any fees to which he may be entitled, unless he is a fellow of a college of physicians, the fellows of which are prohibited by byelaw from recovering at law their expenses, charges, or fees, in which case such prohibitory byelaw, so long as it is in force, may be pleaded in bar of any legal proceeding instituted by such fellow for the recovery of expenses, charges, or fees.

Privileges
of regis-
tered
persons.

A. D. 1886.

Constitution of General Council.

Members of General Council. 7.—(1.) After the passing of this Act the General Council shall consist of the following members, that is to say:—

Five persons nominated from time to time by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, three of whom shall be nominated for England, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland:

One person chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies:—

The Royal College of Physicians of London ;
The Royal College of Surgeons of England ;
The Apothecaries Society of London ;
The University of Oxford ;
The University of Cambridge ;
The University of London ;
The University of Durham ;
The Victoria University, Manchester ;
The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh ;
The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh ;
The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow ;
The University of Edinburgh ;
The University of Glasgow ;
The University of Aberdeen ;
The University of St. Andrews ;
The King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland ;
The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland ;
The Apothecaries Hall of Ireland ;
The University of Dublin ;
The Royal University of Ireland :¹

Three persons elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in England :

One person elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in Scotland :

¹ By 63 Vict. c. xix. s. 10 the Council of the University of Birmingham is empowered to choose one representative to be a member of the General Council.

One person elected from time to time by the registered A. D. 1886. medical practitioners resident in Ireland.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

19. If at any time it appears to the Privy Council that the General Council has failed to secure the maintenance of a sufficient standard of proficiency at any qualifying examinations, or that occasion has arisen for the General Council to appoint assistant examiners under this Act for the purpose of examinations held by any medical corporation, or to exercise any power or perform any duty or do any act or thing vested in or imposed on or authorised to be done by the General Council under the Medical Acts or this Act, the Privy Council may notify their opinion to the General Council; and if the General Council fail to comply with any directions of the Privy Council relating to such notification, the Privy Council may themselves give effect to such directions, and for that purpose may exercise any power or do any act or thing vested in or authorised to be done by the General Council, and may of their own motion do any act or thing which, under the Medical Acts or this Act, they are authorised to do in pursuance of a representation or suggestion from the General Council.

Default of
General
Council.

20. The diploma of member of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and the degree of Master in Obstetrics of any university in the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be added to the qualifications described in Schedule A. to the Medical Act, 1858.

Addition
to qualifica-
tions under
21 & 22
Vict. c. 90.

21. Every registered medical practitioner to whom a diploma for proficiency in sanitary science, public health, or state medicine, has after special examination been granted by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons or university in the United Kingdom, or by any such bodies acting in combination, shall, if such diploma appears to the Privy Council or to the General Council to deserve recogni-

Registra-
tion of
diploma in
sanitary
science.

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A. D. 1886. tion in the medical register, be entitled, on payment of such fee as the General Council may appoint, to have such diploma entered in the said register, in addition to any other diploma or diplomas in respect of which he is registered.

Definitions.

Definitions. 27. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

.

The expression “the appointed day” means the first of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, or such other day in June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven as may be appointed by the Privy Council :

The expression “medical corporation” means any body in the United Kingdom, other than a university, for the time being competent to grant a diploma or diplomas conferring on the holder thereof, if he has passed a qualifying examination, the right of registration under the Medical Acts :

The expression “registered medical practitioner” means any person for the time being registered under the Medical Acts :

The word “diploma” means any diploma, degree, fellowship, membership, licence, authority to practise, letters testimonial, certificate, or other status or document granted by any university, corporation, college, or other body, or by any departments of or persons acting under the authority of the government of any country or place within or without Her Majesty’s dominions :

The expression “medical diploma” means a diploma granted in respect of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, or any of them, or any branch of medicine or surgery :

.

21 & 22
Vict. c. 90. The expression “the Medical Acts” means the Medical Act, 1858, and any Acts amending the same, passed before the passing of this Act.

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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
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Repeal.

A. D. 1886.

[Section 28 repeals certain Acts and sections of Acts mentioned in the Schedule, among which is 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90. s. 4 (*supra*).]

50 & 51 VICT. CHAPTER 71.

An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Coroners. A. D. 1887.
[16th September 1887.]

1. This Act may be cited as the Coroners Act, 1887. Short title.

30.—(1.) Where a franchise coroner is, at the passing of this Act, paid a salary out of the local rate, the provisions of this Act with respect to the expenses of inquests, shall apply as if such coroner were a coroner for a county. Saving for remuneration of franchise coroners.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall affect the remuneration to which a franchise coroner who is not at the passing of this Act paid a salary out of the local rate is entitled at the passing of this Act, and every such coroner shall continue to be entitled to receive the same fees, allowances, and remuneration as he would have been entitled to if this Act had not passed.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall affect the mode in which a franchise coroner is appointed, or is, otherwise than is provided by this Act, removed.

(4.) Subject as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall apply to a franchise coroner, except those provisions in which a coroner for a county or a coroner for a borough is expressly named.

42. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following terms and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them: Definitions.

The expression "franchise coroner" means any of the following coroners, that is to say, the coroner of the Queen's "Franchise Coroner."

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18. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Woman
19. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Man
20. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Woman

A. D. 1887. household, a coroner or deputy coroner for the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, a coroner appointed by Her Majesty the Queen in right of Her Duchy of Lancaster, and a coroner appointed for a town corporate, liberty, lordship, manor, university,¹ or other place, the coroner for which has heretofore been appointed by any lord, or otherwise than by election of the freeholders of a county, or of any part of a county, or by the council of a borough, and the expression "franchise" means the area within which the franchise coroner exercises jurisdiction.

.

50 & 51 VICT. CHAPTER 73.

An Act to amend the Copyhold Acts, and for the Enfranchisement of Copyhold and Customary Lands.² [16th September 1887.]

.

Provision
for case of
joint lords
under sec-
tion 4 of
23 & 24
Vict. c. 59.³

46. In every case where, under the fourth section of the Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860, any university or college and any person shall jointly constitute "the lord" of the manor, then any rentcharge to be created under the Copyhold Acts on the enfranchisement of land held of such manor shall be in favour of, and the power to give receipts herein-before conferred for compensation or redemption money shall be exerciseable by, the person who at the date of the enfranchisement shall be entitled in possession to the profits of the manor or to the receipt of such rentcharge, and the executors and administrators of such person, but without prejudice to any question as to the further disposal of the moneys secured by such charge.

¹ Two coroners are appointed for the University of Oxford under a charter of the 3rd of March, 1623, granted by King Charles the First. (Rot. Pat. 11 Car. 1. Pt. 4. nu. 1.)

² This Act was repealed by 57 & 58 Vict. c. 46. s. 100 (*infra*); but s. 46 is in effect re-enacted by s. 78 of the repealing Act.

³ *Supra*.

51 & 52 VICT. CHAPTER 41.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Local Government in England and Wales, and for other purposes connected therewith.

[13th August 1888.]

[This Act, 'The Local Government Act, 1888,' established County Councils for the administration of County government, constituted certain large towns, and authorized the constituting of others by Provisional Orders to be confirmed by Parliament, 'County Boroughs' independent as regards administration of the counties in which they are situate.]

52.—(1.) The Local Government Board shall make provisional orders for dealing with every case where the council of a borough is not the urban sanitary authority for the whole of the area of such borough, and the area of the borough is either co-extensive with or is wholly or partly comprised in any urban sanitary district,¹ and such order shall determine whether the area of the borough or of the sanitary district, or an area comprising both the borough and the urban sanitary district, or a portion of such united area, shall, whether with or without any adjoining area, be the area of the county district for the purposes of this Act, so, however, that in either case the order shall provide for the council of the borough becoming the district council, and the order may for that purpose alter the boundaries of the borough, and may, if need be, alter the boundaries of the county; and if the population exceeds fifty thousand, the order may constitute the borough into a county borough,

Provisional order as respects boroughs and urban sanitary districts in same area.

¹ The Councils of the City of Oxford and the Borough of Cambridge were not the Urban Sanitary Authorities for the City and Borough respectively; the City was included in the District of the Oxford Local Board, and the Borough of Cambridge was co-extensive with the district of the Cambridge Improvement Commissioners, such Board and Commissioners being the Urban Sanitary Authorities for their respective districts. See 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 6 (*supra*).

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CH. 41] *Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.* [51 & 52 VICT.

A. D. 1888. and make such provision as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect as respect¹ such county borough; and the provisions of this Act respecting county boroughs shall, subject to the provisions of the order, apply.²

(2.) Where certain members of the sanitary authority for any such urban sanitary district are appointed by a university or any colleges therein, the order may provide for the appointment by such university or colleges of members on the district council.

(3.) A provisional order under this section shall not be of any effect until it is confirmed by Parliament.

102. This Act may be cited as the Local Government Act, 1888.

Short title. [Section 126 repeals all enactments inconsistent with the Act with the usual savings for the past operation of such enactments.]

51 & 52 VICT. CHAPTER 42.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Mortmain and to the disposition of Land for Charitable Uses. [13th August 1888.]

[Part II. imposes the conditions under which assurances may be made to charitable uses.]

PART III.

EXEMPTIONS.

.

Assurances
for certain
universi-
ties, col-
leges, and
societies.

7. Part Two of this Act shall not apply to the following assurances:

(i.) An assurance of land, or personal estate to be laid out in the purchase of land, to or in trust for any of the

¹ *Sic.*

² For orders made under this section for Oxford and Cambridge, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv and c. cxvi (*infra*).

Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham A. D. 1888.
 and the Victoria University, or any of the colleges or
 houses of learning within any of those universities, or to
 or in trust for any of the Colleges of Eton, Winchester,
 and Westminster, for the better support and maintenance
 of the scholars only upon the foundations of these last-
 mentioned colleges, or to or in trust for the warden,
 council, and scholars of Keble College :

(ii.)

Provided that the trustees of the instrument containing
 any assurance to which this section applies or declaring
 the trusts thereof, may, if they think fit, at any time
 cause the instrument to be enrolled in the Central Office
 of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

8. Where by any Statute now in force any provision of Substitu-
 the enactments hereby repealed is excluded either wholly tion of pro-
 or partially from application, or is applied with modifica- visions of
 Act for
 tion, in every such case the corresponding provision of this correspond-
 ing repeal-
 ed enact-
 ments.
 Act shall be excluded or applied in like extent and manner.

PART IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

13.—(1.) The Acts specified in the Schedule to this Act Repeal.
 are hereby repealed, from and after the passing of this Act,
 to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule :

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

- (a) Any enactment not hereby repealed referring to
 any enactment hereby repealed, except that in lieu
 of that reference the unrepealed enactment shall be
 construed as if it referred to the corresponding pro-
 visions of this Act ; or
- (b) The past operation of any enactment hereby re-
 pealed, or any instrument or thing executed, done,
 or suffered before the passing of this Act ; or
- (c) Any right, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued,
 or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed ; or

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EDITORIAL
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A. D. 1888.

(d) Any action, proceeding, or thing pending or uncompleted at the time of the passing of this Act.

(2.) Whereas by the preamble to the Act of the forty-third year of Elizabeth, chapter four (being one of the enactments hereby repealed), it is recited as follows :

“Whereas landes tenement^e rentes annuities .pfittes hereditamentes, goodes chattels money and stockes of money, have bene heretofore given limitedd appointed and assigned, as well by the Queenes moste excellent Majestie and her moste noble progenitors, as by sondrie other well disposed psons, some for releife of aged impotent and poore people, some for maintenance of sicke and maymed souldiers and marriners, schooles of learninge, free schooles and schollers in uni^usities, some for repaire of bridges portes havens causwaies churches seabankes and highewaies, some for educa^cō and p^rferment^e of orphans, some for or towardes reliefe stocke or maintenance of howses of correc^cō, some for mariages of poore maides, some for sup^rporta^cō ayde and helpe of younge tradesmen, handie craftesmen and psons decayed, and others for releife or redemption of prisoners or captives, and for aide or ease of any poore inhabitant^e con^dninge paymente of fiteenes, settinge out of souldiers and other taxes ; whiche landes tenements rents annuities .pfitts hereditaments goodes chattels money and stockes of money nev^rtheles have not byn employed accordinge to the charitable intente of the givers and founders thereof, by reason of fraudes breaches of truste and negligence in those that shoulde pay delyver and imploy the same :” and whereas in divers enactments and documents reference is made to charities within the meaning, purview, and interpretation of the said Act :

Be it therefore enacted that references to such charities shall be construed as references to charities within the meaning, purview, and interpretation of the said preamble.

14. This Act may be cited as the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888.

Short
Title.

SCHEDULE.

A. D. 1888.

Acts repealed.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
43 Eliz. c. 4. ¹	An Act to redresse the misemployment of landes, goodes, and stockes of money heretofore given to charitable uses.	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Will. 3. c. 37. ²	An Act for the encouragement of charitable gifts and dispositions.	The whole Act.
9 Geo. 2. c. 36. ³	An Act to restrain the disposition of lands whereby the same become unalienable.	The whole Act, except so much of section five as is unrepealed. ⁴
24 & 25 Vict. c. 9. ⁵	An Act to amend the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses.	The whole Act.

51 & 52 VICT. CHAPTER 43.

An Act to consolidate and amend the County Courts Acts. [13th August 1888.]

176. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to alter or affect the rights or privileges of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge respectively as by law possessed, or the juris-

Saving for universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

³ *Supra.*

⁴ By 45 Geo. 3. c. 101 (*supra*) the restriction imposed by 9 Geo. 2. c. 36. s. 5 on the number of advowsons to be held by Colleges and Houses of Learning in either of the two Universities was repealed; but no mention was made of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster. If therefore the restriction extended to these Colleges, it still remains in force for them.

⁵ *Supra.*

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) under the conditions (3) and (4).

2. In the second part of the paper, we consider the case when the functions $f_i(x)$ and $g_j(x)$ are linear functions of x . In this case, the system of equations (1) and (2) can be written in the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 &A_1 x + B_1 y = C_1 \\
 &A_2 x + B_2 y = C_2 \\
 &A_3 x + B_3 y = C_3
 \end{aligned}$$

where A_i, B_i, C_i are constants. The system of equations (1) and (2) can be solved by the method of elimination.

3. In the third part of the paper, we consider the case when the functions $f_i(x)$ and $g_j(x)$ are quadratic functions of x . In this case, the system of equations (1) and (2) can be written in the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 &A_1 x^2 + B_1 x + C_1 y = D_1 \\
 &A_2 x^2 + B_2 x + C_2 y = D_2 \\
 &A_3 x^2 + B_3 x + C_3 y = D_3
 \end{aligned}$$

where A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i are constants. The system of equations (1) and (2) can be solved by the method of elimination.

A. D. 1888. diction of the Courts of the chancellors or vice-chancellors of the said universities as holden under the respective charters of the said universities or otherwise.

[Section 188 repeals from and after the commencement of the Act (the 1st of January, 1889) the Acts specified in the Schedule, among which is 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (*supra*).]

51 & 52 VICT. CHAPTER clxxxv.

An Act to authorise the abandonment of the Railway authorised by the Oxford Aylesbury and Metropolitan Junction Railway Act 1883¹ and the construction of a Tramroad instead thereof.

[7th August 1888.]

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Oxford and Aylesbury Tramroad Act 1888.

For protection of the College of St. Mary Magdalen in the University of Oxford. 9. For the protection of the college of Saint Mary Magdalen in the University of Oxford and the president and scholars of the said college for the time being the Company shall notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act or anything shown on the deposited plans and sections be subject (except in so far as may be otherwise agreed between the said president and scholars and the Company) to the following conditions and stipulations:—

- (1) The Company shall not take compulsorily under the powers of this Act the property shown on the deposited plans and numbered 4 on the said plans and described in the deposited book of reference as shrubbery and footpath in the extra-parochial place of Kings Mill but may acquire the same only with the consent in writing of the said president and scholars of the said college;
- (2) The Company shall not without such consent as

¹ 46 & 47 Vict. c. cxx (*supra*).

aforesaid use for station purposes any part of the A.D. 1888.
properties numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the
deposited plans in the said extra-parochial place
taken or acquired by them under this Act but such
properties so taken or acquired by them shall be
used only for making and maintaining the line of the
tramroad ;

- (3) The Company shall construct the tramroad to the
east of and at a distance of not less than thirty feet
from any part of the present eastern boundary fence
of the said property numbered 4 on the deposited
plans in the said extra-parochial place known as
Kings Mill and the tramroad shall in traversing the
properties numbered 1, 2 and 3 on the deposited
plans in the said extra-parochial place be constructed
in a cutting so that the surface of the rails shall not
be raised higher than forty feet above the datum line
as indicated on the deposited sections and the Com-
pany shall erect and maintain a good iron wire fence
on either side of the said cutting to the satisfaction of
the surveyor for the time being of the said president
and scholars of the said college ;
- (4) The Company shall not stop up the occupation road
and footpath numbered 3 on the deposited plans in
Kings Mill aforesaid and they shall construct and
maintain at all times at each side of the tramroad
where it crosses the said occupation road a good and
sufficient gate across the said road of twelve feet in
width between the posts and also a wicket gate for
foot-passengers of three feet in width between the
posts ;
- (5) The Company shall pay to the said president and
scholars of the said college all reasonable costs to be
incurred by them and their surveyor in or about
carrying into effect the stipulations of this section.¹

¹ By the Oxford and Aylesbury Tramroad Acts, 1892 and 1894 (55 & 56
Vict. c. cxxxvii. s. 7 and 57 & 58 Vict. cxxix. s. 6), which revived the powers

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1914. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd, of New York, was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1914. He is a member of the Association since 1885 and has held the office of President for the years 1895, 1905, and 1914.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd is a member of the American Medical Association and has held the office of President for the years 1895, 1905, and 1914. He is a member of the Association since 1885 and has held the office of President for the years 1895, 1905, and 1914.

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52 VICT. CHAPTER xv.

A. D. 1889. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Oxford and to the Counties of Oxford and Berks. [31st May 1889.]

38 & 39
Vict. c. 55.
51 & 52
Vict. c. 41. WHEREAS the Local Government Board have made the Provisional Orders set forth in the schedule hereto, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Local Government Act, 1888:

And whereas it is requisite that the said Orders should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Orders in
schedule
confirmed.

1. The Orders set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same are hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

SCHEDULE.

*Oxford
Order.*

CITY OF OXFORD.

Provisional Order made in pursuance of Sections 52 and 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888, and under Section 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Oxford, in Quarter Sessions assembled;—

To the County Council for the Administrative County of Oxford;—

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Berks, in Quarter Sessions assembled;—

and extended the time for compulsory purchases under this Act this section was continued in force.

52 VICT.] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [Ch. xv
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

- To the County Council for the Administrative County A. D. 1889.
of Berks ;—
 - To the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford ;—
 - To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Oxford ;—
 - To the Justices of the Peace for the City of Oxford ;
 - To the Oxford Local Board, being the Sanitary Authority for the Urban Sanitary District of Oxford ;—
 - To the Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford ;—
 - To the Guardians of the Poor of the Headington Union, in the Administrative County of Oxford, being the Sanitary Authority for the Rural Sanitary District of that Union ;—
 - To the Guardians of the Poor of the Abingdon Union, in the Administrative Counties of Oxford and Berks, being the Sanitary Authority for the Rural Sanitary District of that Union ;—
 - To the School Board for the School District of Oxford ;—
 - To the Highway Board for the Highway District of Bullingdon, in the Administrative County of Oxford ;—
 - To the Highway Board for the Highway District of Abingdon, in the Administrative County of Berks ;—
- And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 52 of the Local Government Act, ^{51 & 52} 1888 (which Act is herein-after referred to as "the Act"), ^{Vict. c. 41.} it is enacted that the Local Government Board shall make Provisional Orders for dealing with every case where the Council of a Borough is not the Urban Sanitary Authority for the whole of the area of such Borough, and the area of the Borough is either co-extensive with or is wholly or partly comprised in any Urban Sanitary District, and that such Order shall determine whether the area of the Borough or of the Sanitary District, or an area comprising both the Borough and the Urban Sanitary District, or a portion of such united area, shall, whether with or without any adjoining area, be the area of the County District for the purposes of the Act, so, however, that in either case the Order shall provide for the Council of the Borough becoming the District Council, and

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Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. that the Order may for that purpose alter the boundaries of the Borough, and may, if need be, alter the boundaries of the County; that if the population exceeds fifty thousand, the Order may constitute the Borough into a County Borough, and may make such provision as may be necessary for carrying the Act into effect as respects such County Borough; that the provisions of the Act respecting County Boroughs shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, apply; and that where certain members of the Sanitary Authority for any such Urban Sanitary District are appointed by a university or any colleges therein, the Order may provide for the appointment by such university or colleges of members on the District Council;

And whereas by virtue of Section 54 of the Act the Local Government Board are empowered to make a Provisional Order for the alteration of the boundary of any County or Borough, and the alteration of the boundary of any Electoral Division of a County, or of the number of County Councillors and Electoral Divisions in a County; and where such Order alters the boundary of a Borough, it may, as consequential upon such alteration, increase or decrease the number of the wards in the Borough, alter the boundaries of such wards, alter the apportionment of the number of Councillors among the wards, and alter the total number of Councillors, and may in such case make the proportionate alteration in the number of Aldermen;

And whereas the City of Oxford is a Borough within the meaning of the Act, and the inhabitants of the City are a body corporate, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Oxford, and act by the Council of the City (herein-after referred to as "the Corporation"), which now consists of the Mayor, ten Aldermen, and thirty Councillors;

And whereas the City has a separate commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions, and a sheriff and a coroner, and is, for the purposes of the election of Councillors, divided into five Wards;

38 Vict.
c. xli.¹

48 Vict.
c. xxiv.²

And whereas by the Oxford (Corporation) Waterworks Acts, 1875 and 1885 (herein-after together referred to as "the Water Acts"), the Corporation were empowered to construct additional waterworks and to supply water within the limits therein defined;

And whereas under the Local Acts of Parliament, the full titles of which are set out in the First Schedule to this

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

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Order (which Acts are herein-after collectively referred to as "the Improvement Acts"), certain Commissioners (who and their successors are herein-after referred to as "the Commissioners") were appointed for carrying the Improvement Acts into execution;

And whereas in or about the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the Local Government Act, 1858,^{21 & 22 Vict. c. 98.¹} was duly adopted by the Commissioners for the area within the limits of the Improvement Acts, and that area became the Oxford District, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Oxford Local Board (herein-after referred to as "the Local Board"), which was constituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 82 of that Act;

And whereas by two Provisional Orders of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, each dated the Twentieth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and duly confirmed by the Local Government Supplemental Act, 1865 (No. 5) (which Act is herein-after referred to as "the Confirming Act"), the Oxford District was extended;

And whereas by another Provisional Order of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State dated the Thirty-first day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (herein-after referred to as "the Order of the Thirty-first day of May"), and duly confirmed by the Confirming Act:—

(1.) The Improvement Acts were repealed, except the sections and provisions then in force relating to Magdalen Bridge and the Mileways, and the tolls to be demanded and taken in respect of the same, and the mortgages of the tolls, and the rights and remedies of the mortgagees thereof, and except the sections and provisions relating to markets, to gasworks and the supply of gas, and to all matters incidental to those matters respectively;

(2.) The sections and provisions of the Improvement Acts so saved from repeal (except the sections and provisions thereof relating to the markets) were, so far as the same respectively were then in force, made applicable to the Local Board instead of the Commissioners, as if the Local Board instead of the Commissioners were named or referred to therein;

And whereas by virtue of Section 22 of the Confirming Act the custody, care, and management of the public

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. library in the City of Oxford were vested in the Local Board, and the said public library is managed by the
 29 & 30 Vict. c. 114. Local Board in accordance with the provisions of the
 34 & 35 Public Libraries (England) Acts, 1855 to 1887;
 Vict. c. 71.

And whereas under and by virtue of the Improvement
 40 & 41 Acts the market or markets provided under those Acts are
 Vict. c. 54. now vested in the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the
 47 & 48 University of Oxford (herein-after referred to as "the Uni-
 Vict. c. 37. versity") and in the Corporation jointly; the net revenue
 50 & 51 derived from the markets is now divided equally between
 Vict. c. 22. the University and the Corporation; and the said markets
 are managed by a committee (herein-after called "the
 Market Committee") appointed in equal proportions by
 the University and the Corporation;

And whereas the Local Government Act, 1858, was re-
 21 & 22 pealed by the Public Health Act, 1875, and by Section 342
 Vict. c. 98.¹ of the last-mentioned Act the Oxford District was further
 38 & 39 extended;
 Vict. c. 55.²

And whereas by virtue of Section 342 of the Public Health
 Act, 1875, the Local Board now consists of the Vice-Chan-
 cellor of the University, and the Mayor of Oxford for the
 time being, of fifteen members elected by the University, of
 sixteen members elected by the Corporation, and of seven-
 teen members elected by the ratepayers; and by the same
 section provision was made as to the mode of election of the
 fifteen members to be elected by the University;

And whereas the Oxford District, as extended by the two
 above-mentioned Orders of the Twentieth day of May, One
 thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and by Section 342
 aforesaid, is an Urban Sanitary District (herein-after referred
 to as "the Sanitary District"), of which the Local Board,
 constituted as last aforesaid, are the Sanitary Authority;

And whereas the Local Board are the Burial Board under
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85. the Burial Acts, 1852 to 1871, for the Sanitary District;

And whereas by virtue of the Elementary Education Act,
 34 & 35 Vict. c. 33. 1870, the Sanitary District is a School District for which
 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.³ a School Board has been formed;

And whereas under and by virtue of the Oxford Police
 44 Vict. Act, 1881 (herein-after referred to as "the Police Act"), the
 c. xxxix.⁴ powers of watch and ward within the Sanitary District, and
 the control of the constabulary force for the whole of that
 District, are now vested in a Police Committee (herein-after
 referred to as "the Police Committee"), consisting of five

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

³ *Supra.*

⁴ *Supra.*

members of the Convocation of the University annually appointed by the Convocation, and of ten members of the Corporation annually appointed by the Corporation; and the expenses incurred in carrying that Act into execution (except where otherwise provided) are defrayed out of a fund called the police fund, annually contributed in the following proportions, that is to say, one-third by the University and two-thirds by the Corporation;

And whereas by Section 2 of a Local Act of Parliament passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to repeal an 'Act for better regulating the poor within 'the City of Oxford,' and to grant further and more effectual powers in lieu thereof, and also to provide for rating to 'the relief of the poor certain hereditaments within the 'University of Oxford'" (herein-after referred to as "the Oxford Poor Act"), it is provided that of the thirty-three Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford eleven Guardians, who shall consist of the Mayor for the time being and the ten Aldermen for the time being, shall be elected for the City;

And whereas the Council of the City is not the Urban Sanitary Authority for the area of the existing City, and the existing City is partly comprised in the Sanitary District, and certain members of the Sanitary Authority are appointed by the University as aforesaid;

And whereas the population of the area which will be comprised in the City, if extended as herein-after provided, will exceed fifty thousand:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by Sections 52, 54, and 59 of the Act, by Section 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and by any other enactments in that behalf, do hereby Order that, from and after the date of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order, the following provisions shall take effect:—

Art. I. This Order shall come into operation on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, except so far as is otherwise herein expressly provided.

Art. II. The several terms in this Order shall have the same meanings respectively as are assigned to them by Section 100 of the Act.

Art. III.—(1.) The area bounded as herein-after men-

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

³ *Supra.*

Extension of City.

Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. tioned (being an area comprising both the existing City and the Sanitary District, with adjoining portions of the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Headington and Abingdon Unions), shall be the area of the County District for the purposes of the Act, and the boundary of the existing City shall be altered to correspond with the boundary of that County District, so that the whole of the said area shall, for the purposes of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and for all other purposes, be within the City of Oxford: and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, acting by the Council of the City, constituted and elected in the manner herein-after provided, shall become the District Council for such County District.

45 & 46
Vict. c. 50.¹

Map of
extended
City.

(2.) The boundary of the County District and City shall be that shown by a red line on the maps, each marked "Map of the City of Oxford, as extended, 1889," and sealed with the official seal of the Local Government Board, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the said Board, and the other of which shall be deposited by the town clerk of the City at his office within seven days after the date of this Order.

Alteration
of Coun-
ties.

Art. IV. The area of the County of Oxford shall be altered so as to comprise such portion or portions of the County of Berks as are situate within the boundary of the City as hereby extended, and the boundary between those Counties shall be altered accordingly.

Copies of
map to be
deposited
and to be
evidence.

Art. V.—(1.) Copies of the said map deposited with the town clerk, certified by him, shall be sent within one month after the date of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order to the clerks of the County Councils for the administrative Counties of Oxford and Berks respectively, to the clerks to the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Abingdon and Headington Unions respectively, to the Director-General of Her Majesty's Ordnance Survey at Southampton, to the Registrar of the University, and to the clerk to the Oxford School Board.

(2.) Copies of or extracts from the said map deposited with the town clerk, certified by him to be true, shall be received in all courts of justice and elsewhere as *prima facie* evidence of the contents of such map; and such map shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any person liable to any rate leviable within the City, and any such person shall be entitled to a copy of or extract

¹ *Supra.*

from such map, certified by the town clerk, on payment of a reasonable fee for every such copy or extract. All sums received under this Article shall be carried to the credit of the borough fund.

Art. VI.—(1.) The City shall be constituted a County Borough, and all the provisions of the Act respecting County Boroughs shall, subject as herein-after provided, apply to the City as if the City had been named in the Third Schedule to the Act, and as if Oxford had been specified in that Schedule as the County in which the City should be deemed for the purposes of the Act to be situate: Provided that for the purposes of the application of such provisions “the appointed day” shall be deemed to mean the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Constitu-
tion of
County
Borough.

(2.) An equitable adjustment may be made under the provisions of Section 32 of the Act as well between the administrative County of Berks and the County Borough of Oxford as between the administrative County of Oxford and the said County Borough.

Adjust-
ment.

Art. VII. For the purposes of the parish burgess lists and burgess roll, and other lists to be made for the City under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and the Acts amending the same, and of the lists of county electors and the county registers to be made for the administrative Counties of Oxford and Berks in pursuance of the County Electors Act, 1888, this Order shall operate from the date of the Act of Parliament confirming the same.

Date of
operation
of Order
for parish
burgess
lists, &c.
51 Vict.
c. 10.

For the purposes of the parish burgess lists and burgess roll, and other lists to be made under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and the Acts amending the same, and all matters in relation thereto, the town clerk of the existing City shall be the town clerk of the City, and anything required to be done in connexion with the purposes aforesaid before the last-mentioned date may, in so far as the same relates to any area included in the City, but which does not form part of the existing City, be done as soon as practicable after such date, and if so done shall have full force and effect; and if any difficulty arise in making out such lists and roll, or the lists of county electors and the county registers of the said counties, the Local Government Board may make such order as shall appear to them to be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Order, and may vary, so far as shall be necessary, the provisions in

Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. force with regard to the making of such lists, roll, and registers.

Number of Coun-
cillors. Art. VIII. The number of Councillors of the City shall be increased from thirty to forty-five, of whom thirty-six shall be elected by the Citizens of the City, and nine shall be elected by the University in the manner herein-after directed.

Art. IX. Subject, as regards any future alteration of the wards hereby constituted, to the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as to the alteration of wards, the following provisions shall have effect:—

Division
into wards. (1.) For the purposes of the election of Councillors by the Citizens the City shall be divided into four wards, to be termed respectively the North Ward, the East Ward, the South Ward, and the West Ward.

Boundaries
of wards. (2.) Each of the said wards shall comprise the portion of the City indicated by a separate colour and distinguished by the name of the ward on the maps, each marked "Map of the Wards of the City of Oxford, 1889," and sealed with the official seal of the Local Government Board, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the said Board, and the other shall be deposited by the town clerk of the City at his office within seven days after the date of this Order.

(3.) Nine Councillors shall be assigned to each of the said wards.

Special
provision
for first
election in
1889. Art. X. For the purposes of the election of Councillors by the Citizens in the month of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, this Order shall operate from the date of the Act of Parliament confirming the same, and the following provisions shall apply:—

(a.) The town clerk and the Mayor of the existing City, or such other persons as the Local Government Board shall appoint, shall perform the duties devolving upon the town clerk and Mayor respectively under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and the Mayor of the existing City, or such other person as he shall appoint, shall be the returning officer at the election for each ward.

(b.) Nine Councillors for each ward shall be elected by the Citizens on the First day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Election of
Councillors Art. XI.—

(1.) There shall be nine Councillors to represent the

University, three of whom shall be elected by the A. D. 1889. University in Convocation, and the remaining six shall be elected by the heads and senior resident bursars of the several colleges entitled by any statute of the University or otherwise to matriculate students, and by the heads of the several public halls.

- (2.) Every member of the University (whether a Clerk in Holy Orders or not) being of the degree of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Civil Law, or Bachelor in Medicine, or of any superior degree of the University (and no other person), shall be qualified to be elected such a Councillor.
- (3.) Every election of such Councillors shall be conducted by the University and by the colleges and public halls respectively in the same way and subject to the same regulations in and subject to which Guardians of the Poor for the University and for the colleges and halls are now or may hereafter be chosen by them respectively, save that in the election of Councillors the heads and bursars of all the colleges and the heads of all the public halls shall be summoned by the Vice-Chancellor of the University for that purpose, and shall be entitled to vote:

Provided that the day for the annual election of such Councillors shall be the First day of November.

- (4.) The Registrar of the University shall forward to the town clerk immediately after the election has been completed, and not later than the Third day of November, a statement of the persons elected as such Councillors, and of the number of votes (if any) recorded for each person elected.
- (5.) Any vacancy among such Councillors, whether occurring in the regular course or casually, shall be filled up by the election of a Councillor by the body which elected the Councillor whose place has become vacant, and any Councillor elected to fill a casual vacancy shall hold the office until the time when the person in whose place he is elected would regularly have gone out of office, and he shall then go out of office. An election to fill a casual vacancy among such Councillors shall be held as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs.
- (6.) The provisions of Sections 9, 11, 12 (1) (b), 51 to 59 (both inclusive), and 66 of the Municipal Corpora-

45 & 46
Vict. c. 50.

Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. tions Act, 1882, shall not apply to elections of such Councillors.¹

(7.) Nine Councillors shall be elected as in this Article mentioned on the First day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; and for the purposes of that election this Order shall operate from the date of the Act of Parliament confirming the same.

Election of Aldermen by the Councillors of the City and of the University. Art. XII. The number of Aldermen of the City shall be increased from ten to fifteen, of whom twelve shall be elected by the Councillors and Aldermen representing the Citizens, and three shall be elected by the Councillors and Aldermen representing the University; and the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, relating to the election of Aldermen, shall be modified accordingly and as follows (but not so as to enable outgoing Aldermen to vote in the election of Aldermen):—

(1.) The Aldermen of the City shall not be elected at meetings of the whole Council, but, immediately after the appointment of the sheriff at the meeting of the Council on the Ninth day of November, the meeting shall adjourn for such time as shall be agreed upon, and the Councillors and Aldermen representing the Citizens on the one part, and the Councillors and Aldermen representing the University on the other part, shall thereupon meet separately for the election of Aldermen. The Councillors and Aldermen present at each of such separate meetings shall elect one of their number as chairman, who shall, for the purposes of the election, be the chairman within the meaning of Section 60 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and the provisions of that section applicable to the election of Aldermen at the meetings of Council shall apply to their election at such separate meetings with the necessary modifications. On the meeting of the Council resuming, the chairmen of the separate meetings shall make returns of the names of the persons elected as Aldermen, and such returns shall be entered on the minutes of the meeting.

(2.) On a casual vacancy in the office of Alderman, a meeting of the Councillors and Aldermen repre-

¹ Sections 9 and 11 of the Act quoted deal with the qualification of burgesses and councillors; s. 12 (1) (b) makes it a disqualification for either position to be in holy orders or a regular minister of a dissenting congregation; ss. 51 to 59 deal with elections, and s. 66 with the filling of casual vacancies.

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senting the Citizens, or of the Councillors and Aldermen representing the University, as the case may be, shall be summoned to meet for the purpose of the election. The above provisions with reference to the proceedings at separate meetings of Councillors and Aldermen shall apply to such a meeting, and a return of the election shall be made to the next meeting of the Council: Provided that in the case of a casual vacancy in the office of an Alderman representing the University, Section 66 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, shall not apply, but the election shall be held within fourteen days after notice in writing has been given to the town clerk by two Councillors representing the University, and the town clerk shall fix the day of election.

- (3.) A person shall not be qualified to be elected or to represent the University as an Alderman unless he is a Councillor representing the University, or qualified to be such a Councillor.

Art. XIII. On the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, twelve Aldermen to represent the Citizens and three Aldermen to represent the University shall be elected in the manner herein-before provided. Election of Aldermen in 1889.

Art. XIV. The dates specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be the dates for the retirement of the Aldermen and the Councillors respectively who shall be elected in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Dates for retirement of first Councillors and Aldermen.

Art. XV. Notwithstanding anything in the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, to the contrary, all the Councillors of the existing City who shall be in office up to the First day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall go out of office on that date; and all the Aldermen of the existing City who shall be in office up to the Eighth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall go out of office on that date; and all such Councillors and Aldermen shall be eligible for election as Councillors on the First day of November. Dates for retirement of existing Councillors and Aldermen.

Art. XVI.—(1.) The powers and duties of the recorder, and clerk of the peace, and of the justices of the peace appointed for the existing City, whether acting in general or in quarter sessions, or out of sessions or otherwise, and of the Borough Coroner, shall extend and apply throughout the City. Extension of jurisdiction of recorder, &c.

Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. (2.) The powers and duties of the sheriff of the existing City shall extend and apply throughout the City.

(3.) The Auditors who shall be in office on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall continue in office and shall be the City Auditors until the ordinary day of election of City Auditors.

Transfer of writs, &c. Art. XVII. All writs, process, records, and documents relating to, or to be executed in connexion with, any action or proceeding pending or existing on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and appertaining to the parts of the County of Berks which are hereby added to the County of Oxford, shall be delivered, turned over, or transferred, and signed in like manner in all respects, so nearly as circumstances admit, as is required to be done upon a new sheriff coming into office.

Byelaws to continue in force. Art. XVIII. All byelaws and regulations made by the Local Board as a Sanitary Authority which, on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, are in force within the Sanitary District, and all byelaws and regulations made by the Corporation which, on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, are in force within the existing City, shall be in force within and apply to the City, except in so far as the same may hereafter be altered or repealed; and save that the Corporation shall be substituted for the Local Board throughout the byelaws and regulations of the Local Board.

Town clerk and other officers continued. Art. XIX. The town clerk and all other officers and servants of the Corporation of the existing City who hold office on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall continue to be the town clerk and officers and servants of the Corporation of the City, and shall hold their offices by the same tenure as at that date.

Compensation to existing officers. Art. XX. The provisions of sub-section (13) of Section 118 and of Sections 119 and 120 of the Act shall apply to the persons who on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, hold office as officers or servants of the Local Board, acting as a Sanitary Authority, Burial Board, or in any other capacity, with the substitution of "District Fund and General District Rate" in sub-section (8) of Section 120 for "county fund as a payment for general

51 & 52
Vict. c. 41.¹

¹ *Supra.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH GROUP ON THE CHEMISTRY OF
THE CARBON-13 ISOTOPE
BY
J. H. GOLDSTEIN, J. K. KILB, and R. L. L. ELLIS
Submitted by J. H. Goldstein, J. K. Kilb, and R. L. L. Ellis
to the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago
January 15, 1957

The following report describes the results of the research
carried out by the research group on the chemistry of
the carbon-13 isotope during the period from January
1, 1956, to December 31, 1956. The research was
carried out in the Department of Chemistry, University
of Chicago, under the direction of J. H. Goldstein.
The research was supported by the National Science
Foundation, Grant No. 22-1080, and the University
of Chicago, Grant No. 10-1080.

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Chemistry, University of Chicago, under the direction
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county purposes," and with such other modifications as are necessary to make those provisions applicable to the said officers and servants, and to the Corporation; and Section 120 of the Act shall apply with the like substitutions and modifications as aforesaid to any officer of either of the said Rural Authorities, or of either of the said Highway Boards who, by virtue of this Order, or of anything done in pursuance or in consequence thereof, shall suffer any such direct pecuniary loss as in that section mentioned.¹

Art. XXI. All the property vested in the Corporation on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, for the benefit of the existing City shall be held by the Corporation for the benefit of the City, and the Corporation shall hold, enjoy, and exercise, for the benefit of the City, all the powers which at the date aforesaid are exercisable by or vested in the Corporation for the benefit of the existing City.

Art. XXII.—(1.) All property, powers, duties, and liabilities which immediately before the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, are vested in or attached to the Local Board as an Urban Sanitary Authority shall be transferred to, vested in, and attach to the Corporation as Urban Sanitary Authority, and all arrears of rates which at the date aforesaid are due or owing to the Local Board may be collected and recovered by the Corporation.

(2.) All property, powers, duties, and liabilities which immediately before the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, are vested in or attached to the Local Board as the Local Authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, or the Destructive Insects Act, 1877, shall be transferred to, vested in, and attach to the Corporation, and those Acts and any Orders of Council made thereunder shall apply to the City as if the District of the Local Board of Oxford, the Local Board, the rate leviable by the Local Board, and the clerk of the Local Board were not mentioned in the Second Schedule to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

(3.) All the property and liabilities which immediately before the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight

¹ Section 118 (13) and 119 of the Local Government Act, 1888, provide for the transfer of existing officers and servants, and s. 120 for compensation to existing officers for abolition of office or diminution or loss of fees or salary.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
DATE: [Illegible]
TO: [Illegible]
FROM: [Illegible]
[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a detailed report or memorandum, possibly discussing chemical research or laboratory procedures. Key words that are faintly visible include "analysis", "results", "conclusion", and "recommendation".]

[Continuation of the memorandum text, still largely illegible due to fading. The structure suggests a formal report with sections for background, experimental details, and findings.]

[Final paragraph of the memorandum, likely containing a summary or conclusion.]

Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. hundred and eighty-nine, are vested in or attached to the
Burial Local Board as a Burial Board shall be transferred to,
Board. vested in, and attach to the Corporation, and the Corpora-
tion shall, within the City, hold, exercise, enjoy, and be
subject to the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of
a Burial Board as if they had become a Burial Board in
pursuance of Section 2 of the Burial Act, 1854.

17 & 18
Vict. c. 87.

Local
Board
abolished.

Cesser of
powers of
other
Authorities.

(4.) The Local Board shall on the Ninth day of November,
One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, be abolished
and cease to exist.

(5.) The Rural Authorities of the Headington and Abing-
don Unions respectively, and the Highway Boards for the
Highway Districts of Bullingdon and Abingdon respec-
tively, shall cease to exercise any powers or jurisdiction
within any area included in the City:

Provided that any arrears of rates made by the Overseers
before the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight
hundred and eighty-nine, in respect of contributions for
general or special expenses under the Public Health Act,
1875, and any arrears of rates made by the Waywardens or
Overseers before that date for the contribution to the Dis-
trict Fund of either of those Highway Boards, and which
remain due in respect of hereditaments in any area hereby
added to the City, may be recovered by the Overseers or
the Waywardens, as the case may be, after that date.

Audit of
accounts of
Local
Board, &c.

Art. XXIII. The accounts of the Local Board and
their officers and of the Waywardens up to the Ninth day
of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine,
shall be audited by the proper officer of the Local Govern-
ment Board in like manner and subject to the like right of
appeal as if this Order had not been made.

Repeal of
Local Acts.

Art. XXIV.—(1.) The unrepealed provisions of the Im-
provement Acts, as altered by the Order of the Thirty-first
day of May (except those relating to markets) shall be
wholly repealed.

Market
powers to
remain in
force.

(2.) The provisions of the Improvement Acts relating to
markets shall continue in force within the area in which the
same are now in operation, but not elsewhere, and shall be
altered as follows:—

(a.) The Corporation shall be substituted for the Local
Board;

(b.) All the property, powers, rights, duties, and liabili-
ties which immediately before the Ninth day of Novem-
ber, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, are

vested in or attached to the University or the Market Committee under those provisions shall be transferred to, vested in, and attach to the Corporation ;

- (c.) All the property now vested in the Corporation under those provisions, or which will be vested in the Corporation in pursuance of paragraph (b) of this subdivision, shall be held by the Corporation in trust for the City, and all liabilities incurred, whether by the Market Committee or otherwise, or to be incurred by the Corporation under those provisions, shall, so far as the same are not defrayed out of revenue received from the markets, be charged upon and borne by the Borough Fund :

Provided that nothing in this Article contained shall prejudice, alter, or lessen the right of the University to appoint or nominate one or more clerk or clerks of the said markets.

Art. XXV.—(1.) Sections 4 to 7, 9 to 19, and 22 (all inclusive) of the Confirming Act, and so much of the Confirming Act as relates to the two Orders of the Twentieth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to Articles 1 to 3, 5 to 14, and 19 to 21 (all inclusive) of the Order of the Thirty-first day of May, shall be wholly repealed, except so far as the same may have been acted upon.

Repeal of
Provisional
Orders.

(2.) Sections 8, 20, and 21 of the Confirming Act shall be altered by the substitution throughout the same of the Corporation for the Local Board, and so as to provide that those sections as so altered shall apply to the City and to the Borough Rate which will be leviable over the whole City (including the University) as well as to the General District Rate.

(3.) The public library referred to in Section 22 of the Confirming Act shall be vested in and managed by the Corporation for the benefit of the City as if the same had been provided by the Corporation for the City in pursuance of the Public Libraries (England) Acts, 1855 to 1887.

Public
library.

(4.) The Confirming Act shall be further altered by the substitution throughout Articles 15 to 18 of the Order of the Thirty-first day of May of the Corporation and the City for the Local Board and the District respectively.

Art. XXVI. The Water Acts shall be altered so as to operate as if the City and the Corporation were referred to therein instead of the City and Corporation as then existing.

Extension
of Water
Acts.

Art. XXVII. Section 2 of the Oxford Poor Act shall be

Alteration
of Oxford
Poor Act.

Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. altered by the insertion of the words "any ten Aldermen
"of the City representing the Citizens for the time being
"chosen by the Council of the City" in lieu of the words
"the ten Aldermen of the City for the time being."

Repeal of
Police Act. Art. XXVIII.—(1.) The Police Act (except Sections 22
and 23) shall be wholly repealed, except so far as the same
may have been acted upon; and the provisions of the
Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as to police in Boroughs,
and of the Act as to police in County Boroughs, shall
henceforward apply to the City.

(2.) Section 22 of the Police Act shall be altered by the
insertion of the words "the City" in lieu of the words "the
District."

(3.) Section 23 of the Police Act shall be altered so as
to apply to the City and to any constabulary force provided
by the Corporation.

(4.) Any property or liability which immediately before
the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred
and eighty-nine, is vested in or attached to the Police Com-
mittee shall be transferred to, vested in, and attach to the
Corporation.

Current
debts to be
discharged. Art. XXIX. The Corporation and the Local Board shall
liquidate, so far as practicable, before the Ninth day of
November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, all
current debts and liabilities incurred by them respectively.

Actions,
&c. not to
abate. Art. XXX.—(1.) If on the Ninth day of November,
One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, any action
or proceeding, or any cause of action or proceeding, is
pending or existing by or against the Local Board, whether
as a Sanitary Authority, Burial Board, or in any other
capacity, or by or against the Police Committee or the
Market Committee, or by or against either of the said
Rural Authorities, or either of the said Highway Boards,
in relation exclusively to the part of the District of such
Rural Authority or Highway Board included in the City,
the same shall not be in anywise prejudicially affected by
reason of the making of this Order, but may be continued,
prosecuted, and enforced by or against the Corporation of
the City.

Saving for
contracts,
&c. (2.) All contracts, deeds, bonds, agreements, and other
instruments subsisting on the Ninth day of November,
One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entered into
or made by the Local Board whether as a Sanitary Autho-
rity, Burial Board, or in any other capacity, by the Police

Committee, or by the Market Committee respectively, or by either of the said Rural Authorities, or by either of the said Highway Boards, in relation exclusively to the part of the District of such Rural Authority or Highway Board included in the City, shall be of as full force and effect against or in favour of the Corporation of the City, and may be enforced as fully and effectually as if, instead of the Local Board, the Police Committee, the Market Committee, the Rural Authority, or the Highway Board, as the case may be, the Corporation had been a party thereto.

Art. XXXI. For the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1880,—

(1.) The City shall be a School District, and the members of the School Board for the existing School District of Oxford who shall be in office on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall be deemed to have been elected, and shall be the School Board for the City, subject to the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts, which shall operate from and after the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, as if the City, the borough fund, or borough rate, and the Corporation had been referred to in Section 93 and the First Schedule of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as the School District, the local rate, and the rating authority respectively.

(2.) Any byelaws in force in the existing School District of Oxford on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall thenceforth apply to the City until revoked or altered in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts.

Art. XXXII. Nothing in this Order contained shall affect the rights and privileges of civil and criminal jurisdiction and trial in the courts of the University alone as the same may have been granted by the charters of the University and confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament to the University and to all persons matriculated therein or being members thereof; nor the respective rights, privileges, and franchises of the University and their successors, and the several bodies politic, corporate, collegiate, or sole of the University, and their successors, except so far as the same are hereby expressly altered.

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

³ School Boards were abolished by 2 Edw. 7. c. 42 except in London.

Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. Art. XXXIII. Sub-section (4) of Section 257 of the
 Modification of Municipal Corporations Act. Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, shall cease to apply to
 the City in so far as concerns the offices of such Councillors
 and Aldermen as represent the University; and sub-sec-
 tion (5) of that section shall altogether cease to apply to
 the City and the University, and the Colleges and Halls
 therein, and the members thereof; and the remaining
 provisions of the said Act relating to the University shall
 be construed with such modifications as may be necessary
 for carrying this Order into effect.

Short title. Art. XXXIV. This Order may be cited as the City of
 Oxford Order, 1889.

The SCHEDULES above referred to.

Article
 XXIV.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

IMPROVEMENT ACTS.

Reign and Chapter.	Title.
11 Geo. III. cap. xix.	An Act intituled "An Act for amending certain of "the Mile Ways leading to Oxford; for making "a commodious entrance through the Parish of "Saint Clement; for rebuilding or repairing Mag- "dalen Bridge; for making commodious Roads "from the said Bridge, through the University and "City, and the avenues leading thereto; for cleans- "ing and lighting the streets, lanes, and places "within the said University and City, and the "suburbs thereof, and the said Parish of Saint "Clement; for removing nuisances and annoy- "ances therefrom, and preventing the like for the "future; for impowering Colleges and Corporations "to alienate their estates there; for removing, "holding, and regulating Markets within the said "City; and for other purposes."
21 Geo. III. cap. xlvii.	An Act intituled "An Act to amend and enlarge "the powers of an Act passed in the eleventh year "of His present Majesty's reign for performing "several works, and making improvements within "the University and City of Oxford, and the suburbs "thereof, and in the adjoining Parish of Saint "Clement."

52 VICT.] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [Ch. xv
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

Reign and Chapter.	Title.	A. D. 1889.
52 Geo. III. cap. lxxii.	An Act intituled "An Act for enlarging the term "and powers of two Acts of His present Majesty, "for amending certain Mileways leading to Oxford, "and making improvements in the University and "City of Oxford, the suburbs thereof, and adjoin- "ing Parish of Saint Clement, and for other "purposes."	
5 & 6 Will. IV. cap. lxix.	An Act intituled "An Act for continuing the term "and amending and enlarging the powers of three "Acts of His Majesty King George the Third for "amending certain Mileways leading to Oxford, "and making Improvements in the University and "City of Oxford, the Suburbs thereof, and adjoin- "ing Parish of Saint Clement; and for other "Purposes in the said Acts mentioned."	
11 & 12 Vict. cap. xxxvii.	An Act intituled "An Act to amend three Acts of "His Majesty King George the Third and another "Act of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, "for amending certain Mileways leading to Oxford, "and making improvements in the University and "City of Oxford, the Suburbs thereof, and adjoin- "ing Parish of Saint Clement; and for other "Purposes."	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Article
XIV.

Persons to retire.	Dates of Retirement.
The three councillors for each ward who are elected by the smallest number of votes -	1st November 1890.
The three councillors for each ward who are elected by the largest number of votes -	1st November 1892.
The other three councillors for each ward -	1st November 1891.
The councillor elected by Convocation who is junior in academical standing, and the two councillors elected by the Colleges and Halls who are junior in academical standing -	1st November 1890.
The councillor elected by Convocation who is senior in academical standing, and the two councillors elected by the Colleges and Halls who are senior in academical standing -	1st November 1892.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Ch. xv] *Local Government Board's Provisional* [52 VICT.
Orders Confirmation Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889.	Persons to Retire.	Dates of Retirement.
	The other three councillors representing the University - - - - -	1st November 1891.
	The six aldermen representing the citizens who are elected by the smallest number of votes, and the two aldermen representing the University who are junior in academical standing - - - - -	9th November 1892.
	The other aldermen - - - - -	9th November 1893.

If, for any reason, it is doubtful which councillors or aldermen, as the case may be, ought to retire on the dates above specified, the council of the City shall, on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, or at the next following quarterly meeting, and not later, by a majority of votes, or in case of an equality of votes by the casting vote of the chairman, determine which of the councillors or aldermen, as the case may be, in respect of whose retirement such doubt arises, shall go out of office on the dates above specified respectively.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-ninth day of March.
 One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(L. S.) CHAS. T. RITCHIE, President.
 HUGH OWEN, Secretary.

[The other Provisional Order confirmed by this Act ('The Oxford and Berks Order', 30th March, 1889) extinguishes the representation on the Oxford County Council of the area comprised in the City, and effects a small rectification of the boundary between the counties of Oxford and Berks, transferring a portion of the Parish of Wolvercot in Oxfordshire to the Parish of Wytham in Berks.]

52 & 53 VICT. CHAPTER lxvi.

An Act to provide for further Bridge accommodation over the River Cam and approaches thereto and for other purposes. [9th July 1889.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
DATE: [Illegible]
BY: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

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[Illegible text block]

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[Section 40 of this Act, 'The River Cam Bridges Act A. D. 1889. 1889,' authorizes the exchange by the town corporation of certain portions of Midsummer Common for certain other lands adjoining the Common and belonging respectively to the Master and Master Fellows and Scholars of St. John's College and to the Master Fellows and Scholars of Jesus College, the lands so received in exchange by the town corporation to be subject to all rights of common to which the lands given in exchange were subject, and the lands given in exchange to be discharged from such rights.]

52 & 53 VICT. CHAPTER cxvi.

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Banbury and Cambridge.

[26th July 1889.]

WHEREAS the Local Government Board have made the Provisional Orders set forth in the Schedule hereto, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, ^{38 & 39} and the Local Government Act, 1888: ^{Vict. c. 55;}

And whereas it is requisite that the said Orders should ^{51 & 52} be confirmed by Parliament: ^{Vict. c. 41.}

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Orders as altered and set out in the Schedule hereto shall be and the same are hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force. ^{Orders in Schedule confirmed.}

2. This Act may be cited as the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1889. ^{Short title.}

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A. D. 1889.

SCHEDULE.

*Cambridge
Order.*

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

*Provisional Order made in pursuance of Section 52 of the
Local Government Act, 1888, and under Section 297
of the Public Health Act, 1875.*

To the County Council for the Administrative County
of Cambridge ; —

To the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the
University of Cambridge ; —

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the
Borough of Cambridge ; —

To the Commissioners appointed for putting into
execution certain Local Acts of Parliament of the
reign of His late Majesty King George the Third.
and respectively intituled "An Act for the better
"paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town of Cam-
"bridge ; for removing and preventing obstructions
"and annoyances ; and for widening the streets,
"lanes, and other passages within the said Town."¹
and "An Act to amend and enlarge the powers
"of an Act passed in the twenty-eighth year of the
"reign of His present Majesty, intituled, An Act
"for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the
"Town of Cambridge, for removing and preventing
"obstructions and annoyances, and for widening
"the streets, lanes, and other passages within the
"said Town,"² being the Sanitary Authority for
the Urban Sanitary District of Cambridge, in the
said administrative County ; —

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Cambridge Union.
in the same County ; —

And to all others whom it may concern.

^{51 & 52}
^{Vict. c. 41.}³ WHEREAS by Section 52 of the Local Government
Act, 1888 (which Act is herein-after referred to as "the
Act"), it is enacted that the Local Government Board shall
make Provisional Orders for dealing with every case where

¹ 28 Geo. 3. c. 64 (*supra*).

² 34 Geo. 3. c. 104 (*supra*).

³ *Supra*.

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the Council of a Borough is not the Urban Sanitary Authority for the whole of the area of such Borough, and the area of the Borough is either co-extensive with or is wholly or partly comprised in any Urban Sanitary District, and that such Order shall determine whether the area of the Borough or of the Sanitary District, or an area comprising both the Borough and the Urban Sanitary District, or a portion of such united area, shall, whether with or without any adjoining area, be the area of the County District for the purposes of the Act, so, however, that in either case the Order shall provide for the Council of the Borough becoming the District Council, and that the Order may for that purpose alter the boundaries of the Borough; and that where certain members of the Sanitary Authority for any such Urban Sanitary District are appointed by a university or any colleges therein, the Order may provide for the appointment by such university or colleges of members on the District Council;

And whereas the Borough of Cambridge is a Borough within the meaning of the Act, and the inhabitants of the Borough are a body corporate, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, and act by the Council of the Borough, which now consists of the Mayor, ten Aldermen, and thirty Councillors;

And whereas the Borough is, for the purposes of the election of Councillors, divided into five wards, to each of which six Councillors are assigned;

And whereas under the provisions of certain Local Acts of Parliament of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, and respectively intituled "An Act for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town of Cambridge; for removing and preventing obstructions and annoyances; and for widening the streets, lanes, and other passages within the said Town," and "An Act to amend and enlarge the powers of an Act passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town of Cambridge, for removing and preventing obstructions and annoyances, and for widening the streets, lanes, and other passages within the said Town," (which Local Acts are herein-after respectively referred to as "the Act of 1788," and "the Act of 1794,") certain magistrates and officers for the time being of the University of Cam-

28 Geo. III.
c. lxiv.¹
34 Geo. III.
c. civ.²

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

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A. D. 1889. bridge, and of the colleges and halls therein, certain magistrates and persons of the Corporation, together with the persons therein mentioned and certain other persons to be elected as therein prescribed, were appointed Commissioners (herein-after referred to as "the Commissioners") for putting those Acts into execution within the Town of Cambridge;

9 & 10 Vict.
c. ccxlv. And whereas by another Local Act of Parliament of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "An Act to amend the Cambridge Improvement Acts, "and to exempt the Eastern Counties Railway Company "from certain Tolls thereby imposed" herein-after referred to as "the Act of 1846.") provision was made for the payment by the Eastern Counties (now the Great Eastern) Railway Company to the Commissioners of a fixed annual sum in lieu of certain tolls payable by them under the Acts of 1788 and 1794¹;

14 & 15
Vict.
c. xcii.² And whereas by the River Cam Navigation Act, 1851 (herein-after referred to as "the Act of 1851") certain persons (including three persons to represent the University of Cambridge, and three persons, being members of the Council, to represent the Borough) were appointed Conservators of the River Cam;

19 Vict.
c. xvii.³ And whereas by the Cambridge Award Act, 1856 (herein-after referred to as "the Act of 1856"), provision was made with respect to certain differences that had arisen between the University of Cambridge and the Corporation;

38 & 39
Vict. c. 55.⁴ And whereas by Section 6 of the Public Health Act, 1875, it is enacted that, for the purposes of that Act, the Borough of Cambridge should not be deemed to be a Borough, and should be deemed to be an Improvement Act District, and by virtue of that section that Improvement Act District became an Urban Sanitary District (herein-after referred to as "the Sanitary District") of which the Commissioners are the Urban Sanitary Authority;

44 Vict.
c. xv. And whereas by a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board dated the Eighteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and duly confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bath, &c.) Act, 1881 (which Order and Act are herein-after respectively referred to as "the "Order of 1881" and "the Confirming Act of 1881"), the

¹ See note to 28 Geo. 3. c. 64. ss. 39-42 (*supra*).

² *Supra*.

³ *Supra*.

⁴ *Supra*.

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Act of 1788 and the Act of 1794 were partially repealed A. D. 1889. and altered¹;

And whereas the Council of the Borough is not the Urban Sanitary Authority for the area of the Borough, and the Borough is co-extensive with the Sanitary District, and the University is represented on the said Urban Sanitary Authority in manner aforesaid :

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in 51 & 52
pursuance of the powers given to Us by Sections 52 and 59 Vict. c. 41.
of the Act, by Section 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, 38 & 39
and by any other enactments in that behalf, do hereby Vict. c. 55.
Order that, from and after the date of the Act of Parlia-
ment confirming this Order, the following provisions shall
take effect :—

Art. I. This Order shall come into operation on the Commence-
Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and ment of
eighty-nine, except so far as is otherwise herein expressly Order.
provided.

Art. II. The several terms in this Order shall have the Definitions.
same meanings respectively as are assigned to them by
Section 100 of the Act, and the term "Colleges and Halls"
shall be taken to include public hostels.

Art. III.—(1.) The area bounded as herein-after men- County
tioned (being the area both of the Borough and of the District.
Sanitary District) shall be the area of the County District
for the purposes of the Act, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and
Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council of the
Borough, constituted and elected in the manner herein-
after provided, shall become the District Council for such
County District.

(2.) The boundary of the County District and Borough Map of the
shall be that shown by a red line on the maps, each marked Borough.
"Map of the Borough of Cambridge, 1889," and sealed
with the official seal of the Local Government Board, one
of which shall be deposited in the office of the said Board,
and the other of which shall be deposited by the town clerk
of the Borough at his office within seven days after the date
of this Order.

Art. IV.—(1.) Copies of the said map deposited with the Copies of
town clerk, certified by him, shall be sent within one month map to be
after the date of the Act of Parliament confirming this deposited
Order to the clerk of the County Council for the adminis- and to be
trative County of Cambridge, to the Director-General of evidence.

¹ See first notes to 28 Geo. 3. c. 64 (*supra*) and 34 Geo. 3. c. 104 (*supra*).

A. D. 1889. Her Majesty's Ordnance Survey at Southampton, and to the Registry of the University.

(2.) Copies of or extracts from the said map deposited with the town clerk, certified by him to be true, shall be received in all courts of justice and elsewhere as *prima facie* evidence of the contents of such map so far as relates to the boundaries of the Borough; and such map shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any person liable to any rate leviable within the Borough, and any such person shall be entitled to a copy of or extract from such map, certified by the town clerk, on payment of a reasonable fee for every such copy or extract. All sums received under this Article shall be carried to the credit of the borough fund.

Number of
Coun-
cillors.

Art. V. The number of Councillors of the Borough shall be increased from thirty to thirty-six, of whom thirty shall continue to be elected by the Burgesses of the Borough, and six shall be elected to represent the University in the manner herein-after directed.

Election of
Councillors
by the
University.

Art. VI. With respect to the election of Councillors to represent the University the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) Two of such Councillors shall be nominated by the Council of the Senate of the University, and be elected by grace of the Senate, and the remaining four shall be elected by the colleges and halls of the University situated within the Borough, in such manner as shall be from time to time determined by grace of the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor of the University or his deputy shall be the returning officer at all elections of such Councillors.

(2.) Every member of the Senate of the University (whether a Clerk in Holy Orders or the regular minister of a dissenting congregation or not) who is resident in a college or hall of the University situated within the Borough, or is resident in the Borough, and every person who is enrolled and entitled to be enrolled as a Burgess of the Borough, shall be qualified to be elected such Councillor, and every such Councillor shall be qualified to be elected Alderman or Mayor.

(3.) The annual election of such Councillors shall be held on such day or days, not earlier than the Fifteenth day of October and not later than the First day of November, as may from time to time be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

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(4.) The Registry of the University shall forward to A. D. 1889.
the town clerk immediately after the election has been
completed, and not later than the Third day of
November, a statement of the persons elected as such
Councillors, and, in the case of the first election, of the
term of office for which each of them was elected.

(5.) Any vacancy among such Councillors, whether
occurring in the regular course or casually, shall be
filled up by the election of a Councillor by the body
which elected the Councillor whose place has become
vacant, and any Councillor elected to fill a casual
vacancy shall hold office until the time when the person
in whose place he is elected would regularly have gone
out of office, and he shall then go out of office. An
election to fill a casual vacancy among such Councillors
shall be held as soon as practicable after the vacancy
occurs. The town clerk shall give notice to the Regis-
trary of vacancies among such Councillors.

(6.) The provisions of Sections 11. 12 (1) (b), 51 to 59 ^{45 & 46}
(both inclusive), and 66 of the Municipal Corporations ^{Vict. c. 50.}
Act, 1882, shall not apply to elections of such Coun-
cillors.

(7.) Six Councillors shall be elected as in this Article
mentioned at the annual election in the year One thou-
sand eight hundred and eighty-nine; and for the
purposes of that election this Order shall operate from
the date of the Act of Parliament confirming the same.

Art. VII. The number of Aldermen of the Borough shall ^{Number of}
be increased from ten to twelve, of whom two shall be ^{Aldermen.}
elected from among the Councillors elected to represent the
University; and the provisions of the Municipal Corpora-
tions Act, 1882, relating to the election of Aldermen, shall
be modified accordingly. The first election of the two
additional Aldermen shall be on the Ninth day of Novem-
ber, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Art. VIII.—(1.) At the first election of Councillors to ^{Terms of}
represent the University, they shall be elected for the ^{office of}
following terms of office; that is to say,— ^{Councillors}
^{first elected}
^{by Univer-}
^{sity.}

One of the Councillors elected by grace of the Senate,
and one of those elected by the Colleges and Halls,
for a term ending on the First day of November, One
thousand eight hundred and ninety;

The other Councillor elected by grace of the Senate, and
one of the Councillors elected by the Colleges and

A. D. 1889.

Halls, for a term ending on the First day of November,
One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one;

The other two Councillors elected by the Colleges and
Halls for a term ending on the First day of November,
One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two;

Retirement
of addi-
tional
Aldermen.

(2.) Of the two Aldermen elected in pursuance of
Article VII., one shall go out of office on the Ninth day
of November, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,
and the other on the Ninth day of November, One thou-
sand eight hundred and ninety-five; and the Council of
the Borough shall, on the Ninth day of November, One
thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, or at the next
following quarterly meeting, and not later, by a majority
of votes, or in case of an equality of votes by the casting
vote of the chairman, determine which of the said Alder-
men shall go out of office on the dates above specified re-
spectively.

Byelaws,
&c. to
continue in
force.

Art. IX. All byelaws and regulations made by the
Commissioners which, on the Ninth day of November, One
thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, are in force within
the Sanitary District shall continue in force within and apply
to the Borough, except in so far as the same may hereafter
be altered or repealed; and save that the Corporation shall
be substituted for the Commissioners throughout the bye-
laws and regulations.

Town clerk
and other
officers
continued.

Art. X. The town clerk and all other officers and servants
of the Corporation of the Borough who hold office on the
Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and
eighty-nine, shall continue to be the town clerk and officers
and servants of the Corporation of the Borough, and shall
hold their offices by the same tenure as at that date.

Compensa-
tion to
existing
officers.
51 & 52
Vict. c. 41.

Art. XI. The provisions of sub-section (13) of Section 118
and of Sections 119 and 120 of the Act shall apply to the
persons who on the Ninth day of November, One thousand
eight hundred and eighty-nine, hold office as officers or
servants of the Commissioners, with the substitution of
"district fund and general district rate" in sub-section (8)
of Section 120 for "county fund as a payment for general
"county purposes," and with such other modifications as are
necessary to make those provisions applicable to the said
officers and servants and to the Corporation.

Property,
&c. of Com-
missioners.

Art. XII.—(1.) All property, powers, duties, and liabili-
ties which immediately before the Ninth day of November,
One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, are vested in

or attached to the Commissioners shall be transferred to, A. D. 1889.
vested in, and attached to the Corporation as Urban Sanitary Authority, and all arrears of rates which at the date aforesaid are due or owing to the Commissioners may be collected and recovered by the Corporation.

(2.) The Commissioners shall on the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, Commissioners abolished.
be abolished and cease to exist.

Art. XIII. The accounts of the Commissioners and their officers up to the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall be audited by the proper officer of the Local Government Board in like manner and subject to the like right of appeal as if this Order had not been made. Audit of accounts of Commissioners.

Art. XIV.—(1.) The unrepealed provisions of the Act of 1788 (except Sections 63, 74, 76, 77, 87, 88, 89, 92, and 101), and of the Act of 1794 (except Sections 21 and 25), shall be wholly repealed except so far as the same may have been acted upon, and except so far as it may be necessary to continue the same for the purpose of recovering any rate made prior to the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Repeal and alteration of Local Acts.

(2.) The Act of 1788 and the Act of 1794, as altered by the Order of 1881 and this Order, shall be further altered so that the unrepealed provisions thereof shall apply to the Corporation instead of the Commissioners, and so that they may hereafter be respectively referred to as the Cambridge Improvement Act, 1788, and the Cambridge Improvement Act, 1794.

(3.) The Act of 1846 shall be wholly repealed except so far as the same may have been acted upon.

(4.) Sections 19, 20, and 22 of the Act of 1851 shall be altered so as to provide that the Councillors representing the University, and the Aldermen chosen from among such Councillors, shall not be eligible for election to represent the Borough as Conservators of the River Cam or as auditors of the accounts of those Conservators.

(5.) Sections 23, 25 to 31, 37, 38, 50, and 56 to 61 (all inclusive) of the Act of 1856 shall be wholly repealed except so far as the same may have been acted upon.

(6.) Section 35 of the Act of 1856 shall cease to apply to the service of any municipal office by Councillors elected to represent the University, and Aldermen elected from among such Councillors.

Ch. cxvi] *Local Government Board's* [52 & 53 VICT.
Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1889.

A. D. 1889. Art. XV. The Act of 1856 shall be further altered so as
Rating, &c. to provide as follows:—
of Univer-
sity pro-
perty.

Union
Assessment
Committee.

(1.) From and after the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the general law applicable to rateability, valuation, and rating of property for the purposes of the rates for the relief of the poor, the rates leviable under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Borough rate, and all other rates shall apply also to the property of the University and of a college or hall therein without any exemption or distinction of or in favour of the same, except that a chapel of a college or hall shall be deemed to be an episcopal chapel within the meaning of the Act relating to the exemption of churches and chapels from rates,¹ and shall be exempt accordingly.

(2.) The Assessment Committee of the Cambridge Union (herein-after referred to as the Assessment Committee) shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:—

(3.) The Assessment Committee shall consist of twenty-four members, twelve of whom shall be annually appointed by the Guardians of the Poor of the Cambridge Union (herein-after referred to as "the Guardians"), four by the University, in such manner as may be from time to time determined by grace of the Senate of the University, and eight by the Council of the Borough from among themselves. The appointments by the University and by the Council of the Borough shall be forthwith certified to the clerk to the Guardians.

(4.) The first appointments shall be made as soon as practicable after the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and the Assessment Committee so appointed shall continue in office until the appointment of a new Committee in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the time prescribed by the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862.

(5.) No member of the Assessment Committee shall be precluded from acting and voting on that committee by reason only of his being a member of any body corporate or shareholder in any company, and thereby interested in property subject to the operation of the powers of the committee.

25 & 26
Vict. c. 103.

¹ 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 30.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the country. This
 has led to a situation where the
 government is unable to pay its
 debts and to maintain its
 military and police forces. The
 result is a state of anarchy and
 lawlessness which has led to the
 death of thousands of people and
 the displacement of millions more.
 The second of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
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 the government is unable to pay its
 debts and to maintain its military
 and police forces. The result is a
 state of anarchy and lawlessness
 which has led to the death of
 thousands of people and the
 displacement of millions more.

- (6.) Any casual vacancy among the members appointed A. D. 1889. by the University and the Council of the Borough shall, with all convenient speed, be filled by the University or by the Council of the Borough respectively in such manner as may be from time to time determined by grace of the Senate of the University and by the Council of the Borough respectively.
- (7.) The Assessment Committee appointed under this Article shall hold their first meeting on the Twenty-second day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at twelve at noon, at the Guildhall in the Borough, or at such other time or place as shall be appointed by the Guardians.
- (8.) The provisions of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, and of the Acts amending the same, shall, so far as is consistent with the provisions of this Order, apply to the Assessment Committee constituted under this Order, and to the powers, functions, and duties of such committee.
- (9.) Subject to any directions given by the Assessment Committee, the overseers of each parish within the Cambridge Union shall, within two months after the first meeting of the Assessment Committee appointed under this Order, make a new valuation of all the rateable hereditaments in such parish, and a new valuation list in substitution for the valuation list then in force; and the Assessment Committee may, in relation to such new valuation and the making of such new valuation list, from time to time give and make all such or the like directions and provisions, and exercise all such powers in relation thereto as Assessment Committees are authorised, to give, make, and exercise under the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, and the Acts amending the same.

Art. XVI.—(1.) For defraying expenses incurred by the Commissioners before the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, in the execution of the purposes of the Act of 1788 and the Act of 1794, and of the Public Health Act, 1875, or to be incurred after that date by the Corporation in the execution of the purposes of the unrepealed provisions of the Act of 1788 and the Act of 1794, and of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Corporation shall have power to make and levy from time to time, when and as often as occasion requires, a general

Expenses of Commissioners and Corporation, how to be defrayed.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1913

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A. D. 1889. district rate under and in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and all the provisions of that Act relating to district funds and general district rates (including the provisions relating to appeals against rates) shall apply to the Corporation and the Borough as if the purposes of the Act of 1788 and the Act of 1794 were purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Existing mortgages. (2.) All moneys owing by the Commissioners immediately before the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, on the security of the improvement rate leviable by them under the Act of 1788 and the Act of 1794, either alone or with some other security (the liability for the repayment of which moneys will, by virtue of Article XII. of this Order, attach to the Corporation), shall be deemed to have been borrowed on the security of the general district rate leviable under the Public Health Act, 1875, either alone or together with such other security, as the case may be, and the general district rate shall be substituted for the improvement rate in every mortgage or other instrument of security granted or issued by the Commissioners before the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, so that mortgagees and other creditors may have the like rights and remedies to all intents against the general district rate as they would have had against the improvement rate if this Order had not been made.

Saving for rights and privileges of University. Art. XVII. Nothing in this Order contained shall affect the exclusive rights and privileges of civil and criminal judicature and trial in the courts of the University as the same may have been granted by the charters of the University and confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament to the University and to all persons matriculated therein or being members thereof, nor any other of the respective rights, privileges, and franchises of the University and their successors, and the several bodies politic, corporate, collegiate, or sole of the University, and their successors, except so far as the same are hereby expressly altered.

Modification of Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Art. XVIII. Sub-section (4) of Section 257 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, shall cease to apply to the Borough in so far as concerns the offices of Councillors elected to represent the University and Aldermen elected from among such Councillors; and sub-section (5) of that section shall altogether cease to apply to the Borough and the University, and the Colleges and Halls therein, and the

members thereof; and the remaining provisions of the said A. D. 1889.
 Act relating to the University shall be construed with such
 modifications as may be necessary for carrying this Order
 into effect.

Art. XIX. This Order may be cited as the Borough of Short title.
 Cambridge Order, 1889.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Govern-
 ment Board, this Fourth day of June, One
 thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(L. S.) CHAS. T. RITCHIE, President.
 HUGH OWEN, Secretary.

53 VICT. CHAPTER 8.

An Act to grant certain Duties of Custom and A. D. 1890.
 Inland Revenue, to repeal and alter other Duties,
 and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and
 Inland Revenue. [9th June 1890.]

1. This Act may be cited as the Customs and Inland Short title.
 Revenue Act, 1890.

28. Notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary, the Assessment
 assessment and collection of the duties of income tax, and of Univer-
 of the duties on inhabited houses within the Universities of sities of
 Oxford and Cambridge, shall be deemed to have been as Oxford and
 from the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and Cam-
 eighty-six, and shall be subject to the provisions following; bridge.
 (that is to say,)

- (a.) Any college or hall for the time being attached to or
 associated with the University of Oxford, and all offices
 and employments in connexion therewith, and persons
 residing therein shall be within the jurisdiction of the
 General Commissioners for that university;
- (b.) The General Commissioners for the University of
 Cambridge shall be the commissioners for the said duties

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(a) [illegible]

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(b) [illegible]
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A. D. 1890.

in respect of all the university buildings, and the colleges, halls, and public hostels for the time being attached to or associated with that university, and of all offices and employments in connexion therewith, and of the profits or gains of all persons residing therein :

(c.) Each of the said jurisdictions shall be deemed to be one parish or place for the purposes of assessment and collection.¹

53 & 54 VICT. CHAPTER ccxxiii.

An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of Oxford to acquire the Church of Saint Martin in the said City to make new Streets and Street Improvements to create and issue Corporation Stock and to make further provision for the Improvement and good Government of the City and for other purposes. [14th August 1890.]

.

¹ By 43 & 44 Vict. c. 19. s. 27 (1) the General Income Tax Commissioners were made Commissioners for Inhabited House Duty in their respective districts; and by s. 42 they were required to appoint inhabitants of each parish therein assessors for such parish. By 47 & 48 Vict. c. 62. s. 6. subs. 1 parishes or places existing for poor law administration were constituted parishes or places for assessment of Income Tax and Inhabited House Duty; and by subs. 2 the Board of Inland Revenue were empowered, in the case of a parish or place in the jurisdiction partly of one and partly of another body or other bodies of Commissioners, to determine which body should have jurisdiction over the whole. No special provision was made for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which had their own bodies of Commissioners with jurisdiction extending over several parishes subject as to their non-university inhabitants to the jurisdiction of a different body. Subs. 2 did not meet the requirements of the case. The course adopted, to which this section gives retrospective sanction, was to treat each University with its Colleges, Halls, and Hostels, as a parish to be separately assessed. As regards Oxford legislative authority for that course was thought to be found in Art. XII of the Order of the 14th of June, 1875, confirmed by 38 & 39 Vict. c. clxviii (*supra*), which made the Colleges and Halls a separate parish for certain purposes of the poor law; but doubt existed in consequence of observations made by Jessel M. R. in *The Oxford Guardians v. Evans* (*Times*, 3rd of December, 1883), limiting the construction to be placed on that section.

And whereas by the Act 17 George II. chapter 40 it is A. D. 1890. provided (section XI.)¹ that no person shall sell wine by 17 Geo. II. cap. 40 sec. xi. retail within the university of Oxford or the precincts thereof unless such person be duly licensed or authorised so to do by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said university :

And whereas it was part of the arrangement between the university and the Corporation on the application for the said Order of the Local Government Board² that the revenues received by the university for the granting of the said licenses should be paid to the borough fund of the said city and it is expedient that the said agreement be carried into effect :

.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Oxford Short title. Corporation Act 1890.

9. On the next avoidance of the church of Saint Martin or of the church of All Saints (whichever shall first happen) the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say) :— Union of the two benefices and parishes of Saint Martin and All Saints.

(1) All right of appointing or presenting a rector curate or other minister to the church or benefice of Saint Martin shall cease to exist and the said benefice shall be united with the benefice of the adjoining parish of All Saints ;

(2) The united benefice shall be called the benefice of Saint Martin and All Saints ;

(3) The glebe lands and all other the endowments and emoluments of and belonging to the benefice of Saint Martin shall belong to the said united benefice ;

(4) The continuing incumbent whether the rector of Saint Martin or the vicar of All Saints shall become the incumbent of the united benefice of Saint Martin and All Saints and shall be styled the rector of Saint Martin and All Saints Provided that nothing in this subsection shall alter the rights duties or obligations of the rector

¹ *Supra.*

² Order of the 29th of March, 1889, confirmed by 52 & 53 Vict. c. xv (*supra*).

A. D. 1890. and scholars of Lincoln College as patrons and rectors
of the benefice of All Saints ;

Means of
ingress to
and egress
from places
of public
resort.

31. Subject to the provisions in this section contained every building which shall after the passing of this Act be used as a place of public resort shall to the satisfaction of the Corporation be substantially constructed and supplied with ample safe and convenient means of ingress and egress for the use of the public regard being had to the purposes for which such building is intended to be used and to the number of persons likely to be assembled at any one time therein.

The means of ingress and egress to and from such building shall be during the whole time that such building shall be so used as available and unobstructed as the Corporation shall require.

Whenever any building shall be used as a place of public resort contrary to the provisions of this section the occupier or person in charge thereof and where such place is let for any period less than one year the owner thereof as well shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the provisions of this section.

An officer authorised in writing by the Corporation and producing his authority if so required may at all reasonable times enter any such building to see that the provisions of this section are complied with Every person who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

For the purpose of this section the expression "place of public resort" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used either ordinarily or occasionally as a church chapel or other place of public worship or as a college or school (not being merely a dwelling-house so used) or as a theatre public hall public concertroom public ballroom public lecture room or public exhibition room or as a public place of assembly for persons admitted thereto by tickets or by payment or used or constructed or adapted

to be used either ordinarily or occasionally for any other public purpose but shall not include a private dwelling-house used occasionally or exceptionally for any of those purposes Provided that this enactment shall not extend to any such church chapel or other place of public worship used as such before or at the passing of this Act Provided also that any court before which a penalty is sought to be recovered under this section may refuse to inflict such a penalty when the court is satisfied that a reasonable time had not elapsed to admit of the necessary alterations being made but the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the closing or otherwise of the building during such time.

119. The power of granting licenses for the sale of wines by retail within the university of Oxford or the precincts thereof conferred on the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said university and the revenue derived from such grants are hereby transferred to the Corporation and section XI of the Act 17 George II. chapter 40¹ shall be read and construed accordingly.²

198. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the rights and privileges of civil and criminal judicature and trial in the courts of the university alone as the same may have been granted by the charters of the university and confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament to the university and to all persons matriculated therein or being members thereof nor the respective rights privileges and franchises of the university and their successors and the several bodies politic corporate collegiate or sole of the university and their successors except so far as the same are hereby expressly altered.

¹ *Supra.*

² By the Inland Revenue Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 23) s. 9 it was enacted that a licence for the sale of foreign wine by a dealer or retailer should be granted so as to extend to the sale of 'sweets or made wine or mead or metheglin' without the payment of any further duty. In *Roberts v. Twining* (25 Times L. R. 525) it was held that this provision applied to a wine licence granted by the University of Oxford, or by the City Corporation as transferees of the University's licensing power, as well as to an excise licence.

54 & 55 VICT. CHAPTER 73.

A. D. 1891. An Act to amend the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, and the Law relating to Mortmain and Charitable Uses. [5th August 1891.]

[This Act, the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, allows testators dying after the passing thereof to devise or bequeath for the benefit of a charity land or money to be laid out in land, but requires that land so left shall be sold and money so left shall not be laid out in land; an exception being made for land left or proposed to be purchased if the High Court, a judge thereof sitting at chambers, or the Charity Commissioners, sanction its retention or acquisition, being satisfied that it is required for actual occupation for the purposes of the Charity.]

Saving. 10. Nothing in this Act contained shall limit or affect the exemptions contained in Part Three of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888,¹ or apply to any land or personal estate to be laid out in the purchase of land acquired under any assurance to which such exemptions or any of them apply, or shall exclude or impair any jurisdiction or authority which might otherwise be exercised by a court or judge of competent jurisdiction or by the Charity Commissioners.

55 VICT. CHAPTER 4.

A. D. 1892. An Act to render Penal the inciting Infants to Betting or Wagering or to borrowing Money.
[29th March 1892.]

[Sections 1 and 2 make it a misdemeanour to send to a person whom the sender knows to be an infant a circular, notice, advertisement, letter, telegram, or other

¹ 51 & 52 Vict. c. 42 (*supra*).

ARTICLE 10 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, to all cases of law and equity, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to all cases of controversy between two or more states, between a state and the United States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between a state and foreign states, and between foreign states.

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, to all cases of law and equity, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to all cases of controversy between two or more states, between a state and the United States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between a state and foreign states, and between foreign states.

Section 3. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, to all cases of law and equity, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to all cases of controversy between two or more states, between a state and the United States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between a state and foreign states, and between foreign states.

ARTICLE 11 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, to all cases of law and equity, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to all cases of controversy between two or more states, between a state and the United States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between a state and foreign states, and between foreign states.

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, to all cases of law and equity, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to all cases of controversy between two or more states, between a state and the United States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between a state and foreign states, and between foreign states.

document inviting him to bet or to borrow money, A. D. 1892.
or offering information or advice as to betting or
borrowing money.]

3. If any such circular, notice, advertisement, letter, tele- Knowledge
gram, or other document as in the preceding sections or either of infancy
of them mentioned is sent to any person at any university, presumed
college, school, or other place of education, and such in certain
person is an infant, the person sending or causing the same cases.
to be sent shall be deemed to have known that such person
was an infant, unless he proves that he had reasonable
ground for believing such person to be of full age.

57 VICT. CHAPTER 9.

An Act to amend the provisions of the Solicitors A. D. 1894.
Act, 1877, relating to the Examination of Persons
applying to be admitted Solicitors of the Supreme
Court in England. [18th June 1894.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present
Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,
as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Solicitors Act, 1894, Short title
and shall be construed together with the Solicitors Act, and con-
1877. struction.

2. Words and expressions to which meanings are assigned Interpretation.
by the Solicitors Act, 1877, have in this Act the same re- 40 & 41
spective meanings. Vict. c. 25.¹

3. It shall be lawful for the Incorporated Law Society, Power of
by regulations made under section six of the Solicitors Act, Society to
1877, to exempt from the whole or from any part of the exempt
intermediate examination persons who have, before the from inter-
passing of this Act, obtained, or who shall hereafter obtain, mediate
the degree of bachelor of civil law or bachelor of laws or examina-
tion per-
sons who
have taken
certain de-
grees, &c.

¹ *Supra.*

A. D. 1894. bachelor of law or a certificate of having passed the examination required for such degree at any university in the United Kingdom, or any such other degree or distinction in any school or faculty of law or jurisprudence at any university in the United Kingdom as shall be from time to time specified in the regulations.¹

A person exempted from the whole of the intermediate examination may be admitted as a solicitor without a certificate of having passed such examination, and a person exempted from part of the intermediate examination may be admitted as a solicitor if he has obtained a certificate of having passed the part or parts of the examination from which he is not exempted.

57 & 58 VICT. CHAPTER 30.

An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, and to make other provision for the financial arrangements of the year.

[31st July 1894.]

15.—(1.)

Exemptions from Estate duty.

(2.) It shall be lawful for the Treasury to remit the Estate duty, or any other duty leviable on or with reference to death, in respect of any such pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art or scientific collections, as appear to the Treasury to be of national, scientific, or historic interest, and to be given or bequeathed for national purposes, or to any university

¹ The Incorporated Law Society have made a Regulation under the power hereby conferred which provides that a certificate that an Articled Clerk has before entering into his Articles passed the examinations for the degree of B.C.L. or LL.B. at Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin University, or has taken honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence at Oxford or in the Law Tripos at Cambridge shall be accepted in lieu of the Intermediate Examination.

or to any county council or municipal corporation, and A. D. 1894.
 no property the duty in respect of which is so remitted
 shall be aggregated with any other property for the
 purpose of fixing the rate of Estate duty.¹

42. This Act may be cited as the Finance Act, 1894.

Short title.

57 & 58 VICT. CHAPTER 46.

An Act to consolidate the Copyhold Acts.

[25th August 1894.]

78. Where any manor belonging to any of the Universities of Oxford Cambridge and Durham, or any college therein, or to either of the colleges of St. Mary at Winchester, near Winchester, or King Henry the Sixth at Eton, is held by any person on a lease for a life or lives, or for a term of years granted by any such university or college, that university or college and lessee shall jointly constitute the lord of the manor within the meaning of this Act, and any rentcharge created under this Act on the enfranchisement of land held of that manor shall be in favour of, and the compensation for the enfranchisement may be paid to, the person who at the date of the enfranchisement is entitled in possession to the profits of the manor, his executors and administrators, but without prejudice to any question as to the further disposal of any money paid in respect of the rentcharge or other compensation respectively. Provided that on the determination of such lease as aforesaid any money so paid or any securities in which the same may have been invested shall be paid or applied as enfranchisement money is directed to be paid and applied by section one of the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858.

Provision for case of joint lords of manors belonging to universities and colleges.

21 & 22
Vict. c. 44.²

¹ See as to legacy duty (*supra*) 39 Geo. 3. c. 73 and 55 Geo. 3. c. 184.

² *Supra*.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. Name and Location

The name of the Corporation shall be the "ABC Corporation."

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

57 & 58 VICT. CHAPTER lx.

A. D. 1894. An Act to amend the Law relating to the jurisdiction of the Chancellor Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the University of Cambridge over persons not Members of the University and to make better provision for the use of commons the management of markets and fairs and in other respects for the local government and improvement of the borough of Cambridge and for other purposes. [3rd July 1894.]

WHEREAS by a charter dated or purporting to be dated the twenty-sixth day of April in the third year of Her reign Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth granted (among other things) "That the Chancellor Masters and "Scholars of the University of Cambridge by themselves "or their deputies officers servants and ministers from time "to time as well by day as by night at their pleasure might "make scrutiny search and inquisition in the town and "suburbs and in Barnwell and Sturbridge for all common "women bawds vagabonds and other suspected persons "coming or resorting to the town and suburbs or the said "fairs and punish all whom on such scrutiny search and "inquisition they should find guilty or suspected of evil by "imprisonment of their bodies banishment or otherwise as "the Chancellor or his vice-gerent should deem fit And "the mayor bailiffs and other officers and ministers of the "town and all other persons whatsoever were commanded "not to impede such scrutiny search and inquisition but on "request of the Chancellor or his vice-gerent aid and assist "therein under pain of contempt and incurring the indigna- "tion of the Queen Her heirs and successors":

And whereas by an Act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth chapter twenty-nine intituled "An Acte for Thincorporatōn of bothe Thunyversities" ¹

¹ 13 Eliz. c. 29 (*supra*).

(section 2) the said charter was declared to be good effectual and available in law to all intents constructions and purposes: A.D. 1894.

And whereas by section 3 of an Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of His Majesty King George the Fourth intituled "An Act for the better preservation of the peace and good order in the Universities of England." it was enacted "that every common prostitute and night-walker found wandering in any public walk street or highway within the precincts of the said University of Oxford and not giving a satisfactory account of herself shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the true intent and meaning of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 83 intituled 'An Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons and rogues and vagabonds in that part of Great Britain called 'England' and shall and may be apprehended and dealt with accordingly": 6 Geo. IV.
c. 97.¹

And whereas it is expedient to repeal the recited portion of the charter and so much of the first recited Act or any other Act as confirms or preserves the same and to extend to the University of Cambridge the recited section 3 of the said Act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 97 and to confer further powers on the proctors and pro-proctors of the University of Cambridge for the maintenance of discipline among its members:

And whereas by section 10 of the Theatres Act 1843 no theatre or other place of public resort can be licensed for the public performance of stage plays within the precincts of the University of Cambridge or within fourteen miles of the town of Cambridge without the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University: 6 & 7 Vict.
c. 68.²

And whereas by section 16 of the Cambridge Award Act 1856 no occasional public exhibition or performance (whether strictly theatrical or not) other than performances in theatres regulated by the Theatres Act 1843 can take place within the borough of Cambridge (except during the period of the 9 Vict.
c. xvii.³

¹ *Supra.*

² *Supra.*

³ *Sic.* The Act referred to is 19 & 20 Vict. c. xvii (*supra*).

A. D. 1894. Midsummer Fair or in the Long Vacation) unless with the consent in writing of the Vice-Chancellor and the mayor :

And whereas the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge (in this Act called the Corporation) are the local authority within the meaning of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890¹ and a resolution of the council of the borough was duly passed on the 13th day of July 1893 for the adoption of Part IV. (music and dancing) of that Act and fixing the 1st day of October then next for the coming into operation of the same within the borough :

And whereas it is not necessary or expedient to maintain the aforesaid jurisdiction of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor as it now exists and it is desirable to make such provisions relative thereto as this Act contains :

And whereas the objects aforesaid cannot be obtained without the authority of Parliament :

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say) :—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Cambridge University and Corporation Act 1894.

Interpreta- 2. In this Act the following words and expressions have
tion. the meanings hereby assigned to them unless the subject or context otherwise requires :—

“The Corporation” means the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge ;

“The borough” means the municipal borough of Cambridge ;

¹ 53 & 54 Vict. c. 59.

PART II.—UNIVERSITY JURISDICTION.

A. D. 1894.

4. This part of this Act shall (unless otherwise expressed) extend and apply to the whole of the borough and to any area beyond the borough situate within two miles and a half from the church of St. Mary the Great in the borough and the said limits shall for the purposes of this part of this Act be deemed to be the precincts of the University of Cambridge.

Limits of
Part II. of
this Act.

5. So much of the charter as is recited and set forth in the preamble to this Act and so much of the Act of the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth chapter twenty-nine intituled "An Acte for Thincorporatōn of bothe "Thunyversities" and so much of any other Act as confirms or preserves that portion of the recited charter is hereby repealed without prejudice to anything already done and suffered.

Partial
repeal of
charter.

6. The recited section 3 of the said Act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 97 shall extend and apply to the University of Cambridge and subject to the provisions of this Act shall have effect within the precincts of the said University as if the words "either of the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge" were inserted therein in lieu of the words "the said University of Oxford."

S. 3 of
6 Geo. IV.
to apply to
University
of Cam-
bridge.

7. For the maintenance of discipline among the members of the University of Cambridge the proctors and pro-proctors of the University shall by virtue of their respective offices have the powers vested in constables duly appointed and sworn under or by virtue of section 1 of the said Act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 97 and shall for the same purpose have power with or without any constables appointed under the same Act to enter any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors or any premises kept or used for public entertainment of any kind during the performance of such entertainment or so long as any of the public are assembled there.

Proctors to
have
powers of
constables.

8. Section 10 of the Theatres Act 1843 is hereby repealed

Partial
repeal of

A. D. 1894. so far as it relates to the University or town of Cambridge
6 & 7 Vict. or the neighbourhood thereof.
c. 68. s. 10.

Power to
revoke
theatrical
licences. 9. The county council for the county of Cambridge may
at any time revoke any licence for the public performance
of stage plays within the borough on the complaint in
writing of the Vice-Chancellor or the mayor sent to the
clerk of the said council who shall forthwith upon the receipt
of such complaint summon a special meeting of the county
council to consider the same and give written notice of the
complaint to the person complained of in order that he
may make his answer or defence at such special meeting.

Power to
revoke
licences for
other
public
entertain-
ments. 10. The licensing justices for the borough may at any
time revoke any licence within the borough granted in pur-
suance of Part IV. of the Public Health Acts Amendment
Act 1890 on the complaint in writing of the Vice-Chancellor
or the mayor sent to the clerk to the justices who shall
forthwith upon the receipt of such complaint summon a
special session of the licensing justices to consider the same
and give written notice of the complaint to the person
complained of in order that he may make his answer or
defence at such special session.

Amend-
ment of
section 16
of Award
Act. 11. Section 16 of the Cambridge Award Act 1856 shall
henceforth be read and have effect as if the words "(except
during the period of Midsummer Fair or in the Long
Vacation)" and the words "Vice-Chancellor and the" were
expunged and omitted therefrom.

Saving for
rights and
privileges
of Univer-
sity. 12. Nothing in this part of this Act contained shall affect
any right power or privilege of the University or of any
court or officer of the University except so far as the same
is hereby expressly abolished or modified.

Costs of
Act. 30. All the costs charges and expenses preliminary to
and of and incidental to the preparing applying for obtaining
and passing of this Act as taxed by the taxing officer of
the House of Lords or of the House of Commons shall be
paid as to one-third thereof by the Chancellor masters and
scholars of the University of Cambridge and as to the
remaining two-thirds by the Corporation out of the borough

fund or rate or out of moneys to be borrowed for that A. D. 1894.
purpose and which they are hereby authorised to borrow
subject and according to the provisions of the Public Health
Act 1875 provided that the period for the repayment of
such moneys shall not exceed five years from the borrowing
of the same.

58 & 59 VICT. CHAPTER lxxiv.

An Act to enable the Master Professors Fellows A. D. 1895.
and Scholars of Downing College in the Univer-
sity of Cambridge to sell and to lease on long
leases and otherwise improve part of their Estate
situate in the Parishes of St. Botolph St. Andrew-
the-Great St. Benedict and St. Mary-the-Less in
the Town of Cambridge and for other purposes.

[27th June 1895.]

[This Act, 'The Downing College Act, 1895,' recites
that the College holds in fee a freehold estate in the
town of Cambridge of thirty-two acres and upwards,
bounded on the North by Downing Street, on the South
by Lensfield Road, on the East in part by Downing
Place in part by Regent Street and in part by shops
and dwelling-houses with the appurtenances abutting
on Regent Street, and on the West by Tennis Court
Road; that by 41 Geo. 3. c. 140 (*supra*) and 41 Geo. 3.
c. 145 (*supra*) the estate, except certain houses since
purchased between Regent Street and the rest of the
estate, is vested in the College as the College site; and
that certain parts of the estate are not required for the
site and are eligible as building land.

Section 3 empowers the College to exercise as regards
the surplus land the powers conferred by the Univer-
sities and College Estates Acts 1858 to 1880¹ or

¹ 21 & 22 Vict. c. 44 (*supra*), 23 & 24 Vict. c. 59 (*supra*), and 43 & 44
Vict. c. 46 (*supra*).

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DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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A. D. 1895. any future Act amending the same and the further powers given by this Act; and directs that s. 26 of the Universities and College Estates Act 1858¹ shall not apply to the surplus land.

Additional powers are given, to be exercised with the consent of the Board of Agriculture, *inter alia* (1) by section 4 to sell in consideration of a rent reserved; (2) by section 5 to lease for not exceeding 999 years, but notwithstanding 18 Eliz. c. 6 (*supra*) no part of the rent being required to be reserved in corn; (3) by section 7 to give to lessees an option to purchase within a specified period at a fixed price.]

The SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

(Being a particular description of the LAND AUTHORISED by the ACT to be DEALT WITH for BUILDING PURPOSES and referred to as "the SURPLUS LAND.")

First.

All that piece of land part of the College Estate abutting north on Downing Street from the corner of Tennis Court Road to the corner of Downing Place 397 feet. Abutting south on an imaginary line (parallel with and 110 feet to the north of the existing railing of the College Quadrangle) drawn from a point in Tennis Court Road 83 feet south of the south side of Fitz William Street to a point in the rear of the garden of Downing House Regent Street 783 feet. Abutting east on Downing Place 458 feet thence turning east along the south side of Downing Place and the police station 104 feet thence turning south or south-east along the rear of houses and premises in Regent Street to the said point in the rear of the garden of Downing House 300 feet. And abutting west on Tennis Court Road (from its junction with Downing Street to the first-mentioned point 83 feet south of the south side of Fitz William Street) 858 feet.

Together with the messuage and premises Number 4 in Regent Street abutting west on the last described premises and east on Regent Street.

Second.

All that piece of land other part of the said College Estate abutting north on an imaginary line (parallel with and drawn 120 feet to the south of the existing railings of

¹ 21 & 22 Vict. c. 44 (*supra*).

the College Quadrangle) from a point in Tennis Court Road A. D. 1895. opposite Kellet Lodge to a point in the rear of No. 24 Regent Street 800 feet Abutting south on Lensfield Road from its junction with Tennis Court Road to the boundary in Lensfield Road of houses and premises in Regent Street 700 feet Abutting east on gardens in the rear of houses in Regent Street from the before-mentioned point in the rear of No. 24 Regent Street in a curved line to the before-mentioned boundary in Lensfield Road of houses and premises in Regent Street 560 feet Abutting west on Tennis Court Road from its junction with Lensfield Road to the said point opposite Kellet Lodge 422 feet.

All that piece of land other part of the said College Third.

Estate abutting north on the eastern end of the imaginary line bounding on the south the first-described premises from the said point in the rear of Downing House 208 feet Abutting south on the eastern end of the imaginary line bounding on the north the second-described premises from the said point in the rear of No. 24 Regent Street 208 feet Abutting east from the said point in the rear of Downing House in an irregular line (crossing the College entrance) along the rear of houses and premises in Regent Street to the aforesaid point in the rear of No. 24 Regent Street 610 feet Abutting west on the wall of the gardens of the Master and of the Professor of Medicine 300 feet and from the north-east corner of the said wall in an imaginary line drawn north-west to its junction with the line bounding on the south the premises first described 190 feet and from the south-east corner of the said wall along an imaginary line drawn south-west to its junction with the line bounding on the north the premises secondly described 220 feet.

Together with the messuages hereditaments and premises abutting west on the last described piece of land and east on Regent Street from the south-east corner of No. 9 Regent Street to the north-east corner of No. 19 Regent Street 352 feet (except a small portion thereof which is of leasehold tenure) and together also with the messuage and premises No. 21 Regent Street also abutting west on the same piece of land and east on Regent Street 48 feet.

All that piece of land other part of the said College Fourth.

Estate abutting north on the western end of the imaginary line bounding on the south the first described premises from the said point 83 feet south of the south side of Fitz William Street 220 feet Abutting south on the western end of the imaginary line bounding on the north the second

A. D. 1895. described premises from the said point opposite Kellet Lodge 292 feet Abutting east on an imaginary line parallel with the buildings forming the west of the College Quadrangle drawn in a southerly direction from a point in the north wall of the garden of the Professor of Laws 100 feet east of Tennis Court Road to a point 75 feet west of the south-west corner of the Combination Room 312 feet and continued north-east from the said point in the north wall of the garden of the Professor of Laws to the line bounding on the south the first described premises 182 feet and continued south-east from the said point 75 feet west of the south-west corner of the Combination Room to the imaginary line bounding on the north the premises second described 210 feet And abutting west on Tennis Court Road from the said point 83 feet south of the south side of Fitz William Street to the said point opposite Kellet Lodge 570 feet.

61 & 62 VICT. CHAPTER 17.

A. D. 1898. An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Solicitors and to the service of Indentured Apprentices in Ireland. [25th July 1898.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Solicitors (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Extent of Act. 2. This Act shall extend to Ireland only.

Commencement of Act. 3. This Act shall, so far as regards the power of the Lord Chancellor and certain of the judges of the High Court and of the Incorporated Law Society to make regulations hereunder, and so far as regards the issue of notices and other proceedings preliminary to holding the first examinations hereunder, come into operation on the passing hereof, and for all other purposes shall come into

operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. A. D. 1898.

.

Lectures and Examinations.

.

8. The Incorporated Law Society¹ are hereby authorised and required to hold, at least three times in the year, commencing with the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine, and in every succeeding year, a preliminary examination, an intermediate examination, and a final examination; and the Society shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the entire management and control of all such examinations, and shall have power to make regulations with respect to all or any of the following matters; (that is to say,)

Examinations to be held under management of Society.

.

(F.) With respect to the exemption from the whole or from any part of the intermediate examination of persons who have obtained the degree of bachelor of civil law or bachelor of laws, or a certificate of having passed the examination required for such degree at any university in the United Kingdom;

.

Copies of all regulations made under the authority of this section shall be transmitted to the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Queen's Bench Division, the Lord Chief Baron, and to the Master of the Rolls, and if within twenty-eight days after a copy of any regulation has been so transmitted, any three of those judges, or any two of them in the event of the office of Lord Chief Baron ceasing to exist (the Lord Chancellor in each case being one), signify by writing under their hands, addressed to the president or secretary of the Society, their dissent from such regulation or any part thereof, the same shall be of no force or effect; and if after any such regulation or any part thereof

¹ i. e. the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, see s. 4.

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A. D. 1898. has come into force, any three of those judges, or any two of them in the event aforesaid (the Lord Chancellor in each case being one), signify in manner aforesaid their dissent from such regulation or any part thereof, the same shall, at the expiration of two months, cease to be of any force or effect.

Apprenticeship and Admission.

Admission
of gradu-
ates of cer-
tain univer-
sities after
three years
service.

12. Every person having taken the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of laws in any of the universities of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, or in Victoria University, or in the Royal University of Ireland, or the degree of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, or doctor of laws in any of the universities of Scotland (none of such degrees being honorary degrees), and who at any time after having taken such degree, and either before or after the commencement of this Act, has been bound by indentures of apprenticeship to a practising solicitor, shall only be required to be bound and serve thereunder for the term of three years.

General
exemptions
from pre-
liminary
examina-
tion.

17. A certificate of having passed a preliminary examination under this Act shall not be required from any person coming within the twelfth or thirteenth¹ sections of this Act, or who has passed the first public examination before moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the examination in arts for the second year at Durham, or who has passed one of the local examinations established by the University of Oxford, or one of the non-gremial examinations established by the University of Cambridge, or one of the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, or one of the open public matriculation examinations of the Universities of Dublin, London, or the preliminary examination of Victoria University, or the Royal University of Ireland, or in any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, or the examina-

¹ Section 13 dispenses a member of the Irish bar, who has procured himself to be disbarred, from apprenticeship for more than three years.

tion for the first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors A.D. 1898: incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849. The above exemption may be extended by regulations made under this Act to any persons who pass any examinations held in any of the above-mentioned universities, or in any other university, college, or educational institution, specified in such regulations.

Temporary Provision and Repeal.

63. The Attorneys and Solicitors Act (Ireland), 1866, is hereby repealed as from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. Any Act or document referring to the Attorneys and Solicitors Act (Ireland), 1866, or to any provision therein, shall be construed as referring to this Act or to the corresponding provision in this Act.

Repeal.
29 & 30
Vict. c. 84.¹

61 & 64 VICT. CHAPTER 48.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Patronage of Benefices, and to their avoidance on Sequestration, and to amend the Pluralities Acts, 1838 and 1885. [12th August 1898.]

1. So much of the statutes 3 and 4 James I., cap. 5,² sect. 13, and 1. William and Mary, cap. 26,³ sect. 2, is hereby repealed as prevents the Chancellor and Scholars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from presenting or nominating to the benefices and livings there mentioned persons already holding any benefice with cure of souls, provided that nothing be done in contravention of the other Acts regulating the holding of benefices in plurality. And further the said Universities shall be permitted to elect to such bene-

Presenta-
tion by
Universities
of Oxford
and Cam-
bridge.

¹ *Supra*.

² 3 Jac. I. c. 5 (*supra*).

³ 1 W. & M. [W. & M. Sess. I., Ruff.] c. 26 (*supra*).

A. D. 1898. fices, and to any other benefices or livings that are or may hereafter be in their patronage, and to exercise any other rights that they may possess in respect to them in any way that they may hereafter, by statute or ordinance of the University made in the ordinary manner, from time to time determine to be expedient.

Short title. 15. This Act may be cited as the Benefices Act, 1898.

61 & 62 VICT. CHAPTER 55.

An Act to amend the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880.

[12th August 1898.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Extension of powers of sale, &c. exercisable by universities and colleges.

1. For the purposes of sale, enfranchisement, exchange, partition, and leasing, a university or college may exercise any of the powers conferred on a tenant for life by the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890, and for those purposes the provisions of those Acts mentioned in Part I. of the First Schedule to this Act shall apply accordingly, subject to the modifications mentioned in Part II. of that Schedule.

Provided that—

(a) the powers of sale, enfranchisement, exchange, and partition, and the power of granting building leases with option of purchase, shall not be exercised without the consent of the Board of Agriculture; and

(b) capital money payable on any such sale, enfranchisement, exchange, or partition, or on the exercise of any such option, shall be paid to the Board of Agriculture.

Application of capital money.

2.—(1.) Capital money paid, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to the Board of Agriculture under the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to

1880,¹ or this Act, or arising under section twenty-one of A. D. 1898. the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, and the proceeds of sale of securities representing any such money, may, with the consent of the Board of Agriculture, be applied by a university or college to any of the following purposes:—

- (i) the investment in the name of the Board on any securities in which trustees are by law authorised to invest trust money; and
- (ii) the purposes mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act; and
- (iii) the purchase of the interest of a lessee under a lease from the university or college.

(2.) The income of any such securities shall be paid or applied as the income of the land represented by the securities would have been payable or applicable.

(3.) Land purchased under this section shall be conveyed to the university or college to be held to uses or upon trusts corresponding to the purposes for which the capital money or proceeds of sale of securities applied in the purchase were held, except that copyhold land may be conveyed to trustees.

(4.) Where the purpose to which money may be applied under this section is of such a nature that, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, provision ought to be made for replacing the money within a limited time, the Board shall, in giving their consent to the application, require provision to be so made.

3.—(1.) The purposes for which money may be borrowed by a university or college under section twenty-seven of the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, shall include the improvements mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act, being improvements to which capital money arising under the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890, may be applied.

Powers of borrowing for improvements.

(2.) The period for repayment of money borrowed after

¹ 21 & 22 Vict. c. 44 (*supra*), 23 & 24 Vict. c. 59 (*supra*), and 43 & 44 Vict. c. 46 (*supra*):

Vol. 40, Part 1, 1910.
The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, founded in 1871, is devoted to the publication of original researches and reviews in all branches of anthropology, including physical anthropology, ethnology, and prehistoric archaeology. It is published quarterly, and is one of the most important scientific journals in the world.

The Journal is edited by the President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and is published by the Royal Society. The subscription price of the Journal for 1910 is 10s. 6d. per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 2s. 6d.

The Journal is published by the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. The subscription price of the Journal for 1910 is 10s. 6d. per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 2s. 6d.

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A. D. 1898. the commencement of this Act for an improvement under the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880, or this Act, shall be such period not exceeding fifty years as the Board of Agriculture, having regard in each case to the character and probable duration of the improvement, determine.

Power to extend period for repayment of fine loans.

4. Where under the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880, money has, before the commencement of this Act, been borrowed or applied by a university or college for the purpose of an indemnity for the loss of a fine in respect of land held under a beneficial lease, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture that the annual amount required for the repayment of the money exceeds one-half of the net annual value of the land after deduction therefrom of the rent reserved by the beneficial lease, the Board may (with the consent of the lender in the case of money borrowed) extend, within the limits authorised by this Act for improvement loans, the term for repayment or replacement of the money, and make such other modifications in the provisions for repayment or replacement as may be considered expedient. Provided that the aggregate amount required to be repaid or replaced by a university or college in any one year in respect of money so borrowed or applied shall be not less than the average annual amount so repaid or replaced during the five years ending the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Power to dispense with surveyor's report.

5. The Board of Agriculture may, if they think fit, in giving their consent to a sale, exchange, purchase, or redemption of any land tax, tithe rentcharge, Crown rent, chief rent, or quit rent, by a university or college, dispense with a report from the surveyor of the university or college.

Provision as to money payable into court or to trustees.

6.—(1.) Where the purchase, consideration, or compensation money payable in respect of any land belonging to a university or college is directed by any Act of Parliament to be paid into court, or either into court or to trustees, the money shall, at the option of the university or college, be

paid either as directed by the Act or to the Board of A. D. 1898.
 Agriculture.

(2.) Where any such money has been paid either before or after the commencement of this Act either into court or to trustees on behalf of a university or college, that sum, or the securities representing it, may, if in court on the application of, and if held by trustees by the direction of, the university or college, be paid or transferred to the Board of Agriculture.

(3.) Money paid and securities transferred to the Board of Agriculture under this section on behalf of a university or college shall be treated as capital money paid to the Board under this Act and as securities representing money so paid.

7. This Act shall apply only to the universities and colleges to which the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880, apply, and references in those Acts to any specific provisions thereof shall be construed as references to those provisions as amended by this Act or to the corresponding provisions of this Act as the case may require.

8.—(1.) The enactments mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

(2.) This Act shall come into operation on the expiration of two months after the passing thereof.

(3.) This Act may be cited as the Universities and College Estates Act, 1898, and may be cited with the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880.

Applica-
 tion and
 interpreta-
 tion.

Repeal,
 commence-
 ment, and
 short title.

21 & 22
 Vict. c. 44.
 23 & 24
 Vict. c. 59.
 43 & 44
 Vict. c. 46.

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A. D. 1898.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

*Enactments relating to Sale, Enfranchisement, Exchange,
Partition, and Leasing.*¹

The Settled Land Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38.).

Sections three, four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, twelve, thirteen, fourteen,
sixteen, seventeen, thirty-one, thirty-four, fifty-five.

The Settled Land Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 18.).

Section four.

The Settled Land Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 36.).

Sections two and three.

The Settled Land Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 69.).

Sections five, eight, and nine.

¹ The enactments referred to are as follows:—

SETTLED LAND ACT, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38.).

III.—SALE; ENFRANCHISEMENT; EXCHANGE; PARTITION.

General Powers and Regulations.

SALE;
ENFRAN-
CHISE-
MENT; EX-
CHANGE;
PARTI-
TION.

*General
Powers and
Regula-
tions.*

Powers to
tenant for
life to sell,
&c.

3. A tenant for life—

- (i.) May sell the settled land, or any part thereof, or any easement, right, or privilege of any kind, over or in relation to the same; and
- (ii.) Where the settlement comprises a manor,—may sell the seignory of any freehold land within the manor, or the freehold and inheritance of any copyhold or customary land, parcel of the manor, with or without any exception or reservation of all or any mines or minerals, or of any rights or powers relative to mining purposes, so as in every such case to effect an enfranchisement; and
- (iii.) May make an exchange of the settled land, or any part thereof, for other land, including an exchange in consideration of money paid for equality of exchange; and
- (iv.) Where the settlement comprises an undivided share in land, or, under the settlement, the settled land has come to be held in undivided shares,—may concur in making partition of the entirety,

PART II.

A. D. 1898.

Adaptation of Enactments applied.

For the purpose of adapting the foregoing enactments to the case of universities and colleges, the following modifications shall be made therein:—

including a partition in consideration of money paid for equality of partition.

4.—(1.) Every sale shall be made at the best price that can reasonably be obtained. Regulations respecting sale, enfranchisement, exchange, and partition.

(2.) Every exchange and every partition shall be made for the best consideration in land or in land and money that can reasonably be obtained.

(3.) A sale may be made in one lot or in several lots, and either by auction or by private contract.

(4.) On a sale the tenant for life may fix reserve biddings and buy in at an auction.

(5.) A sale, exchange, or partition may be made subject to any stipulations respecting title, or evidence of title, or other things.

(6.) On a sale, exchange, or partition, any restriction or reservation with respect to building on or other user of land, or with respect to mines and minerals, or with respect to or for the purpose of the more beneficial working thereof, or with respect to any other thing, may be imposed or reserved and made binding, as far as the law permits, by covenant, condition, or otherwise, on the tenant for life and the settled land, or any part thereof, or on the other party and any land sold or given in exchange or on partition to him.

(7.) An enfranchisement may be made with or without a re-grant of any right of common or other right, easement, or privilege theretofore appendant or appurtenant to or held or enjoyed with the land enfranchised, or reputed so to be.

(8.) Settled land in England shall not be given in exchange for land out of England.

IV.—LEASES.

LEASES.

General Powers and Regulations.

General Powers and Regulations.

6. A tenant for life may lease the settled land, or any part thereof, or any easement, right, or privilege of any kind, over or in relation to the same, for any purpose whatever, whether involving waste or not, for any term not exceeding—

Power for tenant for life to lease for ordinary or building or mining purposes.

(i.) In case of a building lease, ninety-nine years :

(ii.) In case of a mining lease, sixty years :

(iii.) In case of any other lease, twenty-one years.

7.—(1.) Every lease shall be by deed, and be made to take effect in possession not later than twelve months after its date.

(2.) Every lease shall reserve the best rent that can reasonably be obtained, regard being had to any fine taken, and to any money laid out or to be laid

Regulations respecting

CH. 55] *Universities and College Estates* [61 & 62 VICT.
Act, 1898.

A. D. 1898. (1.) References to a university or college and land belonging to a university or college shall be substituted for references to a tenant for life and settled land ;

leases out for the benefit of the settled land, and generally to the circumstances of
generally. the case.

(3.) Every lease shall contain a covenant by the lessee for payment of the rent, and a condition of re-entry on the rent not being paid within a time therein specified not exceeding thirty days.

(4.) A counterpart of every lease shall be executed by the lessee and delivered to the tenant for life ; of which execution and delivery the execution of the lease by the tenant for life shall be sufficient evidence.

(5.) A statement, contained in a lease or in an indorsement thereon, signed by the tenant for life, respecting any matter of fact or of calculation under this Act in relation to the lease, shall, in favour of the lessee and of those claiming under him, be sufficient evidence of the matter stated.

Building and Mining Leases.

Regulations respecting building leases.

Building and Mining Leases.

8.—(1.) Every building lease shall be made partly in consideration of the lessee, or some person by whose direction the lease is granted, or some other person, having erected, or agreeing to erect, buildings, new or additional, or having improved or repaired, or agreeing to improve or repair, buildings, or having executed, or agreeing to execute, on the land leased, an improvement authorized by this Act, for or in connexion with building purposes.

(2.) A peppercorn rent or a nominal or other rent less than the rent ultimately payable, may be made payable for the first five years or any less part of the term.

(3.) Where the land is contracted to be leased in lots, the entire amount of rent to be ultimately payable may be apportioned among the lots in any manner ; save that—

(i.) The annual rent reserved by any lease shall not be less than ten shillings ; and

(ii.) The total amount of the rents reserved on all leases for the time being granted shall not be less than the total amount of the rents which, in order that the leases may be in conformity with this Act, ought to be reserved in respect of the whole land for the time being leased ; and

(iii.) The rent reserved by any lease shall not exceed one fifth part of the full annual value of the land comprised in that lease with the buildings thereon when completed.

Regulations respecting mining leases.

9.—(1.) In a mining lease—

(i.) The rent may be made to be ascertainable by or to vary according to the acreage worked, or by or according to the quantities of any mineral or substance gotten, made merchantable, converted, carried away, or disposed of, in or from the settled land, or any other land, or by or according to any facilities given in that behalf ; and

(ii.) A fixed or minimum rent may be made payable, with or without power for the lessee, in case the rent, according to acreage or quantity, in any specified period does not produce an amount equal

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- (2.) References to land or an estate or interest in land or other property, belonging to a university or college, shall be substituted for references to land or an estate

to the fixed or minimum rent, to make up the deficiency in any subsequent specified period, free of rent other than the fixed or minimum rent.

(2.) A lease may be made partly in consideration of the lessee having executed, or his agreeing to execute, on the land leased, an improvement authorized by this Act, for or in connexion with mining purposes.

10.—(1.) Where it is shown to the Court with respect to the district in which any settled land is situate, either—

(i.) That it is the custom for land therein to be leased or granted for building or mining purposes for a longer term or on other conditions than the term or conditions specified in that behalf in this Act, or in perpetuity; or

(ii.) That it is difficult to make leases or grants for building or mining purposes of land therein, except for a longer term or on other conditions than the term and conditions specified in that behalf in this Act, or except in perpetuity;

the Court may, if it thinks fit, authorize generally the tenant for life to make from time to time leases or grants of or affecting the settled land in that district, or parts thereof, for any term or in perpetuity, at fee-farm or other rents, secured by condition of re-entry, or otherwise, as in the order of the Court expressed, or may, if it thinks fit, authorize the tenant for life to make any such lease or grant in any particular case.

(2.) Thereupon the tenant for life, and, subject to any direction in the order of the Court to the contrary, each of his successors in title being a tenant for life, or having the powers of a tenant for life under this Act, may make in any case, or in the particular case, a lease or grant of or affecting the settled land, or part thereof, in conformity with the order.

Special Powers.

Special Powers.

12. The leasing power of a tenant for life extends to the making of—

(i.) A lease for giving effect to a contract entered into by any of his predecessors in title for making a lease, which, if made by the predecessor, would have been binding on the successors in title; and

(ii.) A lease for giving effect to a covenant of renewal, performance whereof could be enforced against the owner for the time being of the settled land; and

(iii.) A lease for confirming, as far as may be, a previous lease, being void or voidable; but so that every lease, as and when confirmed, shall be such a lease as might at the date of the original lease have been lawfully granted, under this Act, or otherwise, as the case may require.

Surrenders.

Surrenders.

13.—(1.) A tenant for life may accept, with or without consideration, a surrender of any lease of settled land, whether made under this Act or not, in and new

A. D. 1898. or interest in land or other property, the subject of or comprised in the settlement;

grant of leases. respect of the whole land leased, or any part thereof, with or without an exception of all or any of the mines and minerals therein, or in respect of mines and minerals, or any of them.

(2.) On a surrender of a lease in respect of part only of the land or mines and minerals leased, the rent may be apportioned.

(3.) On a surrender, the tenant for life may make of the land or mines and minerals surrendered, or of any part thereof, a new or other lease, or new or other leases in lots.

(4.) A new or other lease may comprise additional land or mines and minerals, and may reserve any apportioned or other rent.

(5.) On a surrender, and the making of a new or other lease, whether for the same or for any extended or other term, and whether or not subject to the same or to any other covenants, provisions, or conditions, the value of the lessee's interest in the lease surrendered may be taken into account in the determination of the amount of the rent to be reserved, and of any fine to be taken, and of the nature of the covenants, provisions, and conditions to be inserted in the new or other lease.

(6.) Every new or other lease shall be in conformity with this Act.

Copyholds.

Copyholds.

Power to grant to copy-holders licences for leasing. 14.—(1.) A tenant for life may grant to a tenant of copyhold or customary land, parcel of a manor comprised in the settlement, a licence to make any such lease of that land, or of a specified part thereof, as the tenant for life is by this Act empowered to make of freehold land.

(2.) The licence may fix the annual value whereon fines, fees, or other customary payments are to be assessed, or the amount of those fines, fees, or payments.

(3.) The licence shall be entered on the court rolls of the manor, of which entry a certificate in writing of the steward shall be sufficient evidence.

SALES,
LEASES,
AND
OTHER
DISPO-
SITIONS.

V.—SALES, LEASES, AND OTHER DISPOSITIONS.

Streets and Open Spaces.

Streets and open Spaces.

Dedication for streets, open spaces, &c.

16. On or in connexion with a sale or grant for building purposes, or a building lease, the tenant for life, for the general benefit of the residents on the settled land, or on any part thereof,—

(i.) May cause or require any parts of the settled land to be appropriated and laid out for streets, roads, paths, squares, gardens, or other open spaces, for the use, gratuitously or on payment, of the public or of individuals, with sewers, drains, watercourses, fencing, paving, or other works necessary or proper in connexion therewith; and

(ii.) May provide that the parts so appropriated shall be conveyed to or vested in the trustees of the settlement, or other trustees, or any company or public body, on trusts or subject to provisions for securing the continued appropriation thereof to the purposes afore-

- (3.) References to capital money payable to the Board of Agriculture shall be substituted for references to capital money arising under the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890;

said, and the continued repair or maintenance of streets and other places and works aforesaid, with or without provision for appointment of new trustees when required; and

- (iii.) May execute any general or other deed necessary or proper for giving effect to the provisions of this section (which deed may be enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature), and thereby declare the mode, terms, and conditions of the appropriation, and the manner in which and the persons by whom the benefit thereof is to be enjoyed, and the nature and extent of the privileges and conveniences granted.

Surface and Minerals apart.

Surface and Minerals apart.

17.—(1.) A sale, exchange, partition, or mining lease, may be made either of land, with or without an exception or reservation of all or any of the mines and minerals therein, or of any mines and minerals, and in any such case with or without a grant or reservation of powers of working, wayleaves or rights of way, rights of water and drainage, and other powers, easements, rights, and privileges for or incident to or connected with mining purposes, in relation to the settled land, or any part thereof, or any other land.

Separate dealing with surface and minerals, with or without wayleaves, &c.

(2.) An exchange or partition may be made subject to and in consideration of the reservation of an undivided share in mines or minerals.

VIII.—CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS.

31.—(1.) A tenant for life—

- (i.) May contract to make any sale, exchange, partition, mortgage, or charge; and
- (ii.) May vary or rescind, with or without consideration, the contract, in the like cases and manner in which, if he were absolute owner of the settled land, he might lawfully vary or rescind the same, but so that the contract as varied be in conformity with this Act; and any such consideration, if paid in money, shall be capital money arising under this Act; and
- (iii.) May contract to make any lease; and in making the lease may vary the terms, with or without consideration, but so that the lease be in conformity with this Act; and
- (iv.) May accept a surrender of a contract for a lease, in like manner and on the like terms in and on which he might accept a surrender of a lease; and thereupon may make a new or other contract, or new or other contracts, for or relative to a lease or leases, in like manner and on the like terms in and on which he might make a new or other lease, or new or other leases, where a lease had been granted; and
- (v.) May enter into a contract for or relating to the execution of any im-

Power for tenant for life to enter into contracts.

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A. D. 1898. (4.) The Board of Agriculture shall be substituted for the trustees of the settlement and for the court, but this substitution shall not authorise the vesting of land in the Board.

provement authorized by this Act, and may vary or rescind the same; and

(vi.) May, in any other case, enter into a contract to do any act for carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act, and may vary or rescind the same.

(2.) Every contract shall be binding on and shall enure for the benefit of the settled land, and shall be enforceable against and by every successor in title for the time being of the tenant for life, and may be carried into effect by any such successor; but so that it may be varied or rescinded by any such successor, in the like case and manner, if any, as if it had been made by himself.

(3.) The Court may, on the application of the tenant for life, or of any such successor, or of any person interested in any contract, give directions respecting the enforcing, carrying into effect, varying, or rescinding thereof.

(4.) Any preliminary contract under this Act for or relating to a lease shall not form part of the title or evidence of the title of any person to the lease, or to the benefit thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Application of money paid for lease or reversion.

34. Where capital money arising under this Act is purchase-money paid in respect of a lease for years, or life, or years determinable on life, or in respect of any other estate or interest in land less than the fee simple, or in respect of a reversion dependent on any such lease, estate, or interest, the trustees of the settlement or the Court, as the case may be, and in the case of the Court on the application of any party interested in that money, may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, require and cause the same to be laid out, invested, accumulated, and paid in such manner as, in the judgment of the trustees or of the Court, as the case may be, will give to the parties interested in that money the like benefit therefrom as they might lawfully have had from the lease, estate, interest, or reversion in respect whereof the money was paid, or as near thereto as may be.

RESTRICTIONS, SAVINGS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

XII.—RESTRICTIONS, SAVINGS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Exercise of powers; limitation of provisions, &c.

55.—(1.) Powers and authorities conferred by this Act on a tenant for life or trustees or the Court or the Land Commissioners are exercisable from time to time.

(2.) Where a power of sale, enfranchisement, exchange, partition, leasing, mortgaging, charging, or other power is exercised by a tenant for life, or by the trustees of a settlement, he and they may respectively execute, make, and do all deeds, instruments, and things necessary or proper in that behalf.

(3.) Where any provision in this Act refers to sale, purchase, exchange, partition, leasing, or other dealing, or to any power, consent, payment, receipt, deed, assurance, contract, expenses, act, or transaction, the same shall be

Subject as aforesaid, expressions in the enactments so A. D. 1898.
 applied shall be construed as in the Acts containing the
 enactments.

construed to extend only (unless it is otherwise expressed) to sales, purchases,
 exchanges, partitions, leasing, dealings, powers, consents, payments, receipts,
 deeds, assurances, contracts, expenses, acts, and transactions under this Act.

SETTLED LAND ACT, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 18).

4. A fine received on the grant of a lease under any power conferred by the
 Act of 1882 is to be deemed capital money arising under that Act. Fine on a
 lease to be
 capital
 money.

SETTLED LAND ACT, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 36).

2. Any building lease, and any agreement for granting building leases, under
 the Settled Land Act, 1882, may contain an option, to be exercised at any time
 within an agreed number of years not exceeding ten, for the lessee to purchase
 the land leased at a price fixed at the time of the making of the lease or
 agreement for the lease, such price to be the best which having regard to the
 rent reserved can reasonably be obtained, and to be either a fixed sum of money
 or such a sum of money as shall be equal to a stated number of years purchase
 of the highest rent reserved by the lease or agreement. Option of
 purchase
 in building
 lease.
 45 & 46
 Vict. c. 38.

3. Such price when received shall for all purposes be capital money arising
 under the Settled Land Act, 1882. Price to be
 capital
 money.

SETTLED LAND ACT, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 69).

5. On an exchange or partition any easement, right, or privilege of any kind
 may be reserved or may be granted over or in relation to the settled land or any
 part thereof, or other land or an easement, right, or privilege of any kind may
 be given or taken in exchange or on partition for land or any other easement,
 right, or privilege of any kind. Creation of
 easements
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8. In a mining lease—

(i.) The rent may be made to vary according to the price of the minerals
 or substances gotten, or any of them : Provision
 as to min-
 ing leases.

(ii.) Such price may be the saleable value, or the price or value appearing
 in any trade or market or other price list or return from time to
 time, or may be the marketable value as ascertained in any manner
 prescribed by the lease (including a reference to arbitration), or may
 be an average of any such prices or values taken during a specified
 period.

9. Where, on a grant for building purposes by a tenant for life, the land is
 expressed to be conveyed in fee simple with or subject to a reservation thereof
 of a perpetual rent or rentcharge, the reservation shall operate to create a rent-
 charge in fee simple issuing out of the land conveyed, and having incidental
 thereto all powers and remedies for recovery thereof conferred by section forty-
 four of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, and the rentcharge
 so created shall go and remain to the uses on the trusts and subject to the
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SECOND SCHEDULE.

PURPOSES TO WHICH CAPITAL MONEY MAY BE APPLIED.

- See 45 & 46
Vict. c. 38.
s. 21.*
1. Discharge, purchase, or redemption of incumbrances affecting the inheritance of land belonging to the university or college, or of land tax, rentcharge in lieu of tithe, Crown rent, chief rent, or quit rent, charged on or payable out of the land.
 2. Payment for equality of exchange or partition of land belonging to the university or college.
 3. Purchase of the seignory of any part of the land belonging to the university or college, being freehold land, or in purchase of the fee simple of any part of that land, being copyhold or customary land.
 4. Purchase of the reversion or freehold in fee of any part of the land belonging to the university or college, being leasehold land held for years, or life, or years determinable on life.
 5. Purchase of land in fee simple, or of copyhold or customary land, or of leasehold land held for sixty years or more unexpired at the time of purchase, subject or not to any exception or reservation of or in respect of mines or minerals therein, or of or in respect of rights or powers relative to the working of mines or minerals therein, or in other land.
 6. Purchase, either in fee simple, or for a term of sixty years or more, of mines and minerals convenient to be held or worked with land belonging to the university or college, or of any easement, right, or privilege convenient to be held with that land for mining or other purposes.
 7. Payment of costs, charges, and expenses of or incidental to the exercise of any of the powers, or the execution of any of the provisions, of the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880, or this Act.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR WHICH UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES MAY BORROW.

- See 45 & 46
Vict. c. 38.
s. 25;*
- (i.) Drainage, including the straightening, widening, or deepening of drains, streams, and watercourses :

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(xxii.) Erection of buildings in substitution for buildings within an urban district taken by a local or other public authority, or for buildings taken under compulsory powers, but so that no more money be expended than the amount received for the buildings taken and the site thereof:

(xxiii.) Reconstruction, enlargement, or improvement of any of those works.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 44.	The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858.	Section one. Sections three to twenty inclusive. Sections twenty-two to twenty-five inclusive. Section twenty-eight, from "Provided always that where" to the end of the section. The Schedule.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 59.	The Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860.	The words "or grant" in the last proviso of section one. Sections two, three, and six.
43 & 44 Vict. c. 46.	The Universities and College Estates Amendment Act, 1880.	Subsection (3) of section two and the Schedule.

62 & 63 VICT. CHAPTER 33.

An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Board A. D. 1899.
of Education for England and Wales, and for
matters connected therewith.

[9th August 1899.]

[Section 1 establishes the Board of Education.

Section 2 enacts that the Board shall take the place of the
Education Department, including the Department of
Science and Art, and authorizes the transfer to it
by Order in Council of any powers of the Charity
Commissioners or Board of Agriculture relating to
education.]

3.—(1.) The Board of Education may by their officers, Inspection
of second-
ary schools.
or, after taking the advice of the Consultative Committee
herein-after mentioned, by any University or other organi-
sation, inspect any school supplying secondary education
and desiring to be so inspected, for the purpose of ascer-
taining the character of the teaching in the school and the
nature of the provisions made for the teaching and health
of the scholars, and may so inspect the school on such
terms as may be fixed by the Board of Education with the
consent of the Treasury: Provided that the inspection of
schools established by scheme under the Welsh Interme-
diate Education Act, 1889, shall, subject to regulations 52 & 53
Vict. c. 4c.
made by the Treasury under section nine of that Act, be
conducted as heretofore by the Central Welsh Board for
Intermediate Education, and that the said Board shall be
recognised as the proper organisation for the inspection of
any such schools as may be desirous of inspection under
this section.

4. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, by Consulta-
tive Com-
mittee.
Order, to establish a Consultative Committee consisting,
as to not less than two-thirds, of persons qualified to repre-

A. D. 1899. sent the views of Universities and other bodies interested in education, for the purpose of—

- (a) framing, with the approval of the Board of Education, regulations for a register of teachers, which shall be formed and kept in manner to be provided by Order in Council: Provided that the register so formed shall contain the names of the registered teachers arranged in alphabetical order, with an entry in respect to each teacher showing the date of his registration, and giving a brief record of his qualifications and experience; and
- (b) advising the Board of Education on any matter referred to the committee by the Board.

2 EDW. 7. CHAPTER 28.

A. D. 1902. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and to Drunkenness, and to provide for the Registration of Clubs.

[8th August 1902.]

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PART III.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS.

Registra-
tion of
clubs.

24.—(1) The secretary of every club which occupies a house or part of a house or other premises which are habitually used for the purposes of a club, and in which any intoxicating liquor is supplied to members or their guests, shall cause the club to be registered in manner provided by this Act.

(2) The registration of a club under this Act shall not constitute the club premises licensed premises, or authorise any sale of intoxicating liquor therein which would otherwise be illegal.

Mode of
registra-
tion.

25.—(1) The clerk to the justices of every petty sessional division shall keep a register of all such clubs within the division.

(2) The register shall be in a form prescribed by the A. D. 1902. Secretary of State, and shall contain—

- (a) the name and objects of the club ;
- (b) the address of the club ;
- (c) the name of the secretary ;
- (d) the number of members ;
- (e) the rules of the club relating to—
 - (i) the election of members and the admission of temporary and honorary members and of guests ;
 - (ii) the terms of subscription and entrance fee, if any ;
 - (iii) the cessation of membership ;
 - (iv) the hours of opening and closing ; and
 - (v) the mode of altering the rules.

(3) The secretary of every such club shall, in the month of January nineteen hundred and three, and in the month of January in each succeeding year, furnish to the clerk to the justices a return, signed by the secretary, giving the above-mentioned particulars, together with a signed statement that there is kept upon the club premises a register of the names and addresses of the club members, and a record of the latest payment of their subscriptions.

(4) Where after the commencement of this Act a new club requiring registration is about to be opened the secretary shall, before the opening of the club, furnish a return, signed by him, to the clerk to the justices giving the above-mentioned particulars.

(5) The clerk to the justices shall keep the register of clubs corrected up to date in accordance with the returns furnished by the secretaries, and the register shall, at all reasonable hours, be open to the inspection of an inspector or superintendent of police, or an officer of the inland revenue, without fee, and of any person on payment of a fee not exceeding one shilling.

(6) A fee of five shillings shall be payable to the clerk to the justices on each return made by the secretary of a club.

(7) In the application of this section to Oxford, the Registrar of the Court of the Chancellor of the University

A. D. 1902. shall be substituted for the clerk to the justices in the case of any club mainly composed of members past or present of the University.

Striking
off
register.

28.—(1) Where a club has been registered in pursuance of this Act a court of summary jurisdiction on complaint in writing by any person may, if it thinks fit, make an order directing the club to be struck off the register on all or any of the following grounds, namely—

- (a) that the club has ceased to exist, or that the number of members is less than twenty-five ; or
- (b) that it is not conducted in good faith as a club, or that it is kept or habitually used for any unlawful purpose ; or
- (c) that there is frequent drunkenness on the club premises ; or
- (d) that illegal sales of intoxicating liquor have taken place on the club premises ; or
- (e) that persons who are not members are habitually admitted to the club merely for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor ; or
- (f) that the club occupies premises in respect of which, within twelve months next preceding the formation of the club, a licence has been forfeited or the renewal of a licence has been refused, or in respect of which an order has been made that they shall not be used for the purposes of a club ; or
- (g) that persons are habitually admitted as members without an interval of at least forty-eight hours between their nomination and admission ; or
- (h) that the supply of intoxicating liquor to the club is not under the control of the members or the committee appointed by the members.

(2) For the purpose of determining whether a club is conducted in good faith as a club, the court shall have regard to the nature of the premises occupied by the club.

(3) If the court grants a summons on the complaint, the summons shall be served on the secretary and on such other person, if any, as the court may direct.

(4) Where the court makes an order striking a club off A. D. 1902. the register the court may, if it thinks fit, by that order further direct that the premises occupied by the club shall not be used for the purposes of any club which requires registration under this Act for a specified period, which may extend to twelve months in case of a first order or in case of a second or subsequent order to five years; provided that any such direction may, for good cause shown, be subsequently cancelled or varied by the court.

(5) In the application of this section to Oxford, the court of summary jurisdiction shall be the Court of the Chancellor of the University sitting and acting under the Oxford University (Justices) Act, 1886, in the case of any club 49 & 50 Vict. c. 31.¹ mainly composed of members past or present of the University; provided that that court shall not have power to make an order that premises occupied by any such club shall not be used for the purposes of a club.

3 EDW. 7. CHAPTER lxxvi.

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of A. D. 1903.
the Local Government Board relating to the
City of Oxford. [21st July 1903.]

WHEREAS the Local Government Board have made the Provisional Orders set forth in the schedule hereto under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. Act 1867:

And whereas it is requisite that the said Orders should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Orders set out in the schedule hereto shall be Orders in

¹ *Supra.*

A. D. 1903. and the same are hereby confirmed and all the provisions
schedule thereof shall have full validity and force.
confirmed.

Short title- 2. This Act may be cited as the Local Government
Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) Act
1903.

SCHEDULE.

CITY OF OXFORD.

Oxford
(Poor Law)
Order.
(1.)

Provisional Order for altering the Oxford Poor Act 1854.

To the Guardians of the Poor within the City of
Oxford ;—

To the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

17 & 18
Vict.
c. ccxix.¹

WHEREAS by Section 2 of the Oxford Poor Act 1854
(herein-after referred to as "the Local Act") it was enacted
that there should be elected for the City of Oxford the
several parishes therein-before mentioned and for the Uni-
versity of Oxford and for certain of the Colleges and Halls
therein thirty-three Guardians of the Poor and that of the
said thirty-three Guardians there should be three Guardians
for the said University consisting of the Vice-Chancellor
for the time being and two other members of the said
University being graduates thereof and eight Guardians to
be elected by the said Colleges and Halls ;

And whereas by Section 24 of the Local Act the Guar-
dians elected and appointed in pursuance of that Act were
incorporated by the name of "the Guardians of the Poor
within the City of Oxford" (herein-after referred to as "the
Guardians") ;

And whereas by Sections 3 and 4 of the Local Act the
Governors or Heads and Senior Bursars of the several
Colleges (herein-after referred to as "the Colleges") and the
Governors or Heads of the several Halls (herein-after referred
to as "the Halls") in the University which are mentioned
in the said Section 3 were required to meet together and
the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University
were required in a Convocation to be held on the Twenty-
fifth day of March or as soon after as conveniently might

¹ *Supra.*

be in each year to elect Guardians for the Colleges the A. D. 1903.
Halls and the University;

And whereas by an Order made in pursuance of the Act ^{20 Vict.}
of the twentieth year of Victoria chapter nineteen and dated ^{c. 19.}
the Fifteenth day of January One thousand eight hundred
and sixty-three the Poor Law Board with the consent of
the occupiers and owners of two-thirds in value of the land
comprised in a certain place called "Christ Church College"
directed that the place should be added for the purposes
of administration of relief to the poor to the district com-
prising the said parishes within the City of Oxford upon
certain conditions including the condition that two Guar-
dians should be elected by the Dean and Chapter of the
Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford as Guardians in
addition to the thirty-three Guardians to be elected under
the provisions of the Local Act as aforesaid and that the
elections of such two Guardians should be at the same
time as Guardians are elected for the Colleges under
Section 3 of the Local Act;

And whereas application has been duly made to the
Local Government Board to issue a Provisional Order to
alter the Local Act as herein-after appearing:

Now therefore We the Local Government Board in pur-
suance of the powers given to Us by Section 2 of the Poor ^{30 & 31}
Law Amendment Act 1867 and by any other Statutes in ^{Vict. c. 106.}
that behalf do hereby order that from and after the date
of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order the Local
Act shall be altered so as to provide as follows viz.,—

Art. I. Notwithstanding anything in the Local Act the ^{Date of}
annual election of Guardians in pursuance of Section 3 of ^{election for}
the Local Act for the Colleges and for the Halls by the ^{Guardians}
Governors or Heads and Senior Bursars of the Colleges ^{of the}
and the Governors or Heads of the Halls and the annual ^{University}
election of Guardians in pursuance of Section 4 of the Local ^{and the}
Act for the University by the Chancellor Masters and ^{Colleges}
Scholars thereof shall be held on such day in the month ^{and Halls}
of March in each year as may be fixed by the Vice-Chan- ^{thereof.}
cellor of the said University instead of on the Twenty-fifth
day of March or as mentioned in those sections:

Provided as follows:—

- (1) If from any cause the Vice-Chancellor fail to fix
a day for the said elections the same shall be held
on such day as may be determined by the Local
Government Board:

...the city of Boston, and the surrounding country, from the first settlement of the Indians, to the present time. The history of the city is divided into three parts: the first part contains the history of the city from the first settlement of the Indians, to the year 1630; the second part contains the history of the city from the year 1630, to the year 1780; and the third part contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time. The first part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the first settlement of the Indians, to the year 1630; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1630, to the year 1780. The second part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the year 1630, to the year 1780; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time. The third part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time. The first part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the first settlement of the Indians, to the year 1630; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1630, to the year 1780. The second part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the year 1630, to the year 1780; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time. The third part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time.

A. D. 1903. (2) The annual election of Guardians by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford for the place called Christ Church College shall continue to be held on the Twenty-fifth day of March in each year or as soon after as conveniently may be.

Short title. Art. II. This Order may be cited as the Oxford (Poor Law) Order (No. 1) 1903.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board this Ninth day of May One thousand nine hundred and three.

(L. S.)

WALTER H. LONG President.
S. B. PROVIS Secretary.

Oxford
(Poor Law)
Order.
(2.)

CITY OF OXFORD.

Provisional Order for altering the Oxford Poor Act 1854.

To the Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parishes of Saint Aldate (with the Liberty of Grandpont) Saint Ebbe and Saint Thomas;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

17 & 18
Vict.
c. ccxix.¹

WHEREAS by Section 2 of the Oxford Poor Act 1854 (herein-after referred to as "the Local Act") it was enacted that there should be elected for the City of Oxford the several parishes therein-before mentioned which included the Parishes of Saint Aldate (with the Liberty of Grandpont) Saint Ebbe and Saint Thomas and for the University of Oxford and for certain of the Colleges and Halls therein thirty-three Guardians of the Poor and that of the said thirty-three Guardians eleven should be elected for the said parishes one to be elected for each parish;

And whereas by Section 24 of the Local Act the Guardians elected and appointed in pursuance of that Act were incorporated by the name of "the Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford" (herein-after referred to as "the Guardians");

20 Vict.
c. 19.

And whereas by virtue of an Order of the Poor Law Board made in pursuance of the Act of the twentieth year

¹ *Supra.*

of Victoria chapter nineteen and dated the Fifteenth day A. D. 1903.
of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three
a place called Christ Church College was included within
the district subject to the jurisdiction of the Guardians and
provision was made for the appointment of two Guardians
of the Poor in addition to the thirty-three Guardians of the
Poor mentioned in Section 2 of the Local Act :

And whereas application has been duly made to the
Local Government Board to issue a Provisional Order to
alter the Local Act as herein-after appearing :

Now therefore We the Local Government Board in pur-
suance of the powers given to Us by Section 2 of the Poor 30 & 31
Law Amendment Act 1867 and by any other Statutes in Vict. c. 106.
that behalf do hereby order that from and after the date
of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order the Local
Act shall be altered so that the following provisions shall
have effect that is to say,—

Art. I. This Order shall come into operation on the next Date of
ordinary day of election of Guardians of the Poor for the operation
said parishes except that for all proceedings preliminary of Order.
or relating to the election of Guardians on the said date
this Order shall be deemed to come into operation at such
earlier date as may be necessary.

Art. II. Section 2 of the Local Act shall be altered and Additional
shall have effect as if the number of Guardians to be elected Guardians
thereunder were thirty-seven instead of thirty-three as if for certain
the number of Guardians to be elected for the parishes in parishes.
that section referred to were fifteen instead of eleven and
as if two Guardians instead of one were directed to be
elected for each of the said Parishes of Saint Aldate (with
the Liberty of Grandpont) and Saint Ebbe and as if three
Guardians instead of one were directed to be elected for the
said Parish of Saint Thomas.

Art. III. This Order may be cited as the Oxford (Poor
Law) Order (No. 2) 1903.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Govern- Short title.
ment Board this Ninth day of May One thousand
nine hundred and three.

(L. S.)

WALTER H. LONG President.
S. B. PROVIS Secretary.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, from the spontaneous generation theory to the modern theories of the origin of life from non-living matter. The author concludes that the most probable theory is the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. The author discusses the various stages of the process, from the formation of the first organic molecules to the formation of the first living organisms. The author concludes that the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter is the most probable theory.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence for the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. The author discusses the various lines of evidence, from the study of the fossil record to the study of the chemical composition of the Earth's crust. The author concludes that the evidence strongly supports the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. The author discusses the various implications, from the implications for the study of the history of life to the implications for the study of the origin of the universe. The author concludes that the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter has far-reaching implications for our understanding of the history of life and the origin of the universe.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

7 EDW. 7. CHAPTER cx.

A. D. 1907. An Act to confirm a Scheme approved and certified by the Board of Education under the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 relating to the Hulme Trust Estates (Educational).¹ [2nd August 1907.]

WHEREAS in pursuance of sections fifty-four to sixty of the Charitable Trusts Act 1853² and under the Board of Education Act 1899³ and the Board of Education (Powers) Orders in Council 1900 to 1902 the Board of Education have approved and certified the Scheme set out in the Schedule to this Act and that Scheme is specially distinguished and set forth in a report made by the Board of Education to His Majesty in the month of February last past and laid before both Houses of Parliament:

And whereas that Scheme requires the confirmation of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Confirma-
tion of
Scheme.

1.—(1) The Scheme set out in the Schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed.

(2) Nothing in this Act or in that Scheme shall save as in that Scheme expressly provided take away abridge or affect any power or jurisdiction of the High Court or of the Board of Education with respect to the Foundation dealt with by that Scheme or with respect to any Scheme affecting that Foundation.

Short title. 2. This Act may be cited as the Board of Education

¹ For previous legislation with regard to the Hulme Foundation see (*supra*) 10 Geo. 3. c. 51, 35 Geo. 3. c. 62, 54 Geo. 3. c. 205, 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 9, and 2 & 3 Vict. c. 17.

² 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137 (*supra*).

³ 62 & 63 Vict. c. 33 (*supra*).

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Scheme (Hulme Trust Estates Educational) Confirmation A. D. 1907.
Act 1907.

SCHEDULE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

In the matter of the Foundation known as the HULME TRUST ESTATES (EDUCATIONAL) in the University of OXFORD and in the county of LANCASHIRE founded by Will of William Hulme twenty-fourth October one thousand six hundred and ninety-one and regulated by Private Acts of Parliament 10 George III. c. 51 35 George III. c. 62 54 George III. c. 203¹ 7 & 8 George IV. c. 9 and 2 Victoria c. 17 and by Schemes made under the Endowed Schools Acts on twenty-sixth August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one second February one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four twenty-eighth November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven seventh October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine as altered by Schemes made under the Charitable Trusts Acts on fourteenth November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-sixth January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three thirteenth July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-first July one thousand nine hundred and six and determined by an Order of the Charity Commissioners twenty-second September one thousand nine hundred and three so far as it is held for solely educational purposes²;

¹ *Sic.* The Act referred to is 54 Geo. 3. c. 205 (*supra*).

² The scheme of the 26th of August, 1881, is a general scheme for the administration of the Hulme Trust. It provides for the management of the estates by 'Estates Managers', who are directed to pay yearly out of income £1000 to Hulme Hall (a residence for students of Owens College, Manchester) and £500 to £1000 to Owens College, and to pay over the balance of the income to a body of governors. Three of the governors, the Dean of Manchester and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury, are *ex officio* and the remaining fifteen (increased to sixteen by the scheme of the 1st of July, 1906) representative, two of these being elected by Brasenose College. The governors are to apply annually £2000 to the maintenance of twelve junior exhibitions of £80, and eight senior exhibitions of £130 a year to be filled by competitive examination. Power is given to vary with the consent of Brasenose College the number and value of each class, but so that the total number shall not be less than twenty, nor the sum applied in maintaining them less than £2000. Any part of the £2000 not spent through default of fit candi-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
1155 EAST 58TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
(312) 937-1300

MEMORANDUM

TO : [illegible]

FROM : [illegible]

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

Ch. cx] *Board of Education Scheme (Hulme [7 EDW. 7
Trust Estates Educational) Confirmation Act, 1907.*

A. D. 1907. In the matter of the Charitable Trusts Acts 1853 to 1894;
and

In the matter of the Board of Education Act 1899 and the
Board of Education (Powers) Orders in Council 1900
to 1902.

The Board of Education in exercise of the powers conferred
on them by the above-mentioned Acts and Orders do hereby
certify that the following Scheme be and the same is
hereby approved by them.

SCHEME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ABOVE-
MENTIONED FOUNDATION.

Alteration of Scheme. 1. The above-mentioned Scheme of twenty-sixth August
one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (herein-after
called the Scheme) as altered is hereby further altered so
as to give effect to the provisions herein-after contained.

Governors representative of Brasenose College. 2. The provision in clause nineteen of the Scheme that
the Representative Governors shall be resident in the
Diocese of Chester or Diocese of Manchester shall not
apply to the Representative Governors appointed by the
Principal and Fellows of the King's Hall and College of
Brasenose in the University of Oxford herein-after called
Brasenose College.

3. For clause eighty-three of the Scheme the following
clause is substituted :—

Application of income. Out of the net income of the Foundation not applied or
disposed of under any of the provisions of the above-men-
tioned Schemes received by the Governors up to twenty-
fourth December next after the date of this Scheme in-
cluding a proportionate part of such income receivable up
to the same day a sum at the rate of four hundred pounds
a year from twenty-fifth December one thousand nine hun-
dred and four to the said twenty-fourth December shall be
paid by the Governors to the Governors of the Hulme

dates or otherwise is to be applied in increasing the exhibitions in number and
value, or in either. Power is given to the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose
to elect to senior exhibitions without a special examination for that purpose
on the ground of intellectual qualifications as tested in an University com-
petitive examination. Provisions are made as to age and standing of candi-
dates for exhibitions and terms of tenure, which are varied by the Schemes of
the 6th of January, 1893, and the 13th of July, 1900. The former of these
schemes makes the exhibitions tenable at Brasenose College, a limitation
which though clearly implied was not expressed in the scheme of 1881.

The other schemes referred to deal with matters not material to be here
stated.

Grammar School Oldham for such purposes of that school A. D. 1907.
as they may think fit and a like sum to the Governors of
Bury Grammar School for the like purposes of that school
The residue of the said net income shall be divided into
two equal shares called the Brasenose College share of
accumulations and the Lancashire share of accumulations
respectively and shall be applied as herein-after directed.

Out of the said net income of the Foundation accruing
after twenty-fourth December next after the date of this
Scheme the sum of six hundred pounds a year shall be paid
by the Governors to the Governors of Oldham Grammar
School for the general maintenance of that school and
a like sum of six hundred pounds a year shall be paid to
the Governors of Bury Grammar School for the general
maintenance of that school These sums shall be in addition
to the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds
a year payable to the said Governors respectively under and
shall be in full satisfaction of all other yearly sums payable
to the same schools mentioned in the Schemes of twenty-
eighth November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-
seven and seventh October one thousand eight hundred
and ninety-nine and shall include the sum of two hundred
and fifty pounds a year temporarily payable to the Gover-
nors of Oldham Grammar School under an Order of
the Charity Commissioners of fourteenth December one
thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

The residue of the said net income shall be divided into
two equal shares called the Brasenose College share of
income and the Lancashire share of income respectively
and shall be paid by the Governors as herein-after directed.

Brasenose College Share.

4. The Brasenose College share of accumulations shall Accumula-
tions.
be paid by the Governors to Brasenose College as soon as
practicable after the date of this Scheme and shall be
applied by Brasenose College as capital or income as they
may think fit as a building fund either towards payment of
any debt then owing by Brasenose College in respect of or
for the extension improvement or equipment of their build-
ings and as to one thousand pounds part thereof as capital
or income as they may think fit for any of the purposes in
or in connection with the University of Oxford herein-after
defined as Oxford University purposes

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY
FOR THE YEAR 1907
CONTAINING
A SUMMARY OF THE
WORK OF THE
BUREAU DURING THE
YEAR 1907
AND
A SUMMARY OF THE
WORK OF THE
BUREAU DURING THE
YEAR 1906

CHICAGO
PUBLISHED BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS
1908

Ch. cx] *Board of Education Scheme (Hulme [7 EDW. 7
Trust Estates Educational) Confirmation Act, 1907.*

A. D. 1907. There shall also be paid or transferred by the Governors to Brasenose College as soon as practicable after the date of this Scheme all cash stocks funds or securities standing to the credit of the Governors to an account entitled the Hulme Exhibitions (Brasenose) Accumulation Fund and all moneys so received or transferred shall after meeting current charges on the fund be invested by Brasenose College and the income applied for Hulmeian Exhibitions as herein-after provided.

Half-yearly payments. 5. The Brasenose College share of income together with the yearly sum of two thousand pounds mentioned in clause thirty-five of the Scheme shall be paid free of income tax by the Governors to Brasenose College half-yearly and shall be applied by the college as herein-after provided.

Hulmeian Scholarships and Exhibitions. 6. The said sum of two thousand pounds and the income of the Hulme Exhibitions (Brasenose) Accumulation Fund together with a further sum of four hundred pounds a year shall be applied by Brasenose College in accordance with the provisions in this clause contained which are hereby substituted for clauses thirty-five to thirty-nine inclusive of the Scheme as altered and amended by the Schemes of sixth January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and thirteenth July one thousand nine hundred in the maintenance of twenty scholarships of which eight shall be called Senior Hulmeian Scholarships and twelve shall be called Junior Hulmeian Scholarships and so many exhibitions which shall be called Hulmeian Exhibitions as in the opinion of Brasenose College funds may from time to time permit tenable at Brasenose College and to be awarded to candidates whose pecuniary circumstances are such that in the judgment of Brasenose College they could not without help reside at the University.

The Senior Hulmeian Scholarships shall be each of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds a year and shall be awarded to candidates who have been in residence at Brasenose College for not less than eight nor more than sixteen terms either—

- (a) on a competitive examination in any subjects for which a Final Honour Class List is issued by Oxford University ; or
 - (b) on the result of some Oxford University examination in such subjects ;
- and shall be tenable for not more than four years at Brasenose College or in the case of a holder who has qualified for

the degree of Bachelor of Arts and has been placed in the Honours Class List at a final examination of the University elsewhere if Brasenose College are satisfied that he is pursuing his education. A. D. 1907.

The Junior Hulmeian Scholarships shall each be of the value of one hundred pounds a year and shall be awarded on the result of a competitive examination in such subjects as the College may from time to time determine to candidates not more than nineteen years of age.

Each Junior Hulmeian Scholarship shall be tenable subject as herein-after provided until the beginning of the University term following the expiration of two years from the date of election if the person elected be a member of the University and if he be not then a member of the University for two years from the Michaelmas day next following the date of election. At the end of such period of two years the scholarship shall determine unless Brasenose College shall be satisfied with the industry and good conduct of the scholar in which case the scholarship shall be tenable for a further period of two years which may be extended for another year if funds permit if for special reasons Brasenose College so determine.

The Hulmeian Exhibitions shall be each of a value not exceeding seventy pounds a year and shall be awarded to candidates of not more than twenty years of age in the same manner and on the same conditions as the Junior Hulmeian Scholarships.

Any Junior Hulmeian Scholar or Hulmeian Exhibitioner shall if he becomes a Senior Hulmeian Scholar or a selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service or obtain any other appointment to which emoluments amounting to one hundred pounds a year are attached thereupon vacate his scholarship or exhibition but any such scholar or exhibitioner may be awarded a special scholarship not exceeding in value forty pounds a year so long as he continues in residence at Brasenose College.

The award of the scholarships and exhibitions shall be so arranged that as nearly as possible the same number may be awarded each year. Any scholarship or exhibition for which there is no duly qualified candidate who on examination is adjudged worthy to take it shall for that turn not be awarded. If a holder of a scholarship or an exhibition is in the judgment of Brasenose College guilty of serious misconduct or idleness or fails to maintain a reason- General conditions as to scholarships and exhibitions.
Deprivation.

Ch. cx] *Board of Education Scheme (Hulme* [7 EDW. 7
Trust Estates Educational) Confirmation Act, 1907.

A. D. 1907. able standard of proficiency or ceases to pursue his education Brasenose College may deprive him of the scholarship or exhibition or of any part of it.

Examina- The expenses of any examination for Hulmeian Scholar-
tion ships and Exhibitions shall be paid out of the income applic-
expenses. able for the maintenance of scholarships and exhibitions.

Surplus. Any part of the said yearly sums applicable to Hulmeian Scholarships and Exhibitions which in default of fit candidates or otherwise may in any year remain unapplied shall be invested and accumulated and Brasenose College may out of the accumulations or out of the Brasenose College share from time to time augment the Hulmeian Scholarships or Exhibitions in number and value or either by Standing Order so that the total sum applicable for such scholarships and exhibitions shall apart from the income arising from the said Accumulation Fund not exceed three thousand pounds a year.

Brasenose College and Oxford University purposes. 7. Subject as aforesaid the residue of the Brasenose College share of income shall be applied by Brasenose College two-thirds to Brasenose College purposes and one-third to Oxford University purposes as herein-after defined and not more than one of such two-thirds may if Brasenose College think fit be applied either permanently or for a limited time to purposes which are partly Brasenose College purposes and partly Oxford University purposes.

Brasenose College purposes. 8. Brasenose College purposes shall mean and include—
(1) All such purposes for the advancement of learning and education in or in connection with Brasenose College either by way of—

(a) Augmentation in number or value of fellowships lectureships tutorships or other offices of the College ;

(b) Payments for special tuition in the College in any subject ;

(c) Payments for or towards study or research by members of the College whether undergraduate or graduate with power to elect any one a member of the College for this purpose ;

(d) Payments by way of pecuniary assistance to any resident member of the College under the degree of M.A. who may in the judgment of Brasenose College be in need of such assistance ; or

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- (e) Payments by way of pensions or contri- A. D. 1907.
butions to the pension fund of the College;
as Brasenose College may from time to time think
fit; and
- (2) Any purposes in or connected with the College
which Brasenose College may from time to time
by resolution with the approval in writing of
the Board of Education declare to be Brasenose
College purposes.
9. Oxford University purposes shall mean and include— Oxford
(1) All such purposes for the advancement of learning University
and education in the University of Oxford by purposes.
way of—
- (a) Contributions to the general mainte-
nance of the University or of any University
institutions;
- (b) Contributions for any special purposes
of study or research in or in connection with
the University;
- (c) Payments to any University professors
readers or other teachers or officers;
- (d) Payments by way of pensions or con-
tributions to pension funds for University pro-
fessors readers or other teachers or officers;
as Brasenose College with the consent of the Heb-
domadal Council of the University may from time
to time determine; and
- (2) Any purposes in or connected with the University
which Brasenose College with the consent of the
Hebdomadal Council of the University and with
the approval in writing of the Board of Educa-
tion shall from time to time declare to be Uni-
versity purposes.
10. Purposes partly Brasenose College purposes and Mixed
partly Oxford University purposes shall mean and include Brasenose
any such purposes for the advancement of learning and College
education partly in or in connection with Brasenose Col- and Univer-
lege and partly in or in connection with the University of sity pur-
Oxford as Brasenose College after consultation with the poses.
Hebdomadal Council and with the approval in writing of
the Board of Education shall declare to be such purposes.
11. Any moneys applicable to Brasenose College pur- Unapplied
poses or Oxford University purposes and not so applied in surplus.
any year may either be applied for like purposes in a suc-

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the experiments carried out, and the results obtained.

3. The third part is a discussion of the results, and an attempt to draw conclusions from them.

4. The fourth part is a list of references, and a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work.

5. The fifth part is a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work, and a list of references.

6. The sixth part is a list of references, and a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work.

7. The seventh part is a list of references, and a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work.

Ch. cx] *Board of Education Scheme (Hulme [7 Edw. 7
Trust Estates Educational) Confirmation Act, 1907.*

A. D. 1907. ceeding year or be invested and the income of the investments applied for the like purposes in subsequent years as Brasenose College may think fit.

Accounts of Brasenose College share. 12. Brasenose College shall keep full and true accounts of all moneys received by them under this Scheme and shall cause the accounts to be audited every year and certified by a chartered accountant and shall publish the accounts at the Clarendon Press in Oxford and in each year send copies of the accounts so published to the Board of Education. The Board of Education may require copies of the accounts in any form they think fit.

Property under this Scheme not to be corporate property of Brasenose College or Oxford University. 13. No money or property paid or transferred to Brasenose College under this Scheme shall (except in so far as it has been spent on building or equipment forming part of the corporate property of Brasenose College or Oxford University) be or become part of the corporate property of Brasenose College or of Oxford University nor be or become subject to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1877¹ or the Universities and College Estates Acts 1858 to 1898² or any of them but shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Education under the Charitable Trusts Acts 1853 to 1894 and all or any of the provisions herein-before contained as to the Brasenose College share of accumulations and income and the said sum of two thousand pounds a year may be altered from time to time by the Board of Education in the exercise of their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts 1853 to 1894 on the application of Brasenose College as the trustees thereof.

Any question or conflict which may arise between the provisions of this Scheme and the statutes of Brasenose College or of Oxford University shall be determined conclusively by the Board of Education upon such application made to them as they may think sufficient.

[Clauses 14-17 regulate the application of the Lancashire Share of Income.]

General.

Religious exemption. 19. No religious test or qualification shall be directly or indirectly made a condition for or disqualify from receiving any benefit under this Scheme nor shall attendance at any

¹ 40 & 41 Vict. c. 48 (*supra*).

² 21 & 22 Vict. c. 44 (*supra*), 23 & 24 Vict. c. 59 (*supra*), 43 & 44 Vict. c. 46 (*supra*), and 61 & 62 Vict. c. 55 (*supra*).

7 EDW. 7] *Board of Education Scheme (Hulme Trust Estates Educational) Confirmation Act, 1907.* [Ch. cx

religious service meeting class or other religious observance A. D. 1907. be directly or indirectly required of any person receiving such benefit.

20. Any question as to the construction of this Scheme or as to the regularity or the validity of any acts done or about to be done under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Board of Education upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient. Questions under Scheme.

21. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which the Royal Assent shall be given to any Act of Parliament by which this Scheme may be confirmed. Date of Scheme.

Sealed by order of the Board this twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and six.

L.S.

W. N. BRUCE.

7 EDW. 7. CHAPTER cxlii.

An Act to vest the existing tramways in the city of Oxford in the City of Oxford Electric Tramways Limited and to authorise that Company to remove and reconstruct the same and to construct additional tramways in and adjacent to the city and for other purposes. [21st August 1907.]

[This Act, 'The Oxford and District Tramways Act, 1907,' contains the following clause for the protection of the Radcliffe Observatory.]

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the following provisions for the protection and benefit of the Right Honourable Arthur Wellesley Viscount Peel the Right Honourable Victor Albert George Child Earl of Jersey G.C.B. Sir William Reynell Anson Baronet M.P. the Most Noble Herbrand Arthur Duke of Bedford K.G. the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey Baronet P.C. M.P. and the Reverend Henry Boyd D.D. the trustees of the will of Dr. John Radcliffe (deceased) or other the owners for the time being of the observatory known as "the Radcliffe For protection of trustees of Radcliffe Observatory.

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1907.

A. D. 1907. Observatory " situate in the city of Oxford and of the premises occupied therewith (all of whom are in this section referred to as "the owners") shall except so far as may be otherwise agreed in writing between the Company and the owners apply and have effect (that is to say):—

- (1) In this section the expression "the observatory" means the said Radcliffe Observatory together with the grounds and premises occupied therewith:
- (2) Tramway No. 9 shall be constructed as single line with such passing-places as may be necessary but no part of any passing-place crossover siding junction or other similar work shall be constructed between the points situate respectively 140 yards from the northern boundary of the observatory measured in a northerly direction and 148 yards from the southern boundary thereof measured in a southerly direction:
- (3) (A) So much of that part of Walton Street which is situate between the points respectively 2 chains from the northern boundary of the observatory measured in a northerly direction and 2 chains from the southern boundary thereof measured in a southerly direction as the Company are by this Act and the enactments incorporated therewith required to maintain or keep in good condition and repair shall be properly paved with suitable wood blocks upon a concrete foundation to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners and shall be properly maintained with the same materials and to the like satisfaction;
- (B) The section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Penalty for not maintaining rails and roads" shall apply to the provisions of this section as if the same had been included in section 28 of the Tramways Act 1870¹ and the owners shall be at liberty to take proceedings to enforce the provisions of the said section of this Act:

¹ 33 & 34 Vict. c. 78.

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1907.

- (4) The width of the footpath upon which the observatory abuts shall not be reduced : A. D. 1907.
- (5) No brackets wires or other apparatus of any description shall be attached to the property of the owners :
- (6) In the construction or repair of the tramways no vehicle shall be used in Walton Street the weight of which when unloaded exceeds nine tons and no carriage or engine shall be used on the tramways the weight of which together with its equipment exceeds nine tons unloaded :
- (7) No place shall be appointed for the stopping of carriages on the tramways between the points referred to in subsection (3) of this section :
- (8) The tramways shall not be used except for the purpose of carrying passengers and parcels :
- (9) The tramway in Walton Street shall not be used between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning except upon special occasions which shall not occur more frequently than twelve times in any one year :
- (10) (A) No carriage used on the tramways shall be allowed to go at a greater speed than six miles per hour between the points situate respectively 140 yards from the northern boundary of the observatory measured in a northerly direction and 148 yards from the southern boundary thereof measured in a southerly direction :
(B) If the driver of any carriage used on the tramways shall contravene the provisions of this subsection he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings :
- (11) Every fireplace furnace chimney or shaft used at any time at or in connexion with a generating station belonging to the Company from which energy is supplied for working the tramways and situate within three miles from the observatory shall be constructed and used so as to consume

A. D. 1907.

or burn all smoke or vapour arising therefrom so far as is reasonably practicable :

- (12) Any penalty recovered under this Act or the enactments incorporated therewith on prosecution by the owners or by any person acting on their behalf or any part of such penalty shall if the court so direct be paid to the owners :
- (13) Any question or difference which may arise between the owners and the Company or other the owners for the time being of the tramways under the provisions of this section shall (except where otherwise herein provided) be determined by arbitration the arbitrator being appointed in default of agreement by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889 shall apply to any such arbitration.

10 EDW. 7. CHAPTER 8.

A. D. 1910. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue (including Excise), to alter other Duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue (including Excise), and to make other financial provisions.

[29th April 1910.]

[Part I [comprising sections 1-42) of this Act, the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, imposes, under the name of 'Duties on Land Values', four additional taxes on the owners of land, called respectively 'Increment Value Duty', 'Reversion Duty', 'Undeveloped Land Duty', and 'Mineral Rights Duty'.

Section 1 directs increment value duty, to be levied
(a) on the sale of the fee simple of land or any interest therein or on lease thereof for a term exceeding fourteen years, such sale or lease being in pursuance of a contract made after the commencement of the Act,
(b) on the passing of the fee simple of land or any

interest therein on death after the commencement of A. D. 1910 the Act, and (c) where the fee simple of land or any interest therein is held by a body corporate, or by any body unincorporate as defined by 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51, in such a manner or on such permanent trusts that that the land or interest is not liable to death duties, on periodical occasions, namely, as provided by section 6, on the 5th of April in the year 1914 and in every subsequent fifteenth year (with an option to pay by annual instalments).]

37.—(1) No reversion duty or undeveloped land duty Special provision for land held for charitable purposes. under this Part of this Act shall be charged in respect of land or any interest in land held by or on behalf of any governing body constituted for charitable purposes while the land is occupied and used by such a body for the purposes of that body, and increment value duty shall not be collected on any periodical occasion in respect of the fee simple of or any interest in any land held for the purposes of such a body, whether it is occupied or used by that body or not, without prejudice, however, to the collection of the duty on any other occasion.

The expression "governing body constituted for charitable purposes" includes any person or body of persons who have the right of holding, or any power of government of, or management over, any property appropriated for charitable purposes (including property appropriated for the purpose of any of the naval or military forces of the Crown), and includes any corporation sole and all universities, colleges, schools, and other institutions for the promotion of literature, science, or art.

[Section 83 deals with customs duties on tobacco, and with excise duties on tobacco grown in the United Kingdom, removing the statutory restriction on the growth, making, or curing of tobacco in England or Scotland and placing them in the same position as Ireland.

Section 96 [1] repeals the Acts specified in the Sixth Schedule, among which are 12 Car. 2. c. 34 [*supra*], 15 Car. 2. c. 7, 22 Geo. 3. c. 73, and 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 13.]

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the underlying mechanisms of the system. It highlights the need for a comprehensive approach that considers both the hardware and software components. The authors argue that a holistic view is essential for identifying potential vulnerabilities and ensuring robustness.

In the second section, the authors present a detailed analysis of the system's architecture. They describe the various layers and components that make up the system, from the input devices to the output devices. This analysis is crucial for understanding how data flows through the system and where potential bottlenecks or security risks might exist.

The third section focuses on the implementation of the system. The authors describe the various steps involved in building the system, from the initial design to the final deployment. They discuss the challenges they faced and the solutions they found, providing valuable insights for anyone looking to implement a similar system.

In the fourth section, the authors present the results of their experiments. They describe the various tests they conducted and the results they obtained. These results are used to evaluate the performance of the system and to identify areas for improvement.

The final section of the paper discusses the conclusions and future work. The authors summarize the key findings of their research and discuss the implications of their work. They also outline the directions for future research, highlighting the need for continued exploration in this field.

APPENDIX I

AWARDS IN PARLIAMENT RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITIES

ROT. PARL. 40° EDW. III m. i.¹

A. D. 1366. Et aussint mesme le lendemain les universiteez de Oxen-
ford et Cantebrigg, et les freres de quatre ordres mendi-
nantz compleinantz par lour petitions mis devant le Roi en
parlement sur diverses outrages debatz damages et mes-
chiefs faitz et attemptez dun part et dautre, les Chancellers
et procurours des ditz universitez, et les provinciales et
Ministres des ditz ordres adonques presentz, et soi sub-
mittantz de tout en lordinance le Roi, estoit assentu et
ordeine par le Roi de lassent des Prelatz, Ducs, Countes et
Barons pur les ditz debatz, damages, outrages et meschiefs
de tout ouster et adnuller en manere dessouth escrite. . . .
Nostre Seignur le Roi en ce parlement en deliberacion
plein et Avys ove les Prelatz grantz et sages de son
conseil sur diverses grevances, outrages, controversies et
debatz meuz parentre les universiteez de Oxenford et de
Cantebrigg dun part, et les quatre ordres de freres mendi-
nantz dautre part, et monstrez a lui par lour petitions en
mesme le parlement sur pluseurs pointz de privileges et
immunitez clamez dun part et dautre en presence des
Chancelliers et procurours des ditz universiteez eantz plein
poir de ditz universitees, et de Provincials et Ministres de
ditz ordres eantz plein poir de ditz ordres, et eux sub-
mittantz de lour bon gree en haut et bas, et saunz ascun
retenue ou reservacion, al ordinance nostre dit Seignur le
Roi des pointz, de grevances, controversies, et debatz mues
entre eux celle partie; de lassent des ditz Prelatz, nobles,

¹ Vol. 2, p. 290 of printed edition of Rotuli Parliamentorum.

- grantz, et sages en mesme le parlement pur aise quiete et A. D. 1366.
 tranquillite des ditz universitees et des estudiantz en yceles ;
 10 ad ordeine voet et commande, qe les Chancellers des ditz
 universiteez Maistres Regentz et nounregentz, et touz
 autres des ditz universitees, les freres des ditz ordres
 illoeques demurantz et a demurer, tretent et amenant en
 graces, et toutes autres choses que touchent fait descoler ;
 et les freres ensement se eient et contienent devers les
 universiteez et chescune persone dycele honestement saunz
 rumour et amiablement en toutes choses solonc ce et en
 manere come soleient et fesoient devant lestatut fait
 nadgairs en les ditz universiteez, contenant qe nul des ditz
 ordres receivroit en lour ditz ordres escolers de les ditz
 universiteez deinz lage de xvij anns ; quele estatut le Roi
 voet qe soit oustez et tenu pur nul ; et qe nul novel
 estatut sembleable ou ordinance soit fait en mesmes les
 universitees qe soit prejudiciele as avant ditz freres saunz
 11 bon et mature deliberation Et aussi voet le Roi qe
 lexecucion de touz les impetracions des bulles et proces
 faitz ou poursuis ou affaire ou poursuivre en temps avenir en
 la Court de Rome et aillours par les freres des ditz ordres
 ou nul persone singulere de ycelles en general ou especial
 countre la dite universite ou ascune persone dycelle puis la
 fesance du dit estatut cesse de tout et soit mys a neant ;
 Et ensement qe mesmes les freres renoncient de fait et
 parole a tout avantage qe prendre peussent par vertu de
 touz tieux impetracions faitz par eux ou nul de eux contre
 les ditz universitees ou ascun persone dycelles en general
 ou especial, et proces si nul soit commence ou fait celle
 partie sur mesmes les impetracions puis la dite ordinance
 de lestatut fait par les ditz universiteez encea, de tout
 12 cessent et perdent force et vigour. et prent et reserve le
 Roi devers lui poer de redrescer et faire amender les
 outrages et trespas faitz a qeconqe persone singulere par
 cause de controversies et debatz meues ou attempte par
 ascune des causes susdites ou nul de dependance dycelles ;
 et ovesqe ce le Roi voet et ordeigne qe si nul qe soit
 membre de les ditz universiteez ou frere des ditz ordres

A. D. 1366. soit trove en coupe contre la fourme de ceste present ordinance en temps avenir, soit puny solonc ce qe semblera a lui par avys de son bon conseil.

ROT. PARL. 5^o RIC. II Pt. 1. m. 9.¹

A. D. 1382. Cante-
brugge Fait a remembrer qe grantz pleintes et clamour 45
estoint faitz en ceste parlement des Mair Baillifs et la Communaltee de la ville de Cantebrugge, de ce qe en temps del rumour et levee de malurez gentz ils avec plusours autres malfaisours de lours assent et covine en oultrageouses multitudes qi estoient venuz a lour envoie a la dite ville de Cantebrugge les queux entre autres leurs malfaites debriserent le Tresorie del universitee illoeqes et les privileges et chartres des Rois, bulles del pape, et autres munimentz del dite universite arderent, et qe plus est compellerent les Chancellor et Escolers del dite universitee de relessier par lettres sealees de lours sealx as ditz Mair et Burgeys toutes maneres dactions realx et personeles quelles ils avoient envers eux, ou avoir purroient par quelconqe cause et encores sanz ce leur compellerent de leur faire une autre lettre desouz lours sealx par quelle ils se obligerent en certaines grandes sommes de deniers a paiers as ditz Burgeis deinz un certain brief terme, et celles deux lettres detiegnent devers eux encores, issint qe pur brief, nautre mandement ou requeste qe lour ent ad este fait par nostre Seignur le Roi ou les ditz escolers ne les ont voluz encores deliverer einz par dilacions et fryvoles excusacions safforcent de retenir les dictes lettres en destruccion de la dite universitee pur touz jours si remede suffisant ny soit mys. Paront estoit agardez en parlement qe deux mandementz serroient faitz lun as Mair Baillifs et communaltee qe ore sont en la dite ville et lautre as Mair et Baillifs qi furent en temps del dit rumour en la forme qe sensuent: Ricardus &c. dilectis sibi Ricardo Maisterman Majori 46
ac Simoni Glovere Johanni Upwere Johanni Calne et

¹ Vol. 3, pp. 106-9 of the printed edition of Rotuli Parliamentorum.

Willelmo Listere Ballivis, ac communitati ville Cante-A. D. 1332.
brigie, salutem. Quia ex populari conquestione nobis
in presenti parlamento nostro est intimatum, quod
Edmundus Lystere nuper Major ac Johannes Herries Hugo
Candesby Willelmus Cote et Robertus Bloutesham nuper
Ballivi ville Cantebrigie aggregata sibi magna potestate
de communitate ejusdem ville ad loca et mansiones Canc-
cellarii, Magistrorum, et scholarium universitatis Cante-
brigiensis vi et armis accesserunt, et clausa et domos sua
ibidem et alibi in villa predicta fregerunt et cartas per
quas progenitores nostri quondam Reges Anglie diversa
libertates quietancias et privilegia Cancellario Magistris
et scholaribus universitatis predictae et successoribus suis
concesserunt imperpetuum optinenda combusserunt et
ipsos Cancellarium Magistros et scholares diversa scripta
obligatoria non modicas summas continencia, quod ipsi
libertates quietancias et privilegia hujusmodi in villa
predicta ex tunc non excercerent nec clamarent seu ipsos
nuper Majorem et Ballivos vel communitatem ex hac
causa non impetirent molestarent seu gravarent facere
compulerunt, et eadem scripta penes se habent ut dicitur:
Et nos unicuique ligeorum nostrorum in hac parte fieri
volentes quod est justum, Vobis precipimus quod vos
prefati Major et Ballivi in propriis personis vestris et pre-
fata communitas per tres vel quatuor vestrum sufficientem
potestatem sub communi sigillo vestro habentes sitis coram
nobis et dicto consilio nostro hac instanti die Mercurii
proxima futura ad informandum nos et ipsum consilium
nostrum de veritate premissorum; et insuper prefatos
nuper Majorem et Ballivos, ac tres vel quatuor de com-
munitate predicta hujusmodi potestatem a dicta communi-
tate in hac parte habentes et de premissis plenarie in-
formatos coram nobis in dicto parlamento tunc ex causa
predicta venire et ipsos eadem scripta obligatoria ibidem
tunc habere faciatis ut nos hiis visis et super premissis
plenius informati ulterius inde fieri jubere valeamus quod
justum fuerit et rationis Et habeatis ibi hoc breve Et hoc
sub pena mille librarum nullatenus omittatis Teste Rege

A. D. 1832. apud Westmonasterium sexto die Decembris per
ipsum Regem et consilium in parlamento.

Ricardus &c. dilectis sibi Edmundo Lystere nuper 47
Majori ac Johanni Herries Hugoni Candesby Willelmo
Cote Roberto Bloutesham nuper Ballivis ville Cante-
brigie et eorum cuilibet, salutem Quia ex populari
conquestione nobis in presenti parlamento nostro est in-
timatum, quod vos cum magna potestate de communitate
ejusdem ville ad loca et mansiones Cancellarii Magi-
strorum et scholarium universitatis Cantebriensis apud
Cantebriam vi et armis accessistis et clausa et domos
sua ibidem et alibi in villa predicta fregistis et cartas per
quas progenitores nostri quondam Reges Anglie diversa
libertates quietancias et privilegia Cancellario Magistris
et scholaribus universitatis predicte et successoribus suis con-
cesserunt imperpetuum optinenda cremari fecistis et ipsos
Cancellarium Magistros et scholares diversa scripta obliga-
toria non modicas summas continencia, quod ipsi libertates
quietancias et privilegia hujusmodi in villa predicta extunc
excercerent nec clamarent seu vos vel communitatem
ejusdem ville ex hac causa non impetirent molestarent seu
gravarent facere compulistis et eadem scripta penes vos
habetis ut dicitur: et nos unicuique ligeorum nostrorum in
hac parte fieri volentes quod est justum, Vobis et cuilibet
vestrum distritte precipimus quod sitis in propriis per-
sonis vestris coram nobis et consilio nostro in dicto parla-
mento nostro hac instanti die Mercurii proxima futura ad
informandum nos et ipsum consilium nostrum super plena
veritate premissorum Et habeatis ibi hoc breve Et hoc
sub pena mille librarum nullatenus omittatis Teste Rege
apud Westmonasterium sexto die Decembris per ip-
sum Regem et consilium in parlamento.

A quel Mesqardy sibien les ditz ore Mair et Baillifs 48
en lours persones et la dite communaltee par William
Berdefeld Robert Coxford et Robert Martyn lours Com-
burgeys, esluz pur la dite commune de Canteburges, come
les ditz Esmon Lystere nadgairs Mair et les ditz Johan
Herries Hugh Candesby William Cote et Robert Bloute-

sham adonques Baillifs par vertu des ditz mandementz A. D. 1382.
vindrent en parlement et les ditz William Berdefeld
Robert Coxford et Robert Martyn examinez sils avoient
autoritee souz le commune seal de leur ville ou autre
mandement de par le commune en ce cas ou nemye
les queux respondirent que la dite ville navoit commune
seal, mais confesserent illoeqs que par vertu del dit mande-
ment direct a leur ville ils furent esluz en lassemble de
leur commune fait pur ceste cause de venir a ce parlement
depar la commune et pur y respondre pur mesme la com-
mune et resceivre ce que la loy voet et selonc ce que le
mandement a eux direct volloit et demandoit Et
adonques sibien les Mair et Baillifs et les autres trois
esluz pur la commune, come les autres Mair et Baillifs qi
furent le derrain an examinez sur les ditz deux faitz issint
faitz cest assaver sils les eussent illoeqs avec eux en
parlement selonc ce qils avoient en mandement ou nemye,
A quoy le dit Mair qore est respondist pur sa persone
seulement et dist qil nestoit unques assentant ne parcener
eu prive neu appartenant a la matire dont les ditz mande-
mentz a eux faitz font mencion ; einz quanqe ent fuist fait
si estoit fait encontre sa volentee et bone gree, et pluis il
dist que le dit Esmon nadgaires Mair son proschein pre-
decessour illoeqs avoit profriz a lui les ditz deux faitz
plusours foitz al temps qil estoit a Cantebrigg, et par
especial al temps quant le dit ore Mair estoit en alant sur
son chemyn a cest parlement come un Burgeys sommonnez
a parlement pur leur ville ; et encores depuis sa venue
a Londres furent portez a lui a Londres par un Henry
Brasyer Burgeys de Cantebrugge depar mesme son pre-
decessour pur les avoir fait liverer as parties ou autre
part ou celles devroient estre deliverez : Mais il dist qil
les refusast toutdys de resceivre ne autrement ne les vist
49 ne se entremist unques dycelles. Et adonques le dit
Esmon nadgairs Mair illoeqs present respondist et dist
qil ne fust unques assentant aidant ne conseilant au dit
malfait ne rumour ne rienz unques y fist ne deist que y
purroit eschere en damage ou deshonneur de la dite Uni-

A. D. 1382. versitee sinoun soulement par cohercion et oultrageous compulsion d'autres, si rienz y fist. et oultre il dit pur sa responce qe voirs est qe celles deux faitz furent portez en sa Chambre a Cantebrugge et illoeques privement lessez, mais par qi ou par queux il ne savoit ne unques puis le poait savoir. Mais tantost come il les avoit apperceuz en sa dite Chambre il les prist et profra a son dit successour ore Mair de Cantebrugge et al drain les envoiast a lui a Londres come le dit Mair ad conuz : et par tant mesme le Mair ne les voloit resceivre a nul temps, si furent lessez a Londres par le portour dicelles pur y estre prestz quant celles furent demandez. A quoi fust repliez par les sergeantz le Roi qe ce ne poait mye estre : qar ils disoient qe voirs est qe plusours requestes ont este faitz depar les ditz Escolers as Burgeis de Cantebrugge devant ceste heure pur la restitution faire diceulx faitz, et aucuns diceulx Burgeys par tant ont este en la Chancellerie le Roi mesnez en responce, et unques ne voloient faire la dite deliverance ne restitution, ne encores les detiegnent devers eux come par lour propre confession appiert pleinement. A quoy ils respondirent qe les ditz faitz sont ore prestz a restituer et a rebailier la ou ceste noble Courte vorroit agarder ; affermantz avec ce qe unques ne furent ils ne nule autre persone de value de leur ville assentantz a celle ryot : einz ce qe fust fait estoit fait par force des gentz destranges paiis survenantz avec aucuns riotours de lour dite ville, dont ils avoient depuis fait Justice et punissement tiel qe touz ceulx queux ils ent purroient prendre sont mortz. paront de reson len ne doit vers eux susmettre blame ou defaute aucune en ce cas. A quoy feust autrefoitz repliez depar le Roi, qe longe detenue dicelles faitz en les mains des ditz Burgeys encontre la volentee des ditz Escolers et encontre les requestes avaunt dites provent clerement les ditz Burgeys estre en defaute ; et coment qils soi excusent voirs est qe le Mair qe fuist le derrain An, estoit toutdys present sur la fesance et ensealement des ditz deux faitz Et surce les ditz Burgeys de Cantebrigge 50 delivrerent mesmes les deux faitz ensealez souz les Sealx

avaunt ditz en cest parlement desqueux deux faitz les A.D. 1382.

51 tenures sensuent de mot a mot. Omnibus Christi fide- Relees et
 bus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Cancellarius uni- Obligation.

versitatis Cantebrigiensis singulique Magistri et Custodes Collegiorum, ac scolares dicte universitatis, salutem in domino sempiternam Noveritis nos unanimi consensu et assensu tocius universitatis Cantebrigiensis renunciassse, pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum quibuscumque privilegiis nobis qualitercumque concessis a quibuscumque Regibus Anglie a principio mundi usque in diem confec- tionis presencium; Submittentes nos ac singulos nostrum pro perpetuo Regulis ac consuetudinibus hactenus usitatis secundum legem Anglie et antiquam consuetudinem Burgi Cantebrigie Volentes eciam et promittentes sub pena trium millium librarum per dictam universitatem dictis Burgensibus in festo natalis domini proximo futuro post datum presencium solvendarum exonerare sumptibus nostris propriis et expensis Burgenses quoscumque et alios de communitate dicte ville tam versus dominum Regem quam quoscumque alios de quibuscumque recognicionibus et obligacionibus factis pretextu quarumcumque conten- sionum et licium dudum ortarum inter universitatem no- stram predictam et collegium quodlibet ac communitatem dicte ville de quibus recognicionibus in rotulis Cancellarie domini Regis plenius continetur Promittentes eciam sub eadem pena quod procurabimus et faciemus sumptibus nostris istam compositionem sigillari sigillo patenti Can- cellarie Excellentissimi Principis domini nostri Ricardi secundi Regis Anglie In cujus rei testimonium sigillum commune dicte universitatis nostre una cum sigillo cujus- libet collegii ejusdem universitatis presentibus est appen- sum Datum Cantebriggie in festo apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conque-
 52 stum quarto. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes pervenerint, Cancellarius et universitas Cantebrigienses sin- gulique Magistri et Custodes ac Scolares cujuslibet Col- legii dicte universitatis salutem in domino Noveritis nos unanimi assensu et consensu nostro, tractatu inter nos

A. D. 1382. prehabito diligenti, remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum quietumclamasse Majori ville Cantebrigie Ballivis Burgensibus et communitatibus singulisque personis dicte communitatis ejusdem ville Cantebrigie heredibus et assignatis suis omnimodas acciones tam reales quam personales quas erga eos vel eorum aliquem habuimus habemus et quovis modo habere poterimus occasione cujuscumque recognitionis obligacionis transgressionis delicti scripti indenture seu alterius contractus cujuscumque a principio mundi usque in diem confectionis presencium In cujus rei testimonium nos Cancellarius et Universitas predicta sigillum nostrum commune, ac nos Magistri et Custodes Collegiorum predictorum et scolares eorundem singuli videlicet sigilla nostra communia presentibus apposuimus Datum Cantebrigie, die Lune proxima ante festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie quarto. Et fait a remembrer qe celles deux lettres 53
 issint restitutes lues en parlement si furent elles par agard de parlement illoeques cancellez et de tout cassez et adnullez par les causes dessus allegiez ; les quelles lettres issint cancellez demuront en filace entre les billes de cest parlement Et ce fait tantost apres si estoit une bille contiegnant certains articles mis avaunt en parlement encontre les Mair et Burgeis avaunt ditz en la forme qe sensuit. Fait a remembrer qe le samady proschein apres la feste 54
 de corps Crist lan du regne le Roi qorest quart les Baillifs et communaltee des burgeys de la ville de Cantebrugge par ladvis et commune assent de eux et de leur Mair coillerent eux ensemble et chivacherent al hospital de Shengety et a la maison Thomas Haselden qest hors du dite ville de Cantebrugge vij leukes et plus et la encontretront plusours traitours et enemys du Roi de ceux queux leveront encontre nostre Seignur le Roi et sa Coroune en la Countee de Cantebrugge et illoeques conspireront ensemble les damages de souz escritz

Bille.

Item, mesme le jour a leur revenu a lostel les Mair Baillifs Burgeys et communaltee du dite ville firent une

solempne proclamacion et cry et de un assent alerent ^{A. D. 1382.} jeske a Tolbothe du dite ville et illoeqes eslirent Jakes de Grancestre a lour Capitein et lui firent par manace du mort jurrer destre lour loial Capitain et governour

Item, maintenant apres le Mair Baillifs burgeys et communaltee du dite ville dun acord et un assent firent le dit Jakes et Thomas son frere frankes burgeis du dite ville de Cantebrugge

Item, les Mair Baillifs Burgeys et communaltee du dite ville entour X de la Clokke le noet ensuant eux assemblerent al Tolbothe et illoeqes pristrent lour conseil et adonques firent un proclamacion qe chescun homme se alerent al maison William Bedell de mesme la ville et la maison du dit William deussent debruser et destrure et si aucun purroit encounter ou trover le dit William dusse couper sa teste et surce les ditz Mair baillifs Burgeys et communaltee alerent al maison le dit William et sa dite maison illoeqes debruseront et destruerent et ses biens et chateux a grant value illoeqes trovez embleront et emporterunt

Item les Mair Baillifs burgeis et la Communaltee avaunt ditz alerent al Collage de corps Crist qest del fundacion de nostre tresexcellent Seignur de Lancastre et illoeqes les clos maisons des Scolers du dit College debruserunt et leurs chartres escritz liveres et autres munimentz et autres biens et chateux a graunt value la trovez pristrent et emporteront

Item la dymenge proschaine ensuant les ditz burgeys et communaltee ensemblerent en grauntz routes et chiva-cherent hors du dite Ville a les traitours et enemys du Roi du dit Countee et eux amesnerent au dite ville la ou ils ne furent hardiz aprocher la dite ville sil ne fust par assent des burgeis et communaltee du dite Ville

Item mesme le jour les Mair Baillifs burgeys et communaltee du dite ville compellerent les Maistres et scolers du dite universitee sur peyne de mort et destruccion de leurs maisons de renuncier toutes maneres des franchises et privileges a eux grauntez par quelconques Rois dengleterre

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the train was the cold air. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the South. I had heard that the North was cold, but I didn't realize how cold it would be. The people here were different too. They were more reserved and formal than the people I had met in the South. I was a bit of an outsider here, but I was determined to make the most of my time. I had come here for a reason, and I was going to see it through. I was going to prove to myself and to the world that I was capable of anything. I was going to show them that I was not just a Southern girl, but a woman of the North. I was going to show them that I was a woman of the future. I was going to show them that I was a woman of the world.

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A. D. 1382. a comencement del mounde tanqe a celle jour et firent les ditz Maistres et escolers eux oultrement submettre souz les reules et governances des ditz burgeys a touz jours

Item les ditz Mair Baillifs burgeis et communaltee compellerent par manace de mort les avaunt ditz Maistres et escolers de faire obligacions de grantz summes de paier as avaunt ditz Burgeys pur descharger chescun burgeis du dit ville sibien devers le Roi come devers qeconqe autre persone, de qeconqe recognicion ou obligacion faite a cause daucun contension ou debat en aucun temps en avaunt sourdez entre les ditz Maistres et escolers et les burgeys du dite ville ; et a eux firent par tiel duresce les ditz Maistres et escolers faire une general acquittance de touz maneres daccions reales et personeles ; la quele acquittance ency faite ensemble ove les obligacions suisdites furent baillez as Mair Baillifs et communaltee suisdites et furent mises en lour tresorie en sauf garde dycelles

Item les Mair baillifs Burgeis et communaltee suisdites compelleront par manace de mort les avaunt ditz Maistres et Escolers pur deliverer et bailler a eux lour Chartres et privileges et autres patentes enseallez souz le seal le Roi qorest grauntez au dite universitee ; les chartres privileges et lettres patentes les ditz Mair Baillifs burgeis et communaltee forsablement arderont en la fore du dite Ville ; et ove cutelles bastons et autres wepens les sealx des chartres et patentes suisdites dispitousement deraserent en despit de nostre Seignur le Roi

Item apres qe les lettres patentes de nostre Seignur le Roi furent envoiees au dite ville de Cantebrugge et illoeques proclamez qe chescun homme sur la peine de forfaiture de vie et de membre et toutes autres choses qils purront forfaire se tiendrent en pees sanz ascuns congregacions ou conventicules ou autres affraies faire en aucune manere ; les avaunt ditz Mair baillifs burgeys et communaltes acoillez a eux grant nombre dautres traitours et enemys du Roi firent une grant proclamacion en un pree qest appelee Grenecroft qe est pres du dite ville de Cantebrugge ; et apres ce dun acord et un assent sen alerent a la Priorie de

Bernewell, et la le clos du dit Priorie illoeqes a fier de A. D. 1382. guerre debruserent et grantz noumbres des arbres cressantz illoeqes couperont et emporteront et autres grantz affraies illoeqes firent

Item les ditz Mair baillifs burgeys et communaltee apres la proclamacion faitz des dictes lettres patentes du Roi come suisdit est les estatutz ordinances et plusours autres evidences du dite universitee forceablement arderont en contempt du Roi et encontre les lettres patentes avaunt dites

- 55 Quelle bille lue en parlement en presence des ditz Mair et Burgeys dit demandez estoit de eux depar le Roi, sils savoient rienz dire ou alleggier pur eux pur quoy par les causes comprises en la dite bille et autres causes a declarer si meister est la franchise de leur ville quele ils avoient del doun et grant des Rois dengleterre et de la confirmacion nostre Seignur le Roi qorest ne dusse estre pris en la main nostre dit Seignur come forfait Et les ditz Mair et Burgeys prierent illoeqes pur dieu davoir copie dicelle bille et conseil et temps davisement pur res-
- 56 pondre devant tielx Seignurs en si haute place Et quant a la copie leur estoit dit par la Courte qe depuis qils avoient oiez la bille, ce leur devoit suffire, qar par la loy copie nent deussent avoir Et quant a conseil avoir ce leur estoit grantez es articles en quelles conseil leur estoit grantable tantseulement si tiel article y feust et autrement nemye. Mais la dite Courte leur garnist qe quant a present ils ne serroient mys a responce de chose qe touche cryme ne dautre chose quant au present forsque
- 57 seulement de leur dite franchise come dit est Et sur les ditz Mair et Burgeys respondirent par leur conseil et plederent, qe ceste Courte nent doit avoir conissance ne jurisdiction par certains leur resons alleggiez. mais a drain leur estoit comandez de dire qils vorroient ou autrement len ferroit juggement envers eux come ceux qi rienz ne savoient dire Et ils firent rehercer certains matires de la bille et faisantz lours protestacion qils ne conurent qe la bille contenoit aucune veritee; ils respondirent qe les

A. D. 1382. Mair Baillifs nautres bones gentz de leur ville ne firent unques rienz de les choses qe sont comprises en mesme la bille, nene procurerent estre fait par aucune voie nassen-
 teront a y celles, mais y firent la resistance qils purroient
 adonques. et disoient oultre qe quanqe y estoit fait si fust
 fait par les Traitours et malfaisours de les Contees de Essex
 Hertford et Kent, qi vindrent a leur ville en moelt oultra-
 geouse multitude et avec eulx une certaine petite noumbre
 des malfaisours et riotours de lour Ville les queux depuis
 par tant sont pris et mortz trestouz qils ont peu prendre
 et les autres sont fuiz le paiis Et issint ils distrent qe les
 Mair Baillifs et les autres bones gentz de Cantebrigge y
 sont quant a ce qe lour est surmis Innocentz et ny doivent
 reporter blasme ne defame A quoy fuist repliez depar le
 Roi qe voirs est qe illoeques ad este grantez qe le dit
 Esmon nadgairs Mair avoit les ditz deux lettres en garde
 et voirs est qe celles ont este longement et voluntrivement
 detenuz par les ditz Burgeys a tiele guyse qe pur requeste
 mandement nautre rienz qe leur ent ad este fait ne les ont
 voluz deliverer tanqe ore qils furent a ce compellez come
 dessus est dit paront et pur tant auxint qe le dit nad-
 gairs mair et Baillifs si furent toutdys presentz avec les
 ditz malfaisours sur leurs ditz malfaitz agreantz et rati-
 fiantz quanqe les ditz malurez gentz ainsi firent, semble
 clerement qils ne se purront excuser en veritee et par
 tant dit fuist expressement as ditz Burgeis qils elisoient
 a leur peril sils vorront ester sur lour dite responce final-
 ment ou qils se vorront mettre en la grace le Roi ou
 pleder autre plee en lour dit excusacion. et surce les ditz
 Mair et Burgeis quant a lour dite franchise tansoulement,
 ils se submetterent haut et baas en la gracieuse ordinance
 de nostre Seigneur le Roi a faire de celle franchise qe lui
 plest Toutes voies salvez as ditz Mair et Burgeys leur
 responce quant a toutes autres matires si pluis avant ils
 serront aresonnez par Vertu de quele submission nostre
 Seigneur le Roi del assent des Prelats et Seignurs en cest
 parlement fist seisir la dite franchise en sa main come
 forfait par les dites causes et puis pur tant qe la dite

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ville ne demurroit sanz governaille; le Roi nostre Seignur A. D. 1832.
 le Roi fist mettre la dite franchise entierment as Mair et
 Burgeys a tenir pur un temps tanqe le Roi ent eust autre-
 59 ment purvez Et al drain, par ladvis des ditz Prelats
 et Seignurs en ce parlement et pur tant qe sembloit qe
 reson fuist qe yceulx Burgeys avoient en celle partie si
 malement fait qils furent dignes de reporter par tant un
 damage et reproche perpetuel et pensoient de lautre part
 qe la ville de Cantebrigge si est une de les auciens villes
 del roialme et principale ville del Countee de Cantebrigge
 et pur tant nostre dit Seignur le Roi del assent avaunt dit
 fist doner et comittre as Chancellor et Escolers de la dite
 universitee la garde de lassize de payn vin et cervoise et
 la conissance et punissementz d'icelles et auxint la garde
 de lassize et del assaie et la surveue des mesures et poys
 en la dite ville et les suburbes dicelles et auxint plein
 poair denquere et conustre de toutes forstallaries et Regra-
 teries et des chars et pessons sibien corruptus viciouses
 et incompetens qe autres et de faire sur ce due punisse-
 ment et auxint le governaille correccion et punissement
 des ditz choses et dautres vitailles queconqes avec les
 fins forfaitures et amerciementz provenantz dicelles¹ par
 manere come le Chancellor et Escolers del universitee
 doxenford les ont en leur ville et suburbes avaunt ditz,
 a tenir del Roi nostre Seignur et de ses heirs pur touz
 jours Rendant ent a nostre Seignur le Roi x livres par
 60 an a son Eschequier et le remenant de toute la fran-
 chise de la dite ville commist et donast as ditz Mair et
 Baillifs a tenir del dit Roi et de ses heirs a touz jours
 Rendant ent al dit Eschequier par an cent et une marz
 quelles ils rendirent pardevaunt ceste forfaiture et oultre
 de novele encrees quatre marz a touz jours.²

¹ As to fees receivable by the University on measures, process for bringing before the Chancellor's Court forestallers and other offenders, and the levying of fines imposed, see the next record 8 Ric. 2 (*infra*).

² The terms of this award were embodied in two charters, one of the 17th of February, 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, to the University (Rot. Chart. 5 & 6 Ric. 2. No. 18) confirming the privileges granted by the award; and the other of the 1st of May,

ROT. PARL. 8^o RIC. II. m. 9.¹

A. D. 1384. Item cum quedam lites et discordie nuper inter Cancellarium et Scholares Universitatis Canteburgiensiis, et Majorem et Ballivos ejusdem ville super deputacione et deliberacione quarundam mensurarum videlicet busselli, dimidii busselli, et pek ac quorundam proficuorum inde proveniencium videlicet quatuor denariorum de bussello et de dimidio bussello et pek secundum ratam pro eo quod mesure et proficua predicta in carta et concessione domini Regis eisdem Cancellario et Scolaribus nuper inde factis clare non expressabantur suborte fuissent: dictus dominus Rex volens lites et discordias hujusmodi pacificare et sedare: de avisamento Prelatorum Procerum et Magnatum sibi in presenti parlamento assistencium, intencionem suam in hac parte ex certa sciencia sua sic declaravit Videlicet quod deputacio et deliberacio busselli dimidii busselli et pek tam in feriis et mercatis quam in portu et omnibus aliis locis infra villam predictam et suburbia ejusdem, Ac eciam quatuor denarii de bussello hujusmodi et de dimidio bussello et pek secundum ratam percepti et percipiendi, qui quidem quatuor denarii per ipsum Majorem per nomen custume sive prestacionis indebite vendicabantur, necnon omnia alia proficua de mensuris illis proveniencia, ad ipsum Cancellarium et successores suos vigore et virtute carte et concessionis ipsius domini Regis predictarum a tempore confeccionis earundem pertinent et pertinere debent, quodque Major et Communitas dicte ville nullum jus sive titulum ad mensuras hujusmodi ibidem a tempore concessionis predictae deputandas aut deliberandas seu dictos quatuor denarios de bussello et de dimidio bussello et pek secundum ratam a tempore predicto percipiendos, ullatenus

1382, to the town (Rot. Chart. 5 & 6 Ric. 2. No. 20) restoring the residue of its privileges subject to the increase in the farm payable to the Exchequer.

For later confirmation of the charter granted to the University see 9 Hen. 6 (*supra*) and 13 Eliz. c. 29 (*supra*). The payment by the University of the £10 rent to the king was expressly preserved in the Act of Resumption 4 Edw. 4 (vol. 1, p. 49 (*supra*)).

¹ Vol. 3, p. 185 b of the printed edition of Rotuli Parliamentorum.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN C ON THE ABSORPTION OF IRON IN THE HUMAN GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

BY DR. J. H. HENRIKSEN, DR. J. H. HENRIKSEN, DR. J. H. HENRIKSEN

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Abstract: The effect of vitamin C on the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract was studied in 10 healthy subjects.

Results: The absorption of iron was significantly increased by the administration of vitamin C.

Conclusion: Vitamin C increases the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract.

Introduction: Iron is an essential element for the human body, and its deficiency leads to iron deficiency anemia.

The absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract is a complex process, and it is influenced by many factors.

One of the factors that has been studied is the effect of vitamin C on the absorption of iron.

It has been found that the absorption of iron is significantly increased by the administration of vitamin C.

This effect is thought to be due to the fact that vitamin C reduces the iron to the ferrous state, which is more easily absorbed.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of vitamin C on the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract.

Methods: Ten healthy subjects were studied. They were given a standard meal containing 10 mg of iron.

After the meal, they were given either a placebo or 100 mg of vitamin C.

The amount of iron absorbed was determined by measuring the excretion of iron in the urine.

Results: The absorption of iron was significantly increased by the administration of vitamin C.

The increase in absorption was about 50% compared with the placebo group.

Conclusion: Vitamin C increases the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract.

This effect is thought to be due to the fact that vitamin C reduces the iron to the ferrous state, which is more easily absorbed.

The results of this study suggest that vitamin C may be useful in the treatment of iron deficiency anemia.

Further studies are needed to determine the optimal dose of vitamin C for increasing iron absorption.

References: 1. Henriksen JH, et al. The effect of vitamin C on the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract. *Am J Med* 1955;18:1-10.

2. Henriksen JH, et al. The effect of vitamin C on the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract. *Am J Med* 1955;18:1-10.

3. Henriksen JH, et al. The effect of vitamin C on the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract. *Am J Med* 1955;18:1-10.

4. Henriksen JH, et al. The effect of vitamin C on the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract. *Am J Med* 1955;18:1-10.

5. Henriksen JH, et al. The effect of vitamin C on the absorption of iron in the human gastrointestinal tract. *Am J Med* 1955;18:1-10.

habuerunt. Et insuper cum in dicta carta domini Regis A. D. 1384. expressa non fit mencio per quem processum dictus Cancellarius et successores sui vel eorum vices gerentes homines dicte ville coram se venire facere possent ad inquisitiones de forstallatoribus et regratariis ac de defectibus victualium faciendas: dictus dominus Rex de avisamento predicto sic declaravit Videlicet quod Cancellarius sive Presidens dicte universitatis pro tempore existens, vel eorum vices gerentes summonere possint per ministros suos proprios homines dicte ville Cantebreggie et suburbiorum ejusdem per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit ad veniendum et comparendum coram eis et ad presentandum per eorum sacramentum tam de forstallatoribus et regratariis ac carnibus et piscibus putridis viciosis et alias incompetentibus, quam de aliis victualibus, et eos qui coram ipsis per summonicionem hujusmodi venire recusaverint, punire per amerciamenta per ministros suos proprios levanda, Vel sicut Cancellarius et scolares universitatis Oxoniensis hactenus fecerunt et faciunt in presenti.¹

¹ The privileges here declared to belong to the University were confirmed by letters patent of the 10th of December, 1384 (Rot. Pat. 8 Ric. 2. Pt. 2. m. 41). For later confirmation of these letters patent in Parliament see 9 Hen. 6 (*supra*) and 13 Eliz. c. 29 (*supra*).

APPENDIX II

ORDINANCES OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT,
AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, ORDIN-
ANCES, &c. OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND PROTECTORATE¹

ANNO 1643. CAP. 4.

I *Aprill.* 1643.

A. D. 1643. An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled
in Parliament for sequestering notorious Delin-
quents Estates.

VII. Provided also, and be it further Ordained, that all and
Colledges, singular such Revenues, Rents, Issues, Fees, profits,
Hospitals, summes of money, and allowances whatsoever, as have
Schools, heretofore been, and now ought to be paid, disposed unto,
&c.

¹ The Long Parliament after its breach with the king assumed the power of making laws, under the name of Ordinances, without the royal assent.

On the 6th of February, 1648-9, the House of Commons passed a resolution 'That the House of Peers in Parliament is useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished: And that an Act be brought in to that Purpose'.

A bill was accordingly presented to and passed by the House of Commons alone (the House of Lords having ceased to sit after the passing of the above resolution), the purport of which was to substitute for the two houses of Parliament a single house, in which peers as well as commoners, if elected and qualified, should be capable of sitting as members (Anno 1648 Cap. 17. 19th March 1648-9). The existing House of Commons was not dissolved, but its constitution was treated as having been altered, and when vacancies occurred peers were allowed to take part in the elections, and in a few instances were elected and took their seats. The House continued in its orders to use its old style of 'the Commons in Parliament assembled', though no longer appropriate, until the 12th of October, 1649, when a resolution was passed definitely adopting the style of 'the Parliament'. The term 'Ordinance' was discarded and the term 'Act' used to designate the laws made by the single House. After the assumption of the Protectorate by Cromwell in 1653, he made with the consent of his Council several Ordinances, which were afterwards confirmed by the Parliament summoned by him in 1656. Two of these Ordinances and so much of the confirming Act as relates thereto are included in this Appendix.

The numeration by chapters is that of Scobell's *Collection of Acts and Ordinances of general Use made in the Long Parliament, &c.* 1640-1656, and is con-

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or for the maintenance of any Colledge or Hospitall whose Revenues or any part thereof have not been employed for maintenance of the War against the Parliament, Grammar-Schoole, or Schollers, or for or towards the reparation of any Church, Chappell, Highway, Cawsey, Bridge, Schoole-house, or other charitable use, payable by any the Corporations or persons whose Estates are to be Sequestred by this Ordinance, which are chargeable upon, or ought to issue out of, or be paid for or in respect of their estates, lands, or possessions, or any of them, other then such delinquents as aforesaid, shall be, and continue to be paid, disposed, and allowed by the said Sequestrators, or any two or more of them, as they were and have been heretofore. Any thing in this present Ordinance to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Die Jovis, 10 August, 1643.

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the speedy Raising and Impresting of men, for the Defence of the Kingdom.

Provided alwayes, That this Ordinance shall not extend to the Pressing of any Clergy-man, Scholler, or Student, in any of the Universities, Inns of Court, or Chancery, or houses of Law, or any the Trained-bands in any county, city or place, or of any person Rated in the last Subsidies granted by the Parliament, or the son of any person Rated at five Pounds Goods, or three pounds Lands, in the Subsidy Books; or of any person of the Rank or degree of an Esquire or upwards, or the son of any such person; or the son of the widow of any such person; or to the pressing of any person under the age of eighteen, or above the Age of Fifty; or of the Members, or Officers of either *House of Parliament*, or of the Meniall servants of the Members or

II.
Exemption
for Clergy-
men,
Scholars
or Students
in the Uni-
versities,
and others.

fined to Ordinances and Acts printed or abbreviated by him; his marginal summaries have also been adopted where available. The numbers of the sections have been added, and marginal summaries for Ordinances and Acts not printed by Scobell.

A. D. 1643. Officers of either of the said Houses, or any the Assistants of the Lords House, or any of their Meniall servants ; or any the Inhabitants of the Isles of *Weight* or *Anglesey*, or Cinque Ports, or of any Marriner, Sea-man, or Fisherman.¹

ANNO 1643. CAP. 17.

Die Lunæ, 28 Augusti. 1643.

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in PARLIAMENT, For the utter Demolishing, removing and taking away of all *MONUMENTS* of *Superstition* or *Idolatry*.

[Section 1 orders the removal of altars, &c. from churches and chapels.]

II.
Who shall
repair the
places, and
at whose
charge.

And bee it further Ordain'd that all and every such removall of the said Altars, Tables of stone, Communion Tables, Tapers, Candlesticks and Basons, Crucifixes and crosses, Images and Pictures as aforesaid, taking away of the said Rayls, levelling of the said grounds, shall be done and performed, and the Walls, Windows, Grounds, and other places which shall be broken, impaired or altered by any the means aforesaid, shall be made up and repaired in good and sufficient manner, in all and every of the said Parish-churches or Chappels, or usuall places of publick Prayer belonging to any Parish, by the Church-warden, or Church-wardens of every such Parish for the time being respectively ; and in any Cathedrall or Collegiate Church or chappell, by the Dean or Sub-Dean, or other chiefe Officer of every such Church or Chappell for the time being ; And in the Universities, by the severall Heads and governors of every Colledge or Hall respectively ; And in the severall Innes of Court, by the *Benchers* and *Readers* of every of the same respectively, at the cost and charges of

¹ Like exemption clauses, with variations not affecting the Universities, are contained in other Ordinances for impressing soldiers, e. g. those of 27 Feb., 1644, 10 June, 1645, 14 June, 1645, 17 Jan., 1645.

all and every such Person or persons, Body Politick or corporate, or Parishioners of every Parish respectively, to whom the charge of the repaire of any such Church, Chappell, Chancell, or place of publick Prayer, or other part of such Church or Chappell, or place of publick Prayer doth or shall belong: . . .

ANNO 1643. CAP. 19.

21. *Septemb.* 1643.

An Ordinance for the due and orderly receiving and collecting of the Kings, Queens, and Princes Revenue, and the arrears thereof.

.

Provided and be it further Ordained, That all and singular such Revenues, Rents, Issues, Fees, Profits and sums of money and alowances whatsoever, as have heretofore usually been, and now ought to be paid and disposed unto, or for the maintenance of any Colledge or Hospital (whose Revenues, or any part thereof, have not been imployed for maintenance of the War against the Parliament) Grammar School, or Scholars, or for, or towards the reparation of any Church, Chappell, High-way, Causeway, Bridge, School-house, or other charitable use, which are chargeable upon, or ought to issue out of, or be paid for or in respect of any the Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, Revenues or Profits aforesaid, shall be and continue to be paid, disposed, and alowed of, as they were and have been heretofore.

V.
Colledges,
Hospitals,
Schools,
&c., pro-
vided for.

Die Sabbathi, 6 Januarii, 1643.

A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning the Estates, Rents, and Revenues, belonging to all the Colledges and Halls, of the University of *Cambridge.*

A. D.
1643-4.

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A. D.
1643-4.

Estates of
University
and Col-
leges of
Cambridge
not to be
seque-
strated.

Revenues
payable to
Heads,
Fellows,
&c., being
Delin-
quents,
to be se-
questrated.

W Hereas some doubt hath been made upon the late Ordinance for Sequestrations of the Estates, Rents, and Revenues, of some kind of Delinquents, whether the Estates, Rents, and Revenues, of the Colledges or Halls of the University of *Cambridge*, be sequestrable within the intent of the same Ordinances for any delinquency in any of the Heads or particular fellowes, or Schollars of them respectively: It is now Declared and Ordered, by the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, That the Estate, Rents, and Revenues, of the said University, and of the Colledges and Halls respectively of the said University, are in no wise sequestrable, or to be seized on, or otherwise disposed of by vertue or colour of any of the said Ordinances: And that all and every the Estate, Rents, and Revenues, of the said University, and of all and every the said Colledges and Halls respectively, shall remaine and be to the same University, and the said Colledges and Halls to all intents and purposes, as if the said Ordinances, or any of them had not been made: And that all and every the Rents and Revenues, and other duties now or hereafter payable, or heretofore payable, (and yet not payd) respectively to the said University, Colledges or Halls respectively, in any County or place whatsoever, shall be payd to the Ordinary or usuall Receivers, or Treasurers (by what name soever they be called or knowne) of the said University Colledges, or Halls respectively, after such Receivers or Treasurers shall be approved by *Edward Earle of Manchester*, Serjeant Major Generall of the Parliaments Forces in the County of *Cambridge*, and the other associated Counties, to be employed for the respective maintenance of the said University, Colledges and Halls, in such sort and manner, as if the said Ordinances or any of them had never been made: And yet nevertheless, it is further Declared and Ordered, by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Receivers, and Treasurers respectively, shall pay all and every part, portion, and dividend, which they have, or shall have respectively, of all and every the said Rents or Revenues, which part, portion, or dividend, shall be found to be, or to

have been due or payable to any Head, Fellow, Schollar, or Officer of the said University, or of any of the said Colledges or Halls, being, or which shall be, a Delinquent, within any of the said Ordinances for Sequestration, either to the Committee for Sequestrations sitting at *Cambridge*, or otherwise as it shall be Ordered by the said Earle of *Manchester*.

A. D.
1643-4.

And it is also further Ordered by the Authority aforesaid, That if any such Receiver, or Treasurer of any Colledge or Hall aforesaid, shall be found to be, or to have been a Delinquent, within any of the said Ordinances, and shall be adjudged so to be by the said Earle of *Manchester*: That then the said Earle may from time to time remove such Receiver, or Treasurer, and choose some other, out of the Fellowes, and Schollars of that house, to, and for which house respectively such person Removed, was Receiver or Treasurer, and put him in the place of him so Removed; And that the Fellow or Schollar so chosen, and put in the place of him so Removed, shall execute to all Intents and Purposes, all and every the Acts and Duties, belonging to the place of Receiver or Treasurer respectively in the Colledge, or Hall, to, and for which he shall be chosen and appointed as aforesaid.

II.
Delinquent
Receivers
or
Treasurers
of Colleges
to be
removed.

And it is lastly Declared, and Ordered, by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this present Order, shall be construed, taken, or interpreted, to exempt, free, or discharge any of the aforesaid Estates, Rents, or Revenues, from being liable to the payment of all or any weekly Assessments or other payments now Setled and Ordained, or hereafter to be Setled and imposed by any Ordinance of Parliament.

III.
This Ordinance not to exempt Estates from Liability to Assessments made by Parliament.

ANNO 1643. CAP. 30.

Die Lunæ, 22 Jan. 1643.

An Ordinance for Regulating the University of CAMBRIDGE, and for removing of Scandalous Ministers in the seven Associated Counties.

A. D.
1643-4.
Preamble.

Earl of
Manchester
to appoint
Com-
mittees for
each asso-
ciated
County.

W Hereas many Complaints are made by the well-affected Inhabitants of the Associated Counties of *Essex, Norffolk, Suffolk, Hartford, Cambridge, Huntington, and Lincolne*, That the service of the Parliament is retarded, the Enemy strengthned, the peoples Soules starved, and their minds diverted from any care of Gods Cause, by their idle, ill-affected, and scandalous Clergy, of the University of *Cambridge*, and the Associated Counties; And that many that would give Evidence against such scandalous Ministers, are not able to travell to *London*, nor beare the charges of such a Journey: It is Ordained by the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, That the Earle of *Manchester* shall appoint one or more Committees in every County, consisting of such as have been nominated Deputy-Lieutenants, or Committees by any former Ordinance of Parliament, in any of the said Associated Counties, every Committee to consist of ten, whereof any five or more of them to sit in any place or places within any the said associated Counties where the said Earle shall appoynt, with power to put in execution these Instructions following, and in pursuance thereof, to give assistance to the said Committees.

II.
Com-
mittees to
take evi-
dence, and
report to
the Earle of
Man-
chester,
who is em-
powered to
eject Heads
and Fel-
lows of
Colleges,
Students of
the Univer-
sity, Mini-
sters, and
School-
masters,
sequester
their
estates, and

First, They shall have power to call before them, all Provosts, Masters, and Fellowes of Colledges, all Students, and Members of the University, and all Ministers in any County of the Association, and all Schoole-masters that are scandalous in their lives, or ill-affected to the Parliament, or Fomentors of this unnaturall Warre, or that shall wilfully refuse obedience to the Ordinances of Parliament, or that have deserted their ordinary places of residence, not being employed in the service of the King and Parliament. And they shall have power to send for any Witnesses, and examine any complaint or testimony against them, upon Oathes of such persons as shall and may be produced to give Evidence against them, and shall certifie their Names with the Charge and Proofes against them, to the said Earle of *Manchester*, and he shall have power to eject such as he shall judge unfit for their Places, and to sequester

their Estates, Means, and Revenues, and to dispose of them as he shall thinke fitting, and to place other fitting persons in their Roome, such as shall be approved of by the Assembly of Divines sitting at *Westminster*. A. D. 1643-4. fill their places.

The Earle of *Manchester*, or the said Committee or Committees shall have power to administer the late Covenant, taken and to be taken of all the three Kingdoms, of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to all persons in any of the said Associated Counties, and the Isle of *Ely*, upon such Penalties as are or shall be assigned by the Parliament in this behalfe. III. The Earl and Committees to administer the Covenant.

And be it Ordained, That the said Earle of *Manchester* shall have power to dispose of a fifth part of all such Estates as they shall sequester, for the benefit of the Wives and Children of any of the aforesaid persons. IV. One fifth of sequestered estates applicable for wives and children.

[Section 5 provides for registration of orders, &c. made by the Committees.]

That the said Earle of *Manchester* shall have power to examine and inhibit all such as doe obstruct the Reformation now endeavoured by the Parliament and Assembly of Divines. VI. The Earl empowered to inhibit those who obstruct the Reformation.

[Section 7 provides that those executing the Act shall be indemnified.]

Section 8 empowers the Earl of Manchester to appoint a new Committee for the Association.]

ANNO 1644. CAP. 44.

October 16. 1644.

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for an Assessment through the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, for the present relief of the British Army in IRELAND. A. D. 1644.

[The Ordinance imposes a weekly assessment on the Counties and certain towns fixing the quota to be contributed by each.]

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A. D. 1644.

II.
Exemption
for Cam-
bridge
University
and Col-
leges.

... Provided alwayes, That this Ordinance, nor any thing therein contained, extend not to charge the Universitie of *Cambridge*, nor any of the Colledges within the said Universitie, for and in regard of any Lands, Goods, or Revenues belonging to the said Universitie or Colledges, or any of them; nor to charge any Master, Fellow or Schollar, of any of the said Colledges, or any Reader, Officer or Minister of the said University or Colledges, or any of them, for, and in regard of any stipend, wages or profit whatsoever, arising or growing due to them or any of them, in respect of their said several places and employments in the said Universitie, Any thing in this Ordinance to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; . . .

Die Jovis, 11. April. 1645.

A. D. 1645. An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for Regulating the University of CAMBRIDGE, and for removing of Scandalous Ministers in the seven Associated Counties.

[This Ordinance repeats, verbatim except for immaterial variations in the enacting words of ss. 7 & 8, the Ordinance Anno 1643. Cap. 30 (*supra*).]

Die Jovis, 11. April. 1645.

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for exempting the University of *Cambridge* from TAXATIONS.

Preamble.

W Hereas humble representation hath beene made to the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament on the behalfe of the University of *Cambridge*, that the said University and the severall Colledges therein are brought to such necessity, by reason of the failing of their Rents (a great part whereof cannot be received in these times of

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the country.
 The second is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the country.
 The third is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the country.

The fourth is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
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 internal affairs of the country.
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 internal affairs of the country.

The sixth is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the country.
 The seventh is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the country.

Anno 1645] *Cambridge University. Exemption
from Taxes.*

Troubles and Distractions) as they shall be altogether A. D. 1645.
unable to support any longer the Students of the said
Societies, unlesse they may be freed and exempted (accord-
ing to their Charter and the indulgence of former Parlia-
ments) from all Military Taxes and other contributions to
the publik service, which are imposed by Ordinance of
Parliament.

The said Lords and Commons taking the premises into
consideration, and to the end they may give as much ease
and reliefe as the times will beare to these eminent Schooles
and Seminaries of Learning, for their better encourage-
ment to continue their Studies with diligence for the
publik benefit both of Church and Common-Wealth,
think fit and Ordaine, and be it Ordained, That nothing
contained in any Ordinance or Ordinances of Parliament for
and concerning the imposing, leavying or paying of any
Assessments, Taxes, and charges whatsoever, as well already
made and charged as hereafter to be made and charged by
vertue of any of the said Ordinances, shall be extended to
charge the said University of *Cambridge*, or any of the
Colledges or Halls within the said University, nor any the
Rents and Revenues belonging to the said University or
Colledges, or any of them; nor to charge any Master,
Fellow or Schollar of any the said Colledges, nor any
Reader, Officer or Minister of the said University or Col-
ledges, or any of them, for and in regard of any Stipend,
Wages or Profit whatsoever arising or growing due to them
or any of them in respect of their said several places and
employments in the said University, any thing in the said
Ordinances, or any of them to the contrary in any wise
notwithstanding.

And all the Assessors, Collectors and others whom this
may concerne, are hereby required to take notice of this
Ordinance.

Provided that the Tenants who enjoy Leases from the
said University and Colledges respectively do claime no
freedome, exception, or advantage by this Ordinance.

I.
University
of Cam-
bridge and
Colleges
therein to
be exempt
from
Assess-
ments, in
respect of
their Rents
and Sti-
pends of
their
Officers,
&c.

II.
Assessors,
Collectors,
and others
to take
notice.

III.
Tenants
not to pro-
fit by
exemption.

ANNO 1647. CAP. 74.

Die Sabbathi 1. Maii. 1647.

A. D. 1647. AN Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the Visitation and Reformation of the University of *Oxford*, and the severall Colledges and Halls therein.

Names
of the
Visitors.

FOR the better Regulating and Reformation of the University of Oxford, and the several Colledges and Halls in the same ; and for the due correction of offences, abuses, and disorders, especially of late time committed there : Be it ordained by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That *Sir Nathaniel Brent*, Master *Edward Corbet*, Master *John Pulixton* of the middle Temple, Master *Henry Wilkinson*, Master *William Pryune* of *Lincolnes Inne*, Master *William Typing*, *Sir William Cobb*, Master *George Greenwood*, Doctor *John Wilkinson*, Master *Edward Reynolds*, Master *Robert Harris*, Master *Francis Cheynell*, Master *John Packer*, Master *John Wilkinson*, Master *John Mills*, Master *Christopher Rogers*, Master *William Cope*, Master *Bartholomew Hall* of the middle Temple, Master *Thomas Knight* of *Lincolnes Inne*, Master *John Heling* of *Grayes Inne*, *William Draper*, *Gabriel Beck* of *Lincolnes Inne*, *John Cartwright*, and *Samuel Dunch* Esquires, shall be, and they and every of them are hereby appointed to be Visitors of the said University, and of all and every the said Colledges and Halls, And of all and every the Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers of the said University, and of the said Colledges and Halls, and every of them respectively.

II.
Their
Powers.

And be it further ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Visitors, or any five of them, may and shall visite the said University, Colledges, Halls, Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers ; and inquire of, and heare and determine all and every crimes, offences, abuses, disorders, and all other matters whatsoever, which by the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, or by the

Customes or Statutes rightly established of the said University, or by the several Statutes of the said Colledges or Halls, or any of them respectively, may lawfully be inquired of, and heard, and determined in the course and way of Visitation of the said University, or of the said Colledges, Halls, Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers, or of any of them respectively: And that they may and shall therein proceed to all intents and purposes, as, and according as by the said Lawes, Statutes, and Customes, or by any of them, any other Visitors, by any Authority whatsoever appointed, might proceed respectively.

And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Visitors, or any five of them, may inquire by Oath *viva voce*, to be taken before them respectively, of and concerning all the Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, and Officers of the respective foundations of all and every the said Halls and Colledges, and of all and every the Officers belonging to them, or to the said University, concerning those that neglect to take the Solemne League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath being tendred to them, by such as are authorized thereunto by Parliament; and likewise concerning those that oppose the execution of the Ordinances of Parliament concerning the Discipline and Directory, or shall not promote and cause the same to be put in execution, according to their several places and callings; And likewise concerning those that shall teach or write against any point of Doctrine, the ignorance whereof doth exclude from the Sacrament of the Lords Supper.

III.
Inquiry by
Oath.

And be it also further ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Visitors, or any five of them, may and shall inquire upon Oath *viva voce*, to be taken before them respectively, of all and every the Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, and Officers of the respective Foundations, of and concerning all and every of the said Halls and Colledges, and of all and every the Officers belonging to any of them, or to the said University, that have taken up, or been in Armes against the Parliament, or against any Forces raised

IV.

A. D. 1647. by Authority thereof, or that have been active in assisting or encouraging the Forces raised against the Parliament; and may and shall call all and every such person and Witnesses concerning the same before them respectively; and the same Witnesses, and any Witsnesse or Witnesses to be produced by the party accused of, or charged with any such offences put to their Oaths *Viva voce* concerning the Premisses, and that they, or any five of them shall from time to time certifie to the Committee of Lords and Commons hereafter in this Ordinance appointed, what Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, or Officers as aforesaid they find to have committed any of the said offences, and in what manner, and the especial quality and condition of the offenders; That so such further proceedings may be thereupon had, as to the said Committee of Lords and Commons shall be thought meet.

The Visitors to certifie the names of offenders to the Committee hereinafter named.

V. Power to consider of Oaths enjoined by Statutes.

And be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Visitors shall have power, and are hereby authorized to Examine, and consider of all such Oathes as are enjoined by the Statutes of the said University, or of all or any of the respective Colledges and Halls in them, as are not fit to be taken, and to present their Opinions concerning the same to the Committee of Lords and Commons in this Ordinance named, to the end that such course may be therein taken as may be agreeable to the intended Reformation of the said University;

VI. Appeal from the Visitors sentence.

Provided alwaies, and it is further Ordained, That if any of the said Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, or Officers, shall finde themselves grieved in, or upon any Sentence definitive given by the said Visitors, or any of them as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawfull to and for the Party so grieved, summarily by representing his Case, to appeale and seeke remedy and redresse thereupon before the said Committee of Lords and Commons, who are hereby authorized finally to heare and determine every such Case so brought to them by appeale, according as to Justice shal appertaine.

VII. Committee named for Appeals.

And it is further Ordained by the authority aforesaid; That *Algernon Earle* of Northumberland, *Henry Earle* of

Kent, *John Earle of Rutland, Philip Earle of Pembroke* and A. D. 1647.
Montgomery, Theophilus Earle of Lincoln, Charles Earl
of Nottingham, James Earle of Suffolk, William Earle of
Salisbury, Robert Earle of Warwick, Basil Earle of Denbigh,
James Earle of Middlesex, Edward Earle of Manchester,
Edmund Earle of Mulgrave, Henry Earle of Stamford, Walter
Lord Viscount Hereford, William Lord Viscount Say and
Seale, Charles Lord De la Warre, George Lord Berkley, Philip
Lord Wharton, Francis Lord Willoughby, Dudley Lord
North, John Lord Hunsden, William Lord Grey of Warke,
John Lord Roberts, Edward Lord Howard of Escr. Thomas
Lord Bruce, Members of the House of Peeres, And Sir
Christopher Yelverton, Sir John Danvers, Mr. John Selden,
 Mr. West, Mr. Francis Rous, Mr. John Crew, Sir
William Lewes, Mr. Bulstrode Whitlocke, Sir Thomas
Witherington, Mr. Poole, Sir Peter Wentworth,
 Colonell Leigh, Mr. Nathaniel Fiennes, Mr. Walter
Long, Sir Philip Stapleton, Mr. William Wheeler, Mr.
Swinfen, Mr. Samuel Browne, Mr. Nicholas Love,
Sir William Brereton, Thomas Lord Wenman, James
Fiennes Esquire, William Lenthal Esquire Speaker of the
House of Commons, Denzell Holles Esquire, and Sir Robert
Harley Knight of the Bath, Humphrey Sallaway Esquire,
 Mr. Lisle, Mr. John Lenthal, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Mr. Scot,
 Sir Thomas Wroth, Mr. Doyly, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Tate,
 Mr. Bond, Mr. Ashhurst, Mr. Bulckley, Mr. Kirle, Mr.
 Recorder, Mr. Martin, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Thomas
 Dacres, Mr. Nicoll, Sir John Maynard, Mr. Gourdon,
 Mr. Grimston, Doctor Bond, Mr. Morley, Mr. Green,
 Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Knightly, Members of
 the House of Commons, and every five of them shall be,
 and are hereby authorized to be a standing Committee,
 and to sit at such time and place as they respectively shall
 appoint, to receive upon appeale as aforesaid, such matters
 as shall be brought and represented to them: and there-
 upon summarily to proceed according as the justice of the
 Case requires and also to receive such matters as shall be
 as aforesaid certified to them, and thereupon to proceed

A. D. 1647. and determine according as they shall finde the quality and condition of the Cases and Persons so certified to them respectively. Provided also, that nothing contained in this Ordinance shall take away the Right and Authority of the Chancellor for the time being.

Right
of the
Chancellor
saved.

ANNO 1647. CAP. 104.

A. D.
1647-8.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE LORDS and COMMONS assembled in Parliament, For the speedy dividing and settling the severall Counties of this Kingdom into distinct Classicall Presbyteries, and Congregationall Elderships. 29 January 1647.

Who shall
divide the
Counties.

Divisions
to be certi-
fied.

Univer-
sities.

THE Lords and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, being resolved speedily and more effectually to settle the Presbyteriall Government, doe Ordaine, and be it Ordained by the Authority of the same; That the Committees and Commissioners for the sixty thousand pounds *per mensem*, or any three, or more of them of the severall Counties of this Kingdome, with the assistance of such Ministers and others as they shall think fit, doe forthwith meet, and divide their respective Counties into distinct Classicall Presbyteries where they are not already divided, and certifie such divisions of the said severall Classes, which they either have, or shall make to the Committee of Lords and Commons for judging of scandall; together with the names of such Ministers, and others as are fit to be of each Classis: And that the Chancellours, Vice-Chancellours, and Heads of the Universities, doe likewise consider how the Colledges may be put into Classicall Presbyteries, and doe before the twenty five of *March* next certifie the same up to the said Committee of Lords and Commons, according to the Ordinance of Parliament, dated the nineteenth of *August*, one thousand six hundred forty five; which Committee of Lords and Commons is required to approve and confirme the same as they shall thinke fit, immediatly upon receipt of such Certificate, after which said Appro-

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bation of such Classicall Presbyteries, or any of them by the said Committee of Lords and Commons, the said Classicall Presbyteries shall, and hereby have power within their severall Precincts, to constitute Congregationall Elderships, according to the aforesaid Ordinance of the nineteenth of *August*, one thousand six hundred forty five.

A. D. 1647.
Classical
Presby-
teries shall
constitute
Congrega-
tional
Elderships.

ANNO 1649. CAP. 18.

AN ACT For Raising of Ninety thousand pounds *per Mensem*, For the Maintenance of the Forces raised by Authority of Parliament, for the Service of *England* and *Ireland*, For Six Moneths, from the 25th of *March*, 1649. to the 29th of *September*, 1649. Die Sabbathi, 7 April, 1649.

[Section 5 enables tenants to pay the assessments and deduct the amount from the rent.]

... Provided always, That nothing contained in this Act, shall be extended to charge either of the Universities, or any of the Colledges or Halls within the said Universities, or any the rents and revenues due and payable to the said Universities or Colledges, or any of them, nor to charge any Master, Fellow or Scholar of any the said Colledges, or any Reader, Officer or minister of the said Universities or Colledges, or any of them, for and in regard of any Stipend, Wages or Profit whatsoever, arising or growing due to them in respect of their said several places and employments in the said Universities: And that nothing in this Act contained, shall be extended to charge any of the Colledges of *Winchester*, *Eaton*, or *Westminster*, or any Hospital or Almshouse, or any Free-school, or any the rents and revenues due and payable to them, or any of them: And that the Tenant or Tenants of all and every the said Universities, Colledges, Halls, Hospitals, Almshouses and Free-schools respectively, shall be charged by

V.
Proviso for
Univer-
sities, Col-
leges, Win-
chester,
Eton, West-
minster,
Hospitals,
Alms-
houses, and
Free
Schools.

A. D. 1649. vertue of this Act, for so much onely as the Lands and Tenements held by the said Tenant or Tenants respectively is worth by the year, over and above Rent and Revenue therefore respectively due and payable to the said Universities, Colledges, Halls, Hospitals, and Almshouses, and Free-schools, or any of them respectively, Any thing in this present Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

ANNO 1649. CAP. 24.

An Act of the Commons of *England* in Parliament assembled, For the Abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons, Prebends and other Offices and Titles of or belonging to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chappel within ENGLAND and WALES. Die Lunæ 30 Aprilis 1649.

[Section 3 provides for the continued application to the same purposes of revenues of ecclesiastical bodies applicable to maintenance of grammar schools, highways, bridges, &c.]

This Act not to extend to any Colledge, Church, Corporation, Foundation, or House of Learning in either of the Universities. . . . Provided also, That this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to any Colledge, Church, Corporation, Foundation or House of Learning in either of the Universities within this Commonwealth ; Nor to the Corporation of *Christs Church* in *Oxford*, of *Henry* the Eighths Foundation ; Nor to any Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments thereunto belonging ; Nor to the Revenues of any publique Professor or Reader in either of the Universities ; Nor to the Foundation of any of the Schools of *Westminster*, *Winchester* or *Eaton*.

ANNO 1649. CAP. 31.

AN ACT for providing maintenance for Preaching-Ministers, and other Pious Uses.

Die Veneris, 8 Junii, 1649.

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[Section 1 vests in trustees appropriate tithes, oblations A. D. 1649. and Obventions of Bishops, &c.]

Section 2 vests in the same trustees the First Fruits and Tenths on trust in the first place that eighteen thousand pounds (part of twenty thousand pounds) per annum should be applied for salaries of Preaching Ministers and Schoolmasters.]

. . . And also that Two thousand pounds *per annum* of the said Twenty thousand pounds, shall be disposed, im-
 ployed and paid for encrease of the maintenance of the Masterships of Colledges in both Universities of this Nation, where maintenance is not sufficient. . . .

II.
 2000
 pounds *per*
annum,
 to be im-
 ployed for
 increase of
 the Master-
 ships of
 Colledges.

[Section 5 provides that if the First Fruits and Tenths are insufficient to provide twenty thousand pounds, the amount shall be made up out of the Exchequer.]

ANNO 1649. CAP. 60.

AN ACT against Unlicensed and Scandalous Books and Pamphlets, And for better regulating of PRINTING. Die Jovis, 20 Septembr. 1649.

[The Act provides for the punishment of those who publish scandalous and libellous books, or books not licensed by the clerk of the Parliament or officer appointed by the Council of State. The Stationers Company are to enforce the law and bring offenders to justice.]

And whereas the great numbers of lewd and scandalous Pamphlets and seditious Books, have been chiefly occasioned by the multitude of Printing-houses, and Presses erected in by-places and corners, out of the Eye of Government, contrary to the custom and practice of former times ; and in that regard some further provision is held requisite for restraining and regulating that general excess and exercise of the Press, and prevention of the said Enormities,

IX.

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Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents.

A. D. 1649. It is therefore further Enacted and Ordained by this present Parliament, and by the Authority thereof, That no Printer, nor any person or persons whatsoever, shall from henceforth print, use or imploy any Printing-press, Rolling-press, or any other Instruments for Printing, in any part or place of this Commonwealth, save onely in the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, and the two Universities (excepting such as shall be particularly Licensed and authorized by special Order of the Council of State) upon pain that all and every person and persons offending contrary hereunto, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty pounds, and shall have all their Printing-presses, Letters and Materials defaced, and be for ever disabled to be a Master Printer, and Owner of a Printing-Press: Provided, That this Clause shall not be construed to extend to the Printing-press now used in the City of *York*, nor to the Printing-press now used in *Finsbury*, for the Printing of Bibles and Psalms; but that the same shall be in like condition to all purposes, as if this Act had not been had or made.

Exception
for *York*
and *Fins-*
bury.

- X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Printer, or other person or persons whatsoever in the said City of *London*, who now keep Printing-houses, or are Owners of Printing-presses, Rolling-presses or other Instruments for Printing; as also the Owners of the Printing-press in *Finsbury* aforesaid, shall before the First day of *October*, One thousand six hundred forty nine, enter into Bond, with two Sureties, of Three hundred pounds penalty to the *Keepers of the Libertie of England by Authority of Parliament*, Not to print, nor cause to be printed, any seditious, scandalous or treasonable Pamphlet, Paper, Book or Picture, dishonorable to, or against the State and Government; nor any Pamphlet, Paper or Book of News, not Licensed as aforesaid, and entred in the Register Book of the said Company, nor suffer their Printing-presses, or other Instruments for Printing, to be used for any such unlawful purpose as aforesaid; and that he and they shall also to every Book, Pamphlet,

Printers to
enter Bond
of 300l.

Paper or Picture he or they shall imprint, in the Title-page of each Book prefix the Authors name, with his quality and place of Residence, or at least the Licensers names where Licenses are required, and his own Name and place of Residence at length, upon pain to forfeit the sum of Ten pounds for every wilful failing, and to have all his or their Printing materials defaced; and for the second Offence, to be disabled from any more exercise of his Trade of Printing: And that like caution shall be given by the Owner of the Press at *York*, to the *Keepers of the Liberty of England* as aforesaid, and by the Printers within either University, to the said *Keepers of the Liberties of England*, in like sum, and for like purposes, and upon like penalties for failing, as is herein lastly mentioned, whereof the especial care to see the same performed within the time last before limited, is especially commended to the Lord Major of *York*, and to the said Vice-Chancellors respectively, of which they are under their Hands and Seals to make Certificate to the Council of State, before the Tenth day of *October*, One thousand six hundred forty nine.

A. D. 1649.
Author or
Licensers
name to be
prefixed.

Resolves of Parliament Touching the Subscribing to an ENGAGEMENT, by or before the First of *January* next; and the Names of Refusers or Neglecters to be returned to the Parliament.¹

Die Jovis, 11 Octobr. 1649.

Resolved upon the Question by the Parliament,

That every Member that now doth, or shall at any time hereafter Sit in this House, shall Subscribe his Name to this Engagement; (viz.)

I do Declare and Promise, That I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of *England*, as the same is now Established, without a King or House of Lords.

The Engagement.

¹ These 'Resolves' were repealed by an Ordinance of the Protector and his council of the 19th Jan. 1654, which was confirmed by Act Anno 1656. Cap. 10 (*infra*).

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the organization. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure for the year, and shows how the funds have been used for the various projects. It also gives a statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization at the end of the year.

The third part of the report deals with the personnel of the organization. It gives a list of the staff and their duties, and also a list of the volunteers who have helped in the work.

The fourth part of the report deals with the future plans of the organization. It gives a list of the projects which are being planned for the next year, and also a list of the funds which are being raised for these projects.

The fifth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the year. It gives a summary of the work done during the year, and also a list of the recommendations which are being made for the future.

A. D. 1649.

Die Veneris, 12 Octobr. 1649.

Heads and
Fellows of
Colleges,
Graduates
and Offi-
cers of the
Univer-
sities to
subscribe
the En-
gagement.

Ordered by the Parliament, That the Committees for Regulating the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, do cause all the Heads of Houses, Colledges and Halls, and all Fellows of Houses in the several Universities; and all Graduates and Officers that are or shall be of and in the said Universities, or either of them, to Subscribe the said Engagement: And that from henceforth no person be admitted to take any Degree, or bear any Office in either of the said Universities, before he hath Subscribed the same.

Also
Heads, Fel-
lows and
School-
masters of
Eton, Win-
chester,
and West-
minster.

Ordered by the Parliament, That all and every the Masters, Fellows and Schoolmasters, in all and every the Colledges of *Eaton*, *Winchester* and *Westminster*, do Subscribe the same Engagement.

ANNO 1649. CAP. 64.

AN ACT FOR AN ASSESSMENT FOR SIX MONETHS, From the Five and twentieth of December, 1649. for Maintenance of the Forces Raised by Authority of Parliament For the Service of *England* and *Ireland*, at the Rate of Ninety thousand pounds *per* Mensem for the first three Moneths, And at the Rate of Threescore thousand pounds for the last three Moneths.

Die Veneris, 7^o Decembr. 1649.

[Section 6 contains a proviso for the Universities, Colleges, &c., which is practically *verbatim* the same as that in Cap. 18 (*supra*), after which is the following proviso.]

VI.
Account of
College
and other

... Provided also, That the Commissioners of the respective Counties, Cities and places in this Act mentioned, do cause a true particular accompt of all the Colledge-

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

1780

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, has been the seat of government since the first settlement of the Puritans in 1630. It was the first city in America to have a city government, and it was the first to have a city council. The city of Boston has a long and illustrious history, and it has been the center of many important events in the history of the United States. The city of Boston has a rich and varied culture, and it is a city of many firsts. The city of Boston has a long and illustrious history, and it has been the center of many important events in the history of the United States. The city of Boston has a rich and varied culture, and it is a city of many firsts.

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Lands and places exempted in the respective places for A. D. 1649.
 which they are by this Act mentioned Commissioners, to exempted
 be speedily sent up unto the Committee for the Army, Lands to
 attested under the hands of the respective Receivers for be sent to
 the said Colledges and places exempted ; in which accompt the Com-
 the said Receivers shall respectively certify unto the said mittee for
 Committee, the true value of all the old Rents of the said the Army.
 Colledges and exempted places in the respective Counties,
 Cities and places, that so the defalkations for the same
 may be rectified and ascertained for the future.

ANNO 1650. CAP. 5.

AN Additional Act for providing Maintenance for A. D. 1650.
 Ministers and other Pious Uses.

Die Veneris, 5^o Aprilis, 1650.

[The Act confirms the title of the Trustees to whom the
 Estates of Deans and Chapters, &c., had been trans-
 ferred, and gives fresh powers and directions to and
 with regard to them.]

And to the end that Two thousand pounds a year given IV.
 for the increase of the maintenance of the Masters and 2000l. per
 Heads of Houses in the respective Universities within this annum, to
 Nation, by the said Act, entituled, *An Act for providing* the Masters
Maintenance for Preaching Ministers, and other Pious Uses, and Heads
 be distributed according to the intent of the said Act ¹; Be of Houses
 it Enacted and Ordained, That the said Trustees, or any in the
 five or more of them, do and shall from time to time pay Univer-
 out the said Two thousand pounds a year for the ends sities.
 aforesaid, according to such Orders and Proportions as
 they shall receive from the Committee of Parliament for
 regulating the said Universities ; in which the said Com-
 mittee are to have regard unto the number of Houses of
 Learning in each University, that are fit to have an increase
 of maintenance, and to make an Assignment of mainten-

¹ Anno 1649, Cap. 31 (*supra*).

The first of these is the fact that the
government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy. This is due
to the fact that the government
has been unable to raise the
necessary funds to carry out its
policy. This is due to the fact
that the government has been
unable to raise the necessary funds
to carry out its policy.

THE SECOND

The second of these is the fact that
the government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy. This is due
to the fact that the government
has been unable to raise the
necessary funds to carry out its
policy.

The third of these is the fact that
the government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy. This is due
to the fact that the government
has been unable to raise the
necessary funds to carry out its
policy.

The fourth of these is the fact that
the government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy. This is due
to the fact that the government
has been unable to raise the
necessary funds to carry out its
policy.

The fifth of these is the fact that
the government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy. This is due
to the fact that the government
has been unable to raise the
necessary funds to carry out its
policy.

The sixth of these is the fact that
the government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy. This is due
to the fact that the government
has been unable to raise the
necessary funds to carry out its
policy.

THE SEVENTH

The seventh of these is the fact that
the government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy. This is due
to the fact that the government
has been unable to raise the
necessary funds to carry out its
policy.

A. D. 1650. ance unto them accordingly ; Provided it do not exceed One hundred pounds *per annum* to any one of them.

V.
Sol. *per*
annum to
the *Margaret* Lec-
turer of
Oxford.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Trustees, or any five or more of them, and the Survivors and Survivor of them, do and shall pay unto the *Margaret* Lecturer of *Oxford* for the time being, out of the present Rents, Issues and Profits of the premises, vested in them the said Trustees, Fourscore pounds *per annum* half yearly, for the maintenance of the Divinity Lecture, commonly called the *Margaret* Lecture, in lieu and satisfaction of a Dividend the said Lecturer had as Prebend of the Cathedral Church of *Worcester*.¹

XI. And to the end that there may be a due and just distribution of the aforesaid Rents and Revenues for the maintenance of Preaching Ministers, and other the Pious Uses hereby, and by the aforesaid Act, entituled, *An Act for maintenance of Preaching Ministers, and other pious uses*, intended, Be it further Enacted and Ordained, That the Committee for regulating the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, shall be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to receive what former Augmentations and Allowances have been granted by the Parliament, or any authority derived from them, to any Minister, Lecturer or Schoolmaster ; and where they or any five or more of them shall finde any augmentations or allowance granted to any person or persons not deserving the same, or where there is a convenient maintenance otherwise or where the augmentation is too great, in such cases to make such abatements or discharge of the said augmentations or allowances respectively, from and after the 24th of *June*, One thousand six hundred and fifty, as they the said Committee, or any five or more of them shall think fit ; and to give unto the said Trustees such Rules and Directions, after what rate and proportion they shall grant any further augmentations or allowance to and for the maintenance of

Committee
appointed.

Their
power.

¹ As to the annexation to Lady Margaret's Professorship of the prebend referred to, and its exchange for a canonry of Christ Church see 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 5 and note thereto (*supra*).

Preaching Ministers and Schoolmasters, within such Towns, A. D. 1650. Parishes and Chappelries which shall stand in need of the same, as they the said Committee, or any five or more of them shall think fit and requisite; which the said Trustees are thereupon required to augment and allow accordingly, out of the accrewing Rents and Revenues hereby, and by the aforesaid Act in them vested as aforesaid; and to allow such Fees and Salaries to the respective Officers employed by the said Trustees, or any five or more of them; and also such other incident charges and expences beforementioned, as they the said Committee, or any five or more of them shall think fit.

Provided also, That this Act, nor anything therein contained, shall extend to any Colledge, Church, Corporation, Foundation or House of Learning in either of the Universities within this Commonwealth; Nor to the Revenues of any publique Professor or Reader in either of the said Universities, that are not provided for by this Act; Nor to the Foundation of the Schools of *Winchester* or *Eaton*.

XIV.
Colledges,
Churches,
&c.
excepted.

ANNO 1650. CAP. 12.

AN ACT FOR AN ASSESSMENT For Six Moneths, From the Four and twentieth day of *June*, 1650. for the Maintenance of the Forces raised by Authority of Parliament, for the Service of ENGLAND & IRELAND, At the Rate of Ninety thousand pounds *per Mensem* for the first three Moneths, and at the Rate of Threescore thousand pounds *per Mensem* for the last three Moneths thereof.

Die Martis, 21 Maii, 1650.

Provided always, That nothing contained in this Act, shall be extended to charge any Master, Fellow or Scholer of any Colledge in either of the Universities, or in the Colledges of *Winchester*, *Eaton* or *Westminster*, or any other Free-Schools, or any Reader, Officer or Minister of the

X.
Proviso for
Univer-
sities and
Colledges,
Win-
chester,

A. D. 1650. said Universities or Colledges, or in any Hospital or Alms-house, or or in regard of any stipend, Wages or Profit whatsoever, arising or growing due to them in respect of their said several places and employments in the said Universities, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals or Alms-houses, Any thing in the present Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

ANNO 1650. CAP. 38.

AN ACT For Raising of One hundred and twenty thousand pounds *per Mensem* for Four Moneths, To commence the Five and twentieth of *December*, 1650. For Maintenance of the Forces in ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND, Raised by Authority of PARLIAMENT for the Service of this Commonwealth.¹ Die Martis, 26 Novembr. 1650.

IV.
Proviso for
Universi-
ties and
Colleges,
&c.

Provided also, That nothing contained in this Act, shall be extended to charge any Master, Fellow or Schollar of any Colledge in either of the Universities, or in the Colledges of *Winchester, Eaton or Westminster*, or any other Free-Schools; or any Reader, Officer or Minister of the said Universities, Colledges or Schools; or of any Hospital or Alms-house, for or in regard of any Stipend, Wages or Profit whatsoever, arising or growing due to them in respect of their said several Places and Employments in the said Universities, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals or Alms-houses; nor to charge any of the Houses or Lands belonging to *Christ's-Hospital, Bartholomew, Bridewel, Thomas, and Bethlehem-Hospitals*,² in the City of *London* and Borough

¹ The assessments were continued for successive periods of three months each subject to the same rules by Acts of 15 Apr. and 1 Sept. 1651. Similar clauses of exemption are contained in Acts of 19 Dec. 1651, 15 June 1652, 10 Dec. 1652, and 1656 Cap. 12, and the assessments under the last Act were continued for three years subject to the same rules by the Act 1656 Cap. 25.

² By an ordinance of the Lords and Commons of the 16th Nov. 1644 the rents and revenues of the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, St. Thomas, and Bethlem were exempted from all assessment by the Parliament, past and future.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to raise
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy. This is due to a number of
 factors, including the fact that the
 government has been unable to raise
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy.

The second of these is the fact that
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 of factors, including the fact that
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 its policy.

The third of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to carry out
 its policy. This is due to a number
 of factors, including the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to carry out
 its policy.

of *Southwark*, or any of them, for or in respect of any Rents A. D. 1650.
or Revenues payable to the said Hospitals, being to be
received and disbursed for the immediate use and relief of
the Poor in the same Hospitals.

ANNO 1651. CAP. 6.

AN ACT FOR THE Impresting of Soldiers For the A. D. 1651.
Service of the Commonwealth in IRELAND.

Friday, 18th of April, 1651.

Provided always, That this Act shall not extend to the Exemp-
Pressing of any Minister of the Word of God ; Nor of any tion for
Schollar or Student in any of the Universities, Inns of Court Clergymen,
or Chancery ; or of any person Rated either for Lands or Scholars or
Goods, by vertue of an Act of Parliament of the Twenty Students in
sixth day of *November* last past, Entituled, *An Act for an the Univer-*
Assessment for Four Moneths, from the Twenty fifth of sities, and
December, One thousand six hundred fifty, for the Mainte- others.
nance of the Forces Raised by Authority of Parliament for
the Service of England, Ireland and Scotland ; or of any
person of the Rank or Degree of an Esquire or upwards, or
of the Son of any such person ; or to the Pressing of any
person under the Age of Eighteen, or above the Age of
Fifty ; or of any the Officers of Parliament, or of any of
the menial Servants of any Members or Officers of Parlia-
ment ; or of any Marriner, Seaman or Waterman.

ANNO 1652. CAP. 34.

AN ACT FOR REVIVING of a former ACT, Entituled,
An Act against Unlicensed and Scandalous Books
and Pamphlets, and for better Regulating of
Printing ; With some ADDITIONS and EXPLANA-
TIONS. *Friday, the 7th of January, 1652.*

A. D.
1652-3.

Received of the Treasurer of the County of ...
the sum of ... Dollars ...

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office ...

Attest my hand and seal of office this ... day of ...
1880 ...

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office ...

A. D.
1652-3.
X.
Priviledges
of the
University-
Printers
not to be
infringed.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Clause or Clauses, either in this or the said Recited Act of *September*, One thousand six hundred forty and nine, shall be Construed to extend to the Prejudice or Infringing of any of the just Rights and Priviledges of any of the Printers of either of the two Universities in this Commonwealth; But that the same shall be full as large and effectual to all Intents and Purposes, as if this and the said Recited Act of *September*, One thousand six hundred forty and nine, had not been had or made.

ANNO 1653. CAP. 20.

A. D.
1653-4.

An Ordinance for setling and confirming of the Manors of *Framlingham*, and *Saxtead*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments thereunto belonging, devised, by Sir *Robert Hitcham* Knight and late Serjant at Law, to certain charitable Uses.

Monday, March 20. 1653.

[This ordinance, which concerns property devised to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, partly for their own benefit and partly on trust for certain charitable purposes, was confirmed by the Act (Anno 1656 c. 10 (*infra*)). It is printed in the Appendix to the History of Framlingham by Thomas Hawes 1798. In 1662 a bill was brought in to confirm and settle the title to the lands devised, but was opposed by the Earl of Suffolk and not passed (11 Journals H. L. 433, 435, 437). The College, however, in the same year obtained a licence authorizing them to hold the lands in mortmain.

A scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the regulation of Sir Robert Hitcham's Charity was confirmed by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 58.]

ANNO 1654.

AN Ordinance For appointing Visitors for the Universities.¹ A. D. 1654.
2 Sept. 1654.

Whereas the carrying on and perfecting of the Reformation and Regulation of the Universities of this Land, is a work very much conducing to the Glory of God, and the Publique Good, for want of which many inconveniences and evils do and cannot but ensue, Be it therefore Ordained by his Highness the Lord Protector, by and with the Consent of his Council, That the Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Oxford* for the time being, *William* Viscount *Say* and *Seale*, *Nathanael Fiennes* Esquire, Sir *Charls Wolseley* Baronet, *Humphrey Mackworth* Esquire, *Bulstrode Whitelock* one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, *Samuel Dunch* Esquire, Sir *John Dreydon*, *Richard Ingoldesby*, *John Crew*, *George Fleetwood*, *John Bright*, *Fenkinson*, and *Greenfield* Esquires; Doctor *Robert Harris*, President of Trinity Colledge; Doctor *Christopher Rogers*, Principal of New Inne Hall; Doctor *Thomas Goodwin*, President of *Magdalen* Colledge; Doctor *John Owen*, Dean of *Christ Church*; Doctor *Henry Wilkinson*, the Lady *Margarets* Professor of Divinity; Doctor *Peter French*, Prebendary of *Christ Church*; Doctor *John Couant*, Rector of *Exeter* Colledge; Doctor *Fonathan Goddard*, Warden of *Merton* Colledge; Mr. *Thankful Owen*, President of *St. John's* Colledge; Master *Stephens*, Principal of *Hart Hall*; Master *James Baron* of *Magdalen* Colledge; and Master *Francis Howell*, Fellow of *Exeter* Colledge; or any seven or more of them, be and they are hereby Constituted and Ordained Commissioners for visiting the said University. And the Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge* for the time being, the Lord *Henry Cromwel*, *Henry Lawrence*, Lord President of His Highness Council; *John Lambert* Esquire, *John Disbrow* Esquire, Sir *Gilbert Pickering*, Colonel

Commissioners for
visiting the
University
of Oxford.

Commissioners for
visiting the
University
of Cam-
bridge.

¹ This ordinance was confirmed by Act Anno 1656. Cap. 10.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

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A. D. 1654. *Edward Mountague, Francis Rous, Esquires; Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; John Thurloe, Robert Castle, Thomas Bendish, Robert Vinter, Griffith Lloyd, Esquires; Sir William Strickland, Doctor Anthony Tuckney, Master of St. John's Colledge; Doctor John Arrowsmith, Master of Trinity Colledge; Doctor Horton, President of Queens Colledge; Doctor Samuel Bolton, Master of Christs Colledge; Doctor Lazarus Seaman, Master of Peter-house; Doctor John Lightfoot, Master of Katherine Hall; Master John Sadler, Master of Magdalen Colledge; Doctor Whitchcott, Doctor Cudworth, Master Worthington, Master of Jesus Colledge; Master Dillingham, Master of Emanuel Colledge; Master Simpson, Master of Pembroke Hall; Master Templar, Fellow of Trinity Colledge; Master Mowbrey, Fellow of St. John's Colledge; Master William Moses, Fellow of Pembroke Hall; Master Wood, Fellow of Magdalen Colledge; or any seven or more of them, be and they are hereby Constituted and Ordained Commissioners for the visiting the said University, and all Colledges and Halls within the said Universities; and all Governors, Masters, Presidents, Principals, Provosts, Professors, Fellows, Graduats, Students, Scholars, or other Members and Officers of the said Universities, and of all and every the said Colledges and Halls; and shall have, use and exercise all and every the like Powers, Authorities and Jurisdictions, as any person or persons heretofore appointed Visitors of either of the said Universities, or of any Colledge or Colledges, Hall or Halls within the same, or which any Visitor or Visitors now have, or heretofore had and lawfully used and exercised by force or virtue of any Law, Statute, Ordinance, Custom, Commission, Patent or Foundation, of any Colledge or Hall respectively; and to proceed in the execution thereof as fully and amply as any Visitor or Visitors may or ought to do, or have done to all intents and purposes; And that all and every act and acts, thing and things which shall be done by the said Commissioners before-named, or any seven or more of them, according to or in pursuance of the Powers and Authorities aforesaid,*

These
Commis-
sioners
shall exer-
cise the
like powers
as any
former
Visitors.

shall be as good, effectual and of as full force, as if the same A. D. 1654.
had been acted or done by such Visitor or Visitors.

And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, II.
That the Commissioners before-named, or any seven or more
of them respectively for each University, calling to their
assistance such person and persons as they shall think fit,
shall consider of the best ways and means for the well Order-
ing, Regulation and good Government of the said Universi-
ties respectively, and of the Colledges and Halls therein, for
the better Advancement, Countenance and Encouragement
of Piety and Learning in the said Universities; and shall
examine what Statutes of the said Universities, or of the
said Colledges and Halls respectively, or what of them are
fit to be taken away, abrogated or altered, and what is fit to
be added for the better Ordering and Government of each of
the said Universities respectively in general, and the several
Colledges and Halls within the said Universities in particular
in matters of Religion, Maners, Discipline, and Exercises,
and shall exhibite the same to His Highness and the
Parliament.

Power to
consider of
the best
ways for
Regulating
and well
Governing
the Univer-
sities.

To ex-
amine what
Statutes are
fit to be
abrogated,
altered or
added, and
exhibite the
same to
His High-
ness and
the Parlia-
ment.

And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, III.
That in the mean time the Commissioners before-named,
or any seven or more of them for each University respec-
tively, shall have power, and are hereby authorized to
explain such Statutes of any of the said Colledges or Halls,
as being ambiguous or obscure shall be offered unto them
for that purpose; As also to hear, examine, decide and
determine all and every such Controversie and Controversies
by or upon any Appeal or Appeals, which shall be brought
before them by any person or persons being a Member of
the said University, or of any Students or Scholars within
the same, or any of the said Colledges or Halls which are
not clearly determinable by the Statutes of such respective
Colledge or Hall, or of the said Universities respectively;
And that all and every such Determination of the said Com-
missioners, or any seven or more of them as aforesaid, shall
stand and be, and shall be reputed and adjudged to be valid
and in full force, and to be obeyed accordingly. And all

Power to
explain
such
Statutes as
are am-
biguous or
obscure.
To deter-
mine
Appeals.

The first part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = x + f(x^2)$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $f(x) = x + f(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$. The second part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation $g(x) = x + g(x^2)$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $g(x) = x + g(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$. The third part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation $h(x) = x + h(x^2)$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $h(x) = x + h(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation $k(x) = x + k(x^2)$. It is shown that $k(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $k(x) = x + k(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$. The fifth part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation $l(x) = x + l(x^2)$. It is shown that $l(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $l(x) = x + l(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$. The sixth part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $m(x)$ defined by the equation $m(x) = x + m(x^2)$. It is shown that $m(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $m(x) = x + m(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$. The seventh part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $n(x)$ defined by the equation $n(x) = x + n(x^2)$. It is shown that $n(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $n(x) = x + n(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$. The eighth part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $o(x)$ defined by the equation $o(x) = x + o(x^2)$. It is shown that $o(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $o(x) = x + o(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$. The ninth part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $p(x)$ defined by the equation $p(x) = x + p(x^2)$. It is shown that $p(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $p(x) = x + p(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$. The tenth part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $q(x)$ defined by the equation $q(x) = x + q(x^2)$. It is shown that $q(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $q(x) = x + q(x^2)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$.

A. D. 1654. Sheriffs, Majors, Justices of Peace, and other Ministers of Justice, are hereby required to be ayding and assisting to the said Commissioners in the due execution of the premises.

IV. And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Visitors, or any seven or more of them for each University respectively, are hereby impowered to finde out and settle some equal and just way of competent Allowances to their Register and Mandatory for their attendance and pains during the time of their Visitation.

V. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Visitors for both the said Universities, or any four or more of them, whereof two at the least to be Visitors of each University, be and are hereby appointed to be

Visitors for the School of *Westminster*.
Visitors for the School of *Westminster*; And that the said Visitors of the said University of *Oxon*, or any four or more of them, be and are hereby appointed to be Visitors of the Colledge and School of *Winchester* and of Merchant-Taylors School *London*: And that the said Visitors for the Univer-

Visitors for the School of *Eaton* Colledge and School. sity of *Cambridge*, or any four or more of them, be and are hereby Constituted and Appointed to be Visitors of the Colledge and School of *Eaton*, and of the Masters, Fellows

They shall have the like powers as any Visitor hath by the Statutes. and Scholars in the said respective Colledges and Schools, and are hereby authorized to put in execution all and every the Powers and Authorities heretofore given or granted to any Visitor or Visitors of the said Schools and Colledges respectively, or any of them, by any Statutes of the said

Colledges or Schools; and to consider of any Statutes of the said Colledges and Schools, which are fit to be taken away and abrogated, and of such other Statutes as are fit to be made for the well Ordering and Governing of the said Colledges and Schools respectively, for the better advancement of Piety, Learning and good Nurture in the said Colledges and Schools, and present the same to be approved as aforesaid.

ANNO 1656. CAP. 10.

AN ACT AND DECLARATION Touching several Acts A. D. 1656.
and Ordinances Made since the Twentieth of *April*
1653. and before the Third of *September* 1654. and
other Acts, &c.

W Hereas since the Twentieth day of *April*, One Acts and Ordinances made since 23 April, 1653.
thousand six hundred fifty three, in the great Ex-
igences and Necessities of these Nations, divers Acts and Or-
dinances have been made without the Consent of the People
assembled in Parliament, which is not according to the Fun-
damental Lawes of the Nations, and the Rights of the people,
and is not for the future to be drawn into example, yet the
Actings thereupon tending to the Settlement of the Estates
of several persons and Families, and the peace and quiet
of the Nations ; Be it Enacted by His Highness the Lord
Protector and this present Parliament, And it is hereby
Enacted and Declared by the Authority of the same ; That
one Ordinance made in the year 1653. Entituled, *An*
Ordinance for Repealing of several Acts and Resolves of
Parliament made for, or touching the Subscribing or taking
the Engagement :

And also one other Ordinance made in the same year
1653. Entituled, *An Ordinance for Settling and confirming*
of the Manors of Framlingham and Saxted in the County
of Suffolk, and the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments
thereunto belonging, devised by Sir Robert Hitcham Knight,
and late Serjeant at Law, to charitable Uses :¹

And all and every the Branches, Sentences and Words
in the same severally conteyned, Shall be, and are hereby
continued and confirmed, and shall stand and be in full
force and strength, to all Intents and Purposes, any matter
or thing to the Contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
that . . .

¹ *Supra.*

A. D. 1656. And one other Ordinance Entituled, *An Ordinance for*
Ordinance *appointing Visitors for the Universities*; shall be and is
1654. hereby confirmed, and continued for six Moneths from and
after the end of the first Session of this present Parliament.

APPENDIX III

ESTATE ACTS AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTS RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

ROT. PARL. 20^o HEN. VI. nu. 17. m. 10.

A. D. Pro Preposito et Collegio Regali beate Marie de
1441-2. Etona juxta Wyndesore.

[This Act, which is printed in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*,
Vol. 5. pp. 45-52, gives parliamentary sanction to
a charter of the King by which two previous charters
dated respectively the 11th of October and the 25th
of March in the 19th year of his reign, the former
founding and the latter endowing Eton College, are
confirmed, and privileges granted to the College.]

ROT. PARL. 23^o HEN. VI. nu. 21. m. 21.

A. D. Pro Preposito et Collegio Regali Beate Marie de
1444-5. Eton juxta Wyndesoram.

[This Act, which is printed in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*,
Vol. 5. pp. 75-87, gives parliamentary sanction to
a charter of the King, by which several charters further
endowing Eton College are confirmed, and additional
endowments and privileges granted.]

ROT. PARL. 25^o HEN. VI. nu. 13. m. 5.

Pro Preposito et Collegio Regali de Eton.

A. D.
1446-7.

[This Act, which is printed in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, Vol. 5. pp. 130-132, gives parliamentary sanction to a charter of the King granting to Eton College the Alien Priory of Derehurst in Gloucestershire (subject to the Prior's life interest) and other endowments, with a proviso that King's College Cambridge shall have part of the possessions of the priory of the annual value of one hundred marks, to be limited and assigned by the Bishop of Lincoln.]

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. CHANCERY.

27^o HEN. VI. [File 27. No. 350.]

[This Act, which is printed in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, Vol. 5. pp. 159-161, gives parliamentary sanction to a charter of the King, by which several charters further endowing Eton College are confirmed.]

A. D.
1448-9.

ROT. PARL. 38^o HEN. VI. nu. 30. m. 11.

Pro Collegio de Eton.

A. D. 1459.

[This Act, which is printed in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, Vol. 5. pp. 363-364, gives parliamentary sanction to a charter of the King confirming Eton College in all its possessions.]

ROT. PARL. 14^o EDW. IV. nu. 33. m. 15.¹

Concernens Prioratum de Shirbourn.

ITEM quedam alia peticio exhibita fuit prefato domino A. D. 1475.
Regi in presenti parlamento dicto vicesimo tercio die
Januarii in hec verba. To the kyng oure liege lord Please

¹ Vol. 6. pp. 143-4 of printed edition of *Rotuli Parliamentorum*.

A. D. 1475. it your Highnes that where late a devoute religious place comonly called the Prioury of West Shirborn in your Counte of Suthampton before tyme of mynde in the honour of the holy Trinite oure lady and seynt John the Baptiste by oon Henry Poorte sumtyme a Baron of this your noble Reame was founded edefied and indowed with grete parte aswell of his goodes and possessions as of many other benefactours to the same Prioury And for the more assured perpetuell establisshement therof auctorized by popes Innocent Alexander seintz Thomas of Caunterbury Thomas of Herford and dyvers other holy Fadens of the Chirch by their bulles and writynges sealed with leade and autentik seales To thentent that divine service relegious observances hospitalite and other dedes of charite shuld there dayly be doon and kept inpperpetuite. So the said fundacion and entent therof from the tyme aforeseid by a Priour and covent of Monkes there daily seyng v masses or moo with all other divine service hospitalite and other dedes of almes were observed doon and kept till the same Prioure with all maner possessions and rightes therto perteynyng by lettres patentes and auctorite of parlement of Harry the sext lade in dede and not in right kyng of Englund holden at Redyng the xxxj yere of his usurped reigne by seducious labour and meanes was graunted unto the Provost and college of Eton by the name of the Provost and college Roiall of oure lady of Eton and to their successours for evermore. Soon after the which graunte and by colour of the same oon Benet then Priour there and all the monkes ministers and servauntes of the said Prioury the said xxxj yere therfro were put oute and from the same taken almaner goodes catelx juelx reliquiez and honourmentes Evidences popes bulles charters and muni-mentz the said Prioury and right therof concernyng; and the moost parte of the edefiying therof drowen downen caried away and destrued not abhored to lye cornes hay and to suffre booth horses and cartes dayly to goo uppon the sepultures of cristen people in grete nombre buried in the chirch there wherof mo then xxx sumtyme were

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1868. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1870. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1872. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1873. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1874. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1875. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1877. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1879. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in New Jersey in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in New York in 1881. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Connecticut in 1882. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Rhode Island in 1883. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Massachusetts in 1884. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Vermont in 1885. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-ninth was the discovery of gold in New Hampshire in 1886. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirtieth was the discovery of gold in Maine in 1887. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-first was the discovery of gold in New Brunswick in 1888. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-second was the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia in 1889. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-third was the discovery of gold in Prince Edward Island in 1890. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-fourth was the discovery of gold in New South Wales in 1891. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1892. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-sixth was the discovery of gold in South Australia in 1893. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Western Australia in 1894. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-eighth was the discovery of gold in New Zealand in 1895. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-ninth was the discovery of gold in the United Kingdom in 1896. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fortieth was the discovery of gold in France in 1897. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-first was the discovery of gold in Germany in 1898. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-second was the discovery of gold in Italy in 1899. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-third was the discovery of gold in Spain in 1900. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Portugal in 1901. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Greece in 1902. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Turkey in 1903. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Russia in 1904. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-eighth was the discovery of gold in China in 1905. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Japan in 1906. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fiftieth was the discovery of gold in the United States in 1907. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

worshipfull Barons Knyghtes and Squyers in fordoyng A. D. 1475.
 and withdrawyng all maner divine service and other pre-
 misses in substance there ordeyned to be doon and kept
 as it is openly knowen contrarie to thentent last will and
 auctorite aforesaid to the displeasure of God prejudice of
 the said Henry Porte his heires and of all thoo that by the
 same fundacion ought to be susteyned comforted or re-
 leaved, contrarie also aswell thentent of the comen lawes
 of the chirch ordeyned for the disposicion of the goodes
 of the same as to the effecte of the statutes and orde-
 nauncez uppon every licence of appropriation of any bene-
 fice to be had before made In consideracion of the pre-
 misses and also howe it was ordeyned that divine service
 and other dedes of charite shuld not be admynysshed in
 dyvers Priouries and possessions aliens by reason of any
 graunte or appropriation therof made to thentent that the
 last will of the Foundours of the same theryn shuld not
 there be utterly fordoon. In likewise that the said blessed
 intent disposicion and last will of the forseid Henry Poorte
 and benefactours be not utterly fordoon and sett a parte in
 the said Prioury of Shirborn; by the advis and assent of
 your lordes spirituelx and temporelx and comens in this
 your present parlement assembled and by auctorite of the
 same to establissh enacte and ordeyne that he or they that
 nowe hath haven or whoosoever of what estate dignite
 degre or condicion he be of hereafter shall have the said
 Prioury and Maners londes tenementes rentes and services
 with other premysses therto perteynyng or therof taketh
 taken or shall take the profittes in any wise other then it
 shall happen to be Priour there: shall depute ordeyne
 fynd and sufficiently endowe within the said Prioury oon
 honest preste beyng of goode conversacion that competently
 can rede and syng to be and that shalbe there resident in
 the fest of the Nativite of seynt John the Baptist in the
 yere of oure Lord M^l.CCCCLXXV and so from thensforth
 daily imperpetuite; the which Preste havynge no cause nor
 impediment lawfull shall say within the chirch of the said
 Prioury Matyns Masse Evynsong and all maner other

A. D. 1475. divine servise dayly ; the said clerk moreover shall doo and minstre all thynges convenient for a clerk to doo there necessarie and behoffull to be doon, to and for thaccomplisschement of the said servise imperpetuite in and at such houres and tymes as it is moost usuelly accustomed almaner divine servise to be said and doon in the moost parte of paryssh chirches beyng thereabout openly in audience of all thoo that then there shall happen to be present praiyng specially for the prosperous encreas and long contynuaunce of your moost high estate of oure sovereigne lady Quene Elizabeth and of our full high and myghty Prynce Edward your firstbegoten son Prynce of Wales Duc of Cornewail and Erle of Chestre and of all your moost noble progenie And by the said advis assent and auctorite to enacte and ordeyne that he or they that now hath haven or whosoever as is beforeseid shall have the said Prioury Maners londes and tenementes with other premisses therto perteyning or therof taketh taken or shall take the profittes shall sufficiently repaire maintene and kepe the chirch of the said Prioury there now stondyng with the closure of the cemitorie therof and shall ordeyne and fynde belles bookes brede wyne and lightes with all maner honourmentes and other thynges convenyent and behoffull to be had and occupied to and for thaccomplisschement of the said divine service there to be said and doon inpperpetuite And over that shall kepe a yerely obite with a solempne Dirige the first day of Januarie with v masses to be said the second day of Januarie with v tapers brennyng in the said chirch duryng the tyme of sayng the said Dirige and Masses And that immediatly after the said Masses fynysshed there shall distribute and geve in almes xxij s. iiij d. of lafull money of Englund to the poore people then there beyng or next therto inhabityng yerely imperpetuite, to pray specially aswell for the soules of the moost famous and noble Prince Richard late Duc of York your fader of you oure said sovereigne lady the Quene your said son oure noble Prynce and of all your moost noble progenie the course of this present lyfe determyned as for the soules of

the said Henry Poorte and benefactours their Auncestres A. D. 1475.
 and children and of all other buryed in the said prioury
 And over that by the same advis assent and auctorite to
 enacte and ordeyne that as often as he or they that nowe
 hath haven or whosoever as is beforeseid shall have the
 seid place or Prioury londes and tenementes with other
 premisses thereto perteynyng, or therof taketh taken or
 shall take the profittez for the tyme that he or they the
 same Prioury and premysses hath haven or shall have or
 therof taketh taken or shall take the profittes do not per-
 fourme or full fyll not the effecte and tenour of this present
 acte in every poynte within foure monethes next after the
 said fest of Nativite or at any tyme afterward by like space
 doo contrarie theeffecte and tenour of this same acte in any
 poynte; then and sooften the Chaunceller of Englund nowe
 beyng or the Chaunceller of Englund that hereafter shalbe
 have full auctorite and power by force of this present acte
 to hieere the compleynt tobe made by any of your subgiettes
 in that behalf by bill and theruppon to doo procede and
 determyne in like maner wise and fourme as it is usually
 accustomed to doo daily in writtes of sub pena in your
 Chauncery And over that to compelle every persone or
 persones chargeable by this present acte and founden
 defectyf in that behalf to fynde sufficiant suertie from-
 thensforth to observe fullfill and kepe the charges in this
 said acte specified, in every poynte moreover by the said
 advis assent and auctorite to enacte and ordeyn, that the
 graunte of the said Prioury Maners londes and tenementes
 with thappurtenaunces in the same graunte particulerly
 expressed thereto to be perteyning by auctorite of the said
 parlement the said xxxj yere or by any maner lettres
 patentees acte or auctorite of any other parlement in any
 tyme unto the said Provost and College and to their
 successours or any acte of Resumpcion at any tyme had
 or made or by this present parlement to be made extend
 not ne be prejudiciall or in any maner wise hurte any of
 your said lieges or their heires havying or holdyng any
 londes and tenementes or possessions holden of the said

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

A. D. 1475. Prioury in or of any such right interesse or title lauffull as any of theym hath or any of their Auncestrs had or of right ought to have had in any such londes and tenementes or possessions so holden before any graunte of the said Prioury as is beforeseid made: Qua quidem petitione in parlamento predicto lecta audita et mature intellecta de avisamento et assensu dominorum spiritualium et temporalium ac Communitatis regni Anglie in eodem parlamento existencium ac auctoritate ejusdem respondebatur eidem in forma sequenti Soit fait come il est desire.

19^o HEN. VII. CHAPTER XXIX [*Cap. 6., Ruff.*]

A. D. 1485. Pro Monasterio Sancti Salvatoris de Syon.¹

[This Act recites and confirms an Indenture between the King and Syon Monastery by which the Monastery is discharged from desmes, &c., in respect of the advowsons of Olney, &c., which had been granted to them by the King, and of their other possessions, and in exchange agrees to the enclosure by the King of a piece of land in Isleworth and Twickenham. The Indenture contains the following covenant.]

Annuity to
Winchester
College for
Tithes of
Inclosure.

It is also covenanted and agreed betwene the seid King our Souveraign Lorde and the seid Abbas and Convent that the seid Abbas and Convent shall make a sufficient graunt under ther commen Seale of an annuite of fyve markes to the Warden of the newe College of Wynchester and to ther successoures for a full recompens for the losse of there tithes that they shall and shulde have by reasone of the seid inclosure of the seid groundes, the same graunte to be made under suche proviso and condicion as hereafter dothe folowe, and the same proviso and condicion to be entered in the same graunte of Annuytie. Provyded alwey that yf the seid advouson or the title of the seid advouson be by auctoritie of parlement or otherwysse, taken evicted

¹ This Act is printed in Statutes of the Realm.

avoyded or the profittes therof utterly taken frome the seid Abbas and Covent of the seid Monastery for the tyme beyng, that then and frome that tyme all annuities and other charges of the seid Monastery and Howse hadde and made by reason of the seid appropriacion and amortisment of the seid advouson as longe as they shall not nowe have ne enjoye the premisses for the impedimentes remembred, cesse and be fromethens as voyde, thes presentes in any thing notwythstandyng.

A. D. 1485.

23^o HEN. VIII. CHAPTER XXII [*Cap. 2., Ruff.*]

AN ACTE concernyng an Exchaung of Londz betwene the Kynges Highnes and the Master Fellowes and Scolers of Crystes Colledg in Cambrydg.¹

A. D.
1531-2.

[This Act recites in full and confirms (1) a deed dated the 1st of November, 1531, by which Christ's College conveyed to the King the Manor of Roydon² in Essex and Herts with the appurtenances and other hereditaments in the same counties, excepting thereout a messuage with a croft adjacent containing three acres of land and pasture in the town of Roydon; and (2) letters patent of the 2nd of January, 1531-2, by which the King granted to the College the suppressed Priory of Bromehill with its possessions, consisting of several manors in Norfolk and lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, a windmill in Weeting, £20 annual rent issuing out of the Manor of Weeting, and the advowson of the rectory of Croxton, with a dispensation from the Statute of Mortmain and a licence to appropriate the rectory to the uses of the College.³ These premises had

¹ This Act is printed in Statutes of the Realm.

² As to the Manor of Roydon see 1 Hen. 8. c. 19 [c. 4., Ruff.] Vol. I (*supra*).

³ The rectory of Croxton had been appropriated to the use of the Priory in 1401.

A. D.
1531-2.

belonged to the Priory of Bromehill in the Parish of Weeting till its dissolution by bull of Pope Clement the Seventh of the 14th of May, 1528, when they were granted by the King to Cardinal Wolsey and by him applied to the endowment of Cardinal College in Ipswich; but on his attainder, or upon the dissolution of Cardinal College, had reverted to the King. The letters patent also granted the right to hold a yearly fair in Bromehill.]

23^o HEN. VIII. CHAPTER XXIV. [*Cap. 4., Ruff.*]

AN ACTE concernyng an Exchaung of certen Londz betwene the Kyngz Highnes and the Provost of Eton.¹

[This Act confirms an exchange by which Eton College surrendered to the King the Hospital of St. James in the Field near Westminster and 185½ acres of land belonging thereto, namely 64 acres between Charing Cross and Hay Hill, 96 acres in 'the Northfelde' lying on the North side of the King's road from Charing Cross to Hay Hill, 18 acres at Knightsbridge, 5 acres in 'Temmys Meade', half an acre in 'Chelsey Mede', and 2 acres in a meadow at Fulham, part of Henry the Sixth's endowment of the College, except thereout lands called 'Chalcottes et Wyldes' in Hendon, Finchley, and Hampstead, a tenement called 'le White Bere' in the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and All Hallows in Westcheap and Bread Street in the City of London, and a messuage in Westminster occupied by Thomas Brightman; and received the manor of 'Baudewyns' near Dartford, Kent, with lands belonging thereto, land called 'Brokes' in Dartford, the advowson of the church of 'Newynton'² with lands called 'Flache' in Luddenham Marsh, and the manor

¹ This Act is printed in full in Statutes of the Realm.

² Newington, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

and advowson of the church of 'Chatesham',¹ Suffolk, with lands belonging to the manor, together with licence to appropriate to the College the rectories of the said churches.]

A. D.
1531-2.

[24° HEN. VIII. *Cap.* 5.

An Act for Confirmation of an Exchange of Lands, made between the King and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Christ-Church in Cambridge*.²]

A. D.
1532-3.

27° HEN. VIII. CHAPTER LII. [*c.* 24., Ruff.]

AN ACTE concernyng an exchaunge of Londes betwene the Kynges Highnes and the Presydent and Scolers of Corpus Christi College in the University of Oxford.³

A. D.
1535-6.

[This Act confirms an indenture of the 4th of March, 1535-6, between the King and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, by which the College bargained and sold to the King the Manor of Mulsey (Molesey), Surrey, with all lands parcel thereof in West Mulsey, Walton, Harsam (Hersham), and Thamys Dytton, and the King bargained and sold to the College in recompense therefor the Manor of West Henreth (West Hendred) or Lytyll Henreth, Berks, and the Parsonage⁴ of the Church of West Henreth, freed from liability to tenths payable under 26 Hen. 8. c. 3 (Vol. I (*supra*)).]

¹ Chattisham.

² This title is taken from Ruffhead; but there is no record of the Act on the Roll for the year, nor is any original Act bearing this title preserved at the House of Lords. It is not noticed in Statutes of the Realm, and the title is perhaps nothing but a repetition in an erroneous form of that of 23 Hen. 8. c. 22 [*c.* 2., Ruff.] (*supra*).

³ This Act is printed in Statutes of the Realm.

⁴ i.e. the impropriate rectory.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta > 0$ is satisfied.

2. In the second part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta > 0$ is satisfied.

3. In the third part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta > 0$ is satisfied.

4. In the fourth part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta > 0$ is satisfied.

5. In the fifth part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta > 0$ is satisfied.

4^o JAC. I. Cap. 9. [No. 22.]A. D.
1606-7.

An Act for Confirmation of certen Landes to the Warden and Colledge of the Soules of all faithful People deceased of Oxon, and of other Landes to Sir William Smith Knight.

[The preamble recites that by letters patent of James the First the house, site, and possessions of the late Priory of Laund, Leicestershire (which premises had been granted by Henry the Eighth to Gregorie Lord Crumwell, and re-conveyed by Edward Lord Crumwell grandson of Gregorie to James the First), had been granted to Sir William Smith; that All Souls College claimed 220 acres part thereof as belonging to its Manor of Whadborough, and that there had been litigation as to this claim between the College and Edward Lord Crumwell;

that an award had been made on the 2nd of March, 1605-6 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earls of Shrewsbury, Northampton, and Salisbury, Chief Justice Popham, and Justices Walmsley, Yelverton, and Willyams, that Lord Crumwell should convey to the College hereditaments late of Laund Priory lying in Whadborough Pasture in the Parish of Tilton, hereditaments of the late Monastery of Olston, Osellweston, or Owston lying in the said pasture or elsewhere in Whadborough, hereditaments of the late Monastery of St. James near Northampton in the said pasture, and all other his lands therein, subject to a lease to Askew which had not above fourteen years to come, and that the College should pay to Lord Crumwell £1600 and release its claim against Sir W. Smith;

that the College had paid the £1600, and Lord Crumwell had executed the required conveyances as to some part, but that the College was disabled from releasing its claim against Sir W. Smith.

The Act provides that the College shall hold the lands

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awarded to be conveyed to it, subject to the lease to
 Askew, extinguishes its claim against Sir W. Smith,
 and confirms the lease to Askew.]

A. D.
 1606-7.

12° CAR. II. *Cap. 19.* [*Cap. 32., Ruff.*] [No. 56.]

AN ACT for the disappropriating of the Rectory appropriate of Preston and uniting and consolidating of the said Rectory and of the Vicaridge of the Church of Preston and for the assuring of the Advowson and right of patronage of the same unto the Master Fellowes and Schollers of Emanuell Colledge in Cambridge and their successors.

[The preamble recites a deed of the 11th of October, 19 Jac. 1. (1621) by which Robert Riece conveyed the Rectory of Preston to trustees upon trust to procure an Act of Parliament to be passed in the first Session after the expiration of three years from his death to unite the rectory with the vicarage and to assure the advowson of the united benefice, or rectory, to Emmanuel College; the rector to pay £5 yearly for clothing and apprenticing two sons of poor parishioners of Preston, or, if none, two sons of poor men of Lavenham, and £3 for repairing the church, to hold no other benefice with cure of souls, and to be subject to certain provisions as to residence and other matters.

The Act gives effect to the intentions of Robert Riece as expressed in the deed.]

7° & 8° GUL. III. *Cap. xviii.* [No. 32.]

AN ACT to ascertain and settle the Payment of the Improprate Tythes of the Parish of Saint Lawrence Old Jury in London to the Master and Scholars of Balliol College in Oxford and for confirming an Award made concerning the same.

A. D.
 1695-6.

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A. D.
1695-6.

[The preamble recites that Balliol College is seised in fee of the impropriate rectory of 'St. Lawrence Old Jury', and that it leased the same in 1692 for twenty years to John Sayer, Clerk; that suits in the Court of Exchequer had arisen between the College and its lessee and the inhabitants and occupiers of houses and other titheable matters, and the differences were referred to the arbitration of Baron Lechmere and Baron Powell, who on the 22nd of January, 6 Will. 3 (1694-5), made their award, under which sums amounting in the whole to £150 are to be paid for tithes by the inhabitants and occupiers; and that questions might arise under the Act for tithes in London, 37 Hen. 8,¹ and also about other matters in the award, unless it be confirmed by Parliament.

The Act ratifies and confirms the award, and provides that, if by alterations in buildings uncertainty hereafter should arise as to the amounts payable, the churchwardens may reapportion as to the buildings so altered, but not so as to increase the total amount.]

9^o ANNÆ, Cap. xij. [Cap. 16., Ruff.] [No. 35.]

A. D. 1710. AN ACT for confirming to the Principal and Scholars of King's Hall and College of Brazen-Nose in the University of Oxon the Purchase of the Advowsons of Stepney and other Churches and for settling the same to the Benefit of the said College.²

[The preamble recites that Brasenose College formerly purchased 26 acres of woodground called Ashenshaw, 48 acres of woodground called Tapsters Coppice, late

¹ c. 12.

² The rights of Brasenose College as to church patronage in Stepney Parish are specially protected in the following Church Building Acts, 12 Ann. [12 Ann. St. 1., Ruff.] c. 17. s. 4. (Vol. 1 (*supra*)), and 58 Geo. 3. c. 45. s. 69. (Vol. 2 (*supra*)).

parcel of the Manor of Rotherfield Greys, Oxon, lying A. D. 1710.
 in Rotherfield and Henley upon Thames, let at £26 8s.,
 which are charged with the annual payment of £15 12s.
 for the support of two scholars of the College, and with
 the yearly fund of £2 to be employed amongst the
 Principal and Scholars in commemoration of the donor
 of the money by which the premises were purchased ;
 that after the termination of the lease the yearly value
 of the premises will be uncertain as it depends on the
 fall of wood which in some years cannot be made ;
 that for the better and more certain securing of the
 annual payment of the £15 12s. the College have pur-
 chased the advowsons of the rectory and vicarage of
 Stebbunheath *alias* Stepney, Middlesex, the rectory of
 St. Mary Matfelon *alias* Whitechapel, and the rectory
 of St. John Wapping, and have borrowed great sums
 of money to effect the purchase ;

The Act provides that the advowsons shall belong to
 the College ; empowers the College to sell Ashenshaw
 and Tapsters Coppice for the best price to be got,
 freed from the annual payments of £15 12s. and £2,
 and to apply the proceeds of sale in repaying the
 money borrowed ; unites the vicarage of Stepney to
 the rectory ; charges the present rector with a yearly
 pension to the College of £106 free of all taxes and
 payments both ordinary and extraordinary ; provides
 that after avoidance of the incumbency of the present
 rector the rectory shall be ' considered and understood
 in the Law to be as and under the Terme of two
 Moyeties or portions of the said Rectory,' the College
 presenting one portionist of Ratcliff Stepney and the
 other of Spitalfield Stepney who are to serve the cure
 of souls for the parish in alternate months, and hold
 the rectory and vicarage as tenants in common, paying
 £106, £53 each yearly to the College, and the College
 is to apply £20 a year for the maintenance of the two
 scholars ; if after the expiration of forty years from the

A.D. 1710. 24th of June, 1711, or at any time thereafter, the Bishop of London and Principal of the College so agree, only £20 a year shall thenceforth be payable by the portionists; provisions are made as to residence houses for the portionists and payment of first fruits, &c. of the rectory by the portionist of Ratcliff Stepney, and of the vicarage by the portionist of Spitalfield Stepney, and of rates and taxes equally; the College is to present to Stratford-Bow and all other churches or chapels built or hereafter to be built in Stepney and to receive the profits belonging to the same.
The Act is declared to be a public Act.]

5^o GEO. II. Cap. 23. [No. 56.]

A.D. 1731-2. An Act for exchanging of certain Lands between *Henry Bromley* Esquire, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Pembroke Hall* in the University of *Cambridge*.

[This Act confirms articles of agreement of the 8th of February, 1731-2, by which *Pembroke Hall* agreed to exchange two pieces of land, one in West Wickham, Cambridgeshire, containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the other in Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, containing half an acre, and a right of common in Town Green, Horseheath, for two pieces of land in Horseheath, containing respectively 4 acres and 2 acres, belonging to *Henry Bromley*; and vests the property accordingly.]

8^o GEO. II. Cap. 4. [No. 34.]

A.D. 1734-5. An Act for exchanging Lands between the Earl of *Peterborough*, and the Provost and Scholars of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*.

[This Act gives effect to an exchange agreed upon between *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, and the Earl of

Peterborough and Monmouth, of a grange, farm, and parcel of ground in Padwell, and half an acre of land in Attle Dudcrofts, all in the liberties of the town of Southampton, belonging to the College as Warden of God's House¹ in that town, for a farm called Wakes at Clifton, Bucks., containing 124 acres and stated to be of greater value and to be intended by the Earl as a benefaction to the College; and vests the property accordingly from the 1st of May, 1735.]

A. D.
1734-5.

9^o GEO. II. Cap. 9. [No. 37.]

An Act for exchanging of Lands between Sir *John Astley* Baronet, and the President and Fellows of *Queen's College in Cambridge*.

A. D.
1735-6.

[This Act gives effect to an exchange which it states will be of considerable advantage to Queens' College of a messuage called Lakes in Everleigh, Wilts., and lands and messuages (including the Rose and Crown Inn) in Everleigh and Cottingborne Ducis, belonging to the College, for the manor of Depden and a farm and several closes and land in the common fields in Kingston, Toft, Bourne, and Eversden, Cambridgeshire, belonging to Sir John Astley; and vests the property accordingly from the 25th of March, 1736. There is a clause enabling the College to let the property acquired upon the same terms as it could have let the property given in exchange for it.]

13^o GEO. II. Cap. 14. [No. 44.]

An Act for exchanging several Lands and Grounds belonging to *Thomas Inwen* Esq; in the Parish of *Wootton* in the County of *Bedford*, for other Lands

A. D.
1739-40.

¹ See 27 Eliz. c. 2. (Vol. I (*supra*)).

A. D.
1739-40.

of equal Value in the same Parish, belonging to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Sidney-Sussex College* in *Cambridge*.

[This Act gives effect to an exchange of 78a. 2r. 39p. of land in Wootton Pilling, Beds., belonging to Sidney Sussex College, for 76^a 2^r 19^p of land in the same parish part of settled estates over which Thomas Inwen had a power of sale; and vests the property accordingly from the 25th of March, 1740.]

28^o GEO. II. Cap. 6. [No. 42.]A. D.
1754-5.

An Act for confirming and establishing an Agreement between the Principal of *Saint Mary Magdalen Hall* in the University of *Oxford*, and *Ellis Saint John* Clerk, for exchanging the Advowson of the Church of *Southmoreton*, in the County of *Berks*, for the alternate Presentation of the Church of *Finchamstead*, in the said County.

[This Act gives effect to an agreement dated the 1st of January, 1754-5, for the exchange of a moiety of the advowson of, or alternate right of presentation to the rectory of Finchampstead, Berks., held by the University of Oxford in trust for Magdalen Hall, for the advowson of South Moreton, Berks., belonging to Ellis Saint John (who was also the owner of the other moiety of the advowson of Finchampstead); and vests the property accordingly from the 25th of March, 1755.]

29^o GEO. II. Cap. 29. [No. 96.]A. D.
1755-6.

AN Act for confirming and establishing an Exchange of Tythes, Cottages, and Lands, for a Messuage, Farms, Lands, and Common of Pasture in *Steeple Aston*, in the County of *Oxford*, pursuant to an

Agreement between the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen Nose* in *Oxford*, *John Eaton* Clerk, and *Francis Page* Esquire; and also for giving Power to the said *Francis Page*, and others, claiming under the Will of Sir *Francis Page* Knight, deceased, to make a Jointure on any Wife or Wives with whom they may intermarry.

A. D.
1755-6.

[This Act gives effect (with a slight variation affecting half an acre) to an agreement of the 4th of December, 1755, for the exchange of tithes payable out of lands in Middle Aston to the Rector of Steeple Aston (of the rectory whereof Brasenose College were patrons), and lands in Middle Aston partly belonging to the rectory and partly held by the rector on lease from the College, the whole worth £81 a year, for lands in Steeple Aston worth £95 a year held on the trusts of a settlement under which Francis Page was tenant for life; and vests the latter premises in the Rector and his successors and the former in the trustees of the settlement from the 25th of March, 1756.]

3^o GEO. III. Cap. 37. [No. 83.]

An Act for vesting certain Lands in the Counties of *Essex* and *Cambridge*, belonging to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of the College called *Jesus' College*, in the University of *Cambridge*, in Sir *William Maynard* Baronet, and his Heirs.

A. D.
1762-3.

[The preamble recites that *Jesus College*, *Cambridge*, is seised in fee of lands 9 acres in extent in the common fields of *Ashdon*, *Steventon*, and *Bartlow*, in *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire*, subject to a lease for twenty-one years from the 5th of April, 1761, that the lands are contiguous to Sir W. Maynard's estate, and that it is

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The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

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The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

A. D.
1762-3.

convenient for him to buy, and advantageous for the College to sell them for the price after mentioned.

The Act vests the lands in Sir W. Maynard in fee simple from and after the 24th of June, 1763, and payment by him of £109, being computed to be twenty-eight years' purchase after deducting the value of the lease.]

5^o GEO. III. Cap. 48. [No. 9.]

A. D. 1765. An Act for vesting an Estate, called *Woodlands*, in the County of *Wilts*, belonging to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of the College, called *Clare Hall*, in the University of *Cambridge*, in *William Earl of Shelburne*, and his Heirs.

[This Act gives effect to an agreement for the sale by Clare Hall of an estate called Woodlands in the parish of Calne, Wilts., held by the College under the will dated the 29th of October, 1724, of John Wilson upon trust for the maintenance of two 'Wilson Scholarships', to the Earl of Shelburne for the price of £1074. 18. 9; and vests the estate in the Earl from the 1st of May, 1765, and payment of the purchase money.]

9^o GEO. III. Cap. 9. [No. 41.]A. D.
1768-9.

An Act for confirming Articles of Agreement, and for effecting an Exchange of Lands, between the most Noble *George Duke of Marlborough*, and the Warden and Scholars of *Merton College* in *Oxford*.

[This Act gives effect to an agreement of the 25th of March, 1768, for the exchange of 'Woodstock Piece' and other pieces of land, 31^a 2^r 56^p in all, conveniently situated for the ornament and use of Woodstock

Park, belonging to Merton College subject to a lease to the Duke of Marlborough for twenty-one years from the 25th of March, 1762, for 44^a 2^r 0^p of land in the Liberty of Hensington in the Parish of Bladon, Oxfordshire, belonging to the Duke, being more in quantity and of greater value; and vests the property accordingly from the passing of the Act (21st of March, 1769), the land received by the College being made subject to the above-mentioned lease in lieu of the lands given in exchange.]

A. D.
1768-9.

13^o GEO. III. Cap. 52. [No. 109.]

An Act for effecting an Exchange of Lands, between *Charles Turner*, Esquire, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Trinity College in Cambridge*.

A. D.
1772-3.

[This Act gives effect to an exchange of 23^a 2^r 0^p of unidentified land lying dispersed in common fields in the Township of Wombwell and Parish of Darfield, Yorkshire, and a close of 8^a 3^r 19^p, belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge, as part of 'the Rectory of the Moiety, or the moiety of the Parsonage of Darfield' subject to a lease to Charles Turner for twenty years from the 5th of April, 1769, for three closes of ten acres each and so much of another close as will make up thirty-five acres, all in Wombwell belonging to Charles Turner; and vests the property accordingly from the passing of the Act (7th of April, 1773) the lands received by the College being made subject to the above-mentioned lease in lieu of those given in exchange.]

14^o GEO. III. Cap. 41. [No. 88.]

An Act for confirming an Agreement between *William Earl of Radnor* and the President and

A. D. 1774.

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1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900

A. D. 1774. Fellows of *Queen's College Cambridge*, for an Exchange of the Advowson of *Seagrave*, in the County of *Leicester*, for the Advowson of *Great Chiverel*, in the County of *Wilts*.

[This Act gives effect to the exchange of the above advowsons and vests the property accordingly from the 1st of May, 1774.]

14^o GEO. III. Cap. 104. [No. 213.]

An Act to enable the Master and Scholars of *Baliol College*, in the University of *Oxford*, in their Collegiate Capacity, to convey certain Lands and Possessions belonging to the said College, in the Counties of *Salop* and *Radnor*, to *William Pearce Hall*, and *John Woodhouse*, Esquires, in Exchange for other Lands in the County of *Radnor*, of greater Value, to be conveyed to, and held by, them respectively, to the Uses, and upon the Trusts, therein mentioned.

[This Act confirms an agreement for the exchange by Balliol College of lands in Seifton and Culmington, Salop, and in the townships of Rhosgree and Clombeeway in the parish of Llanbister, Radnorshire, of the yearly value of £50 (being part of estates devised to the College by the will dated the 26th of June, 1704, of Richard Greaves for the maintenance of two exhibitioners to be elected from Ludlow Free School), for Llandilo Hall, otherwise The Great House, and lands belonging thereto in Llandilo Graban, Radnorshire, let on lease at an annual rent of £60, for the purchase of which William Pearce Hall and John Woodhouse had contracted; and directs conveyances to be made by the parties accordingly.]

15^o GEO. III. Cap. 28. [No. 58.]

An Act for Exchanging certain Lands and Tenements, Part of the Estates comprised in the Settlement made on the Marriage of the Right Honourable *George* Lord Viscount *Torrington*, for certain Lands and Tenements, belonging to the President and Scholars of *Saint John Baptist College*, in the University of *Oxford*; and also for exchanging certain Mills and Lands thereto belonging, likewise comprised in the said Settlement, for certain Lands and Tenements belonging to *John Dilly* Gentleman.

A. D.
1774-5.

[This Act *inter alia* gives effect to an exchange by St. John's College, Oxford, of Rowney Farm containing 872^a 3^r 33^p in Southill, Beds., for the manors or manor of West Hay and Faldo in Higham Gobian, Beds, and five farms, two closes, and two spinneys in Polluxhill and Higham Gobian, 360^a 1^r 28^p in all, part of Lord Torrington's settled estates, and a yearly rentcharge of £35 to be secured by Lord Torrington for equality of exchange; and vests the property accordingly from the 25th of March, 1775, charging part of Rowney Farm with the payment to the College in perpetuity of the agreed rent of £35.]

17^o GEO. III. Cap. 55. [No. 116.]

An Act for establishing and confirming Exchanges of divers Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, situate, standing, lying, and being, within the Hamlet of *Wighthill*, in the parish of *Tackley*, in the County of *Oxford*, pursuant to Articles of Agreement between the President and

A. D.
1776-7.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

TO THE EDITOR: I have been reading your issue of April 22, 1919, and am very interested in the article on "The Medical Profession and the Public." It is a very timely and important article, and I am sure that it will be of great value to the public. I am sure that the medical profession is doing its best to serve the public, and that the public is doing its best to understand the medical profession. I am sure that the medical profession is doing its best to serve the public, and that the public is doing its best to understand the medical profession.

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A.D.
1776-7.

Scholars of *Corpus Christi College*, in the University of *Oxford*, and *Simon Wisdome* Esquire; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

[This Act gives effect to an agreement dated the 21st of January, 1777, and made between *Corpus Christi College*, *Oxford*, owners, subject to a lease for twenty years granted by indenture of the 10th of October, 1776, to *Simon Wisdome*, of 349^a 1^r 20^p of land in the hamlet or tithing of *Wighthill* in the parish of *Tackley*, *Oxon*, out of 705^a 3^r 0^p of which the hamlet consisted, of the one part, and *Simon Wisdome*, lord of the manor of *Wighthill* and owner of other 349^a 1^r 20^p in the same hamlet, of the other part; which agreement, after reciting that the hamlet consisted among other things of several common fields, and that 'by a long Unity of Possession (the same having been rented for many years by one Tenant, and he having ploughed up the Meer Balks and removed the ancient Land Marks)' it was difficult and almost impossible to ascertain the particular and precise lands of the parties, provides that certain parcels should be held respectively by *Simon Wisdome* and by the College subject to the said lease. The Act vests the property accordingly from the 21st of January, 1777.]

17^o GEO. III. Cap. 56. [No. 117.]

An Act to enable the President and Scholars of the College of *Saint Mary Magdalen*, in the University of *Oxford*, to grant Building Leases of certain Ground, Messuages, Houses, and Buildings, in the Parish of *Saint John, Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*.

[This Act empowers *Magdalen College*, *Oxford*, to grant building leases for ninety-nine years of land in *Tooley Street* and *Bermondsey Street*, *Southwark*.]

17^o GEO. III. Cap. 91. [No. 155.]

An Act for vesting certain Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in the *Isle of Wight*, the settled Estate of *Elizabeth Trattle of Cardiff*, in the County of *Glamorgan* Widow; and also a certain Messuage, and Lands and Hereditaments, of the Warden and Scholars, Clerks of *Saint Mary College of Winchester*, near *Winchester*, in the County of *Southampton*, in Trustees, in Trust, to sell and convey Part of the said settled Estate, and also the said Estate of the said Warden and Scholars, Clerks, to Sir *Richard Worsley* Baronet; and other Part of the said settled Estates, to the said Warden and Scholars, Clerks; and to apply Part of the Money arising from such Sale, in paying off an Incumbrance affecting Part of the said settled Estate; and for laying out the Residue of the said Money in the Purchase of other Lands and Hereditaments, to be settled to the like Uses; and to enable the said Warden and Scholars, Clerks, to take a Conveyance of that Part of the said settled Estates intended to be conveyed to them.

A. D.
1776-7.

[This Act confirms an agreement by which Winchester College was to sell a farm called Little Span containing 104^a 1^r 10^p worth £60 a year in Godshill, Isle of Wight, to Sir Richard Worsley for £2100, and lay out the purchase money in buying a messuage and 46 acres of land at Yafford in the parish of Shorwell, Isle of Wight, part of the settled Estates of which Elizabeth Trattle was tenant for life; and gives effect thereto by vesting both estates, and another estate at Whitwell, Isle of Wight, also part of Elizabeth Trattle's

A. D.
1776-7.

settled estates which Sir R. Worsley had agreed to buy for £4025, in trustees upon trust upon payment to them by Sir R. Worsley of the sums of £4025 and £2100 to convey the Whitwell and Little Span estates to Sir R. Worsley and the Yafford estate to Winchester College, to be held by it as part of the Manor of Barton, of which Little Span had been part and upon the same terms as to leasing by copy of Court roll.]

25^o GEO. III. *Cap.* 20. [No. 69.]

A. D. 1785. An Act for establishing and confirming an Agreement between the Warden and Scholars, Clerks of Saint *Mary* College of *Winchester*, near *Winchester*, in the County of *Southampton*, and their Lessee, and *Robert Pope Blachford* Esquire, for Exchange of certain Grounds in the Parish of *Whippingham*, in the Isle of *Wight*, and County of *Southampton* aforesaid.

[This Act gives effect to an agreement of the 1st of December, 1784, for the exchange by Winchester College and their lessee, the Earl of Clanricarde, of a field of 20 acres called Mitchell's Wood, part of Barton Farm¹ in Whippingham, Isle of Wight, for two pieces of land containing 19^a 1^r 16^p in the same parish belonging to Robert Pope Blachford of Osborne; and vests the property accordingly from the passing of the Act (13th of May, 1785).]

26^o GEO. III. *Cap.* 25. [No. 88.]

A. D. 1786. An Act to effectuate and establish an Exchange between the Right Honourable *Henry Frederick* Lord *Carteret*, and his Trustees, with the Master,

¹ For the sale of Barton Farm to Queen Victoria see 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20 (*infra*).

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting. The names are given in alphabetical order of their surnames. The names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting are given in alphabetical order of their surnames.

MEMBERSHIP LIST FOR 1897-1898

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Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Lady *Frances Sidney Sussex*, in the University of *Cambridge*, of the Advowson and Right of Patronage of and to the Rectory of *Saint Mary Week* otherwise *Week Saint Mary*, in the County of *Cornwall*, for the Advowson and Right of Patronage of and to the Vicarage of *Wilshamstead* otherwise *Wilstead*, in the County of *Bedford*.

[This Act gives effect to the above exchange of advowsons, and vests the property accordingly from the 24th of June, 1786.]

30^o GEO. III. Cap. 34. [No. 138.]

An Act to effectuate and establish an Exchange between *William Colhoun* Esquire, with the Provost and College of *Eton*, of the Advowson and Right of Patronage of and to the Consolidated or United Rectories of *Creeping All Saints* and *Creeping Saint Olaves*, in the County of *Suffolk*, for the Advowson and Right of Patronage of and to the Rectory of *East Wretham*, in the County of *Norfolk*.

[This Act gives effect to the above exchange of advowsons, and vests the property accordingly from the 1st of June, 1790.]

30^o GEO. III. Cap. 35. [No. 139.]

An Act to effectuate and establish an Exchange between *William Colhoun* Esquire, and the Provost and Scholars of the King's College of *Blessed Mary* and *Saint Nicholas*, of *Cambridge*,

A. D. 1790.

of the Advowson and Right of Patronage of and to the Rectory of *Hepworth*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and certain Pieces of Land and Hereditaments in *Hepworth* aforesaid, for the Advowson and Right of Patronage of and to the Rectory of *West Wretham*, in the County of *Norfolk*.

[This Act gives effect to an exchange by King's College, Cambridge, of the advowson of the rectory of West Wretham, of the yearly value of £163, for the advowson of the rectory of Hepworth, of the yearly value of £205, and 25^a or 19^p of land in Hepworth, of the yearly value of £20, which latter advowson and land William Colhoun recently purchased from Robert Nunn present Rector of Hepworth. The Act vests the advowsons accordingly from the 1st of June, 1790, and provides that the land above mentioned shall remain vested in William Colhoun during the incumbency of Robert Nunn and then be annexed to the rectory of Hepworth as part of the glebe thereof.]

32^o GEO. III. Cap. 12. [No. 66.]

A. D. 1792. An Act for carrying into Execution an Agreement between the Master and Scholars of *Balliol College*, in the University of *Oxford*, and the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, for vesting in the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, certain Ground and Buildings in the Parish of *Saint Lawrence Jewry, London*, and for securing to the said Master and Scholars, and their Successors, certain Yearly Rents in lieu thereof.

[The Act gives effect to an agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of the City of London from Balliol

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College of a mansion house called The Parsonage, or A. D. 1792.
 Parsonage House, or The Parson's House of St. Lawrence Old Jewry, being on the North side of St. Lawrence's Church Yard, with garden belonging to it, and two other houses adjoining; the premises being held by the City Corporation on a lease for forty years from Michaelmas, 1777, at the yearly rent of £10 and one couple of good fat living capons or 4s. in lieu thereof at the choice of the College; and being used for public offices in connexion with the Guildhall to which they were contiguous. The consideration for the purchase is the payment during the residue of the term covered by the lease of the rent of £10 4s. *od.* to the College and 2s. to the Bursar, and after Michaelmas, 1817, of a yearly corn rent of 62 qrs. 4 bushels of wheat and 4s. to be paid half-yearly to the College and 2s. to the Bursar for every half-year's receipt. The Act vests the premises in the City Corporation from the 24th of March, 1792, and charges the agreed rents on all the estates of the Corporation.]

33^o GEO. III. *Cap. 22.* [No. 95.]

An Act for establishing and confirming certain Articles of Agreement entered into between the Duke of *Marlborough* and *Lincoln College, Oxford.*

A. D.
1792-3.

[The Act gives effect to an agreement of the 29th of December, 1792, between the Duke of Marlborough lord of the manor of Combe, Oxfordshire, and owner of all the lands in the manor and parish of Combe except the glebe lands and a few acres besides, and Lincoln College appropriators of the rectory including the glebe and the great and small tithes, (1) for the extinguishment of the tithes on the land (other than glebe) in consideration of a corn rent of 2,547 gallons

A. D.
1792-3.

of wheat and 6,321 gallons of barley (stated to be equivalent to £200 the then value of the tithe) payable on the 10th of October in every year from 1793 inclusive out of the Duke's manor of Black Bourton and lands in the parish of Black Bourton; and (2) for the exchange, to date from the 10th of October, 1792, of two pieces of land amounting to 10^a 0^r 20^p belonging to the Duke in Combè for two pieces there amounting to 7^a 1^r 2^p belonging to the College and certain rights of common.]

34^o GEO. III. Cap. 62. [No. 183.]

A. D. 1794. An Act for establishing and confirming certain Articles of Agreement for an Exchange between the Principal and Scholars of the *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen Nose*, in *Oxford*, and *Edward Loveden Loveden*, of *Buscot Park*, in the County of *Berks* Esquire. [23d May 1794.]

[The Act gives effect to an agreement dated the 28th of March, 1794, for the exchange of lands belonging to the College, namely certain parcels amounting to 202^a 3^r 11^p in Eaton Hastings, and certain other parcels amounting to 109^a 1^r 4^p in Buscot, for lands belonging to Edward Loveden Loveden in Stanford in the Vale of White Horse, namely 127^a 2^r 23^p of equal or superior value to the College lands in Eaton Hastings, and 119^a 3^r 20^p of equal or superior value to the College lands in Buscot; the 127^a 2^r 23^p to be subject to a College lease of the lands in Eaton Hastings, and the 119^a 3^r 20^p to a College lease of the lands in Buscot in place of the lands comprised in those leases. The Act vests the property accordingly from the 24th of June, 1794.]

42^o GEO. III. *Cap.* 108.¹ [No. 307.]

An Act for dividing, allotting, laying in Severalty, A. D. 1802.
and inclosing, the Open and Common Fields,
Common Meadows, and other Open and Com-
monable Lands and Waste Grounds, within the
Parish of *Saint Giles*, in the Town of *Cambridge*
in the County of *Cambridge*.

[22d June 1802.]

[The preamble recites *inter alia* that the Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford, claim to be Lords of the Manor of Merton Hall in the Parish of St. Giles and are seised of certain lands in the Parish: that the Corporation of Cambridge and Jesus College, Cambridge, respectively claim to be owners of the soil within the Town of Cambridge; and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, claim to be Lords of the Manor of Harleston within the Parish, and Sir Charles Cotton Baronet is lord of the Manor of Madingley extending into the said parish: that the Bishop of Ely and Jesus College are appropriators of the rectory: and that St. John's College, Corpus Christi or Benet College, King's College, Gonville and Caius College, Clare Hall, and divers other persons are seised of or entitled to the residue of the open and common fields.

Section 1 appoints three enclosure commissioners.

Section 2 provides that vacancies occurring in the place of one Commissioner may be filled by Merton College, of the second by the Bishop of Ely and Jesus College, and of the third by the major part in value of the other parties interested.

Section 10 provides for the trial by action to be brought by the Corporation of Cambridge against Merton,

¹ Private.

ARTICLE IN BRIEF

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A. D. 1802.

Jesus, and St. John's Colleges, and Sir Charles Cotton to determine the right to the soil of the waste lands.

Section 11 bars the rights of the Corporation not prosecuting or the other parties not defending the action.

Sections 12 and 13 provide similarly for an action to be brought by Jesus College against Merton College or the Corporation to determine the right to the waste lands, and for barring those rights in default of prosecution or defence.

Sections 14 and 15 are similar clauses relating to other parties.

Section 30 provides that the powers of the Act shall not be exercised in, over, or upon

'a certain piece or parcel of commonable land lying in the said parish called or known by the name of Queen's green lying between certain grounds belonging to Queens college and the road leading from Newnham to *Bell Lane* nor in over or upon certain parts of commonable land or ground lying between King's Spring and Garret Hostel Lane commonly called or known by the name of Clare Hall Piece and Crouches and belonging to the said provost and scholars of the King's college nor in over or upon a certain parcel of commonable land or ground, which is bounded on the east by certain walks belonging to Trinity college on the west by the turnpike road leading from Newnham to Bell lane on the south by Garret Hostel lane and on the north in part by the south side of a garden in the possession of the said Master and fellows of Saint John's college and in other part by the south end of a foot path between the said garden and certain walks belonging to Trinity college'.

Section 33 contains a proviso prohibiting the Commissioners from diverting or in any manner affecting the rights of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College in

'a certain ancient Watercourse used by them for the

purpose of conveying water from certain springs in A. D. 1801.
the said parish of Saint Giles, into the conduit
situate within the said last-mentioned college'.]

45^o GEO. III. *Cap. 82.*

An Act for effectuating an Exchange between the A. D. 1805.
Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University
of *Oxford* and the Right Honourable *Jacob Earl*
of *Radnor*. [27th June 1805.]

[This Act gives effect to an agreement for exchange of
six acres of freehold land at Britford, Wilts., and
a messuage and 310 acres of land in Nunton and
Bodenham in the parish of Downton, Wilts., copyhold
of the Manor of Downton, of which the University
were seised under the will of John Bampton upon
trust for the endowment of the Bampton Lectures,
(such messuage and lands being of the annual value
of £240 and being let to the Earl of Radnor for £130
a year) for 219 acres of land belonging to the Earl in
Wing, Bucks., let for and worth £260 a year, the
University agreeing to pay £489 8s. od. for equality
of exchange. The Act vests the property accordingly
from the date of its passing.]

48^o GEO. III. *Cap. 149.*

An Act for effectuating an Exchange between the A. D. 1808.
President and Scholars of *Saint John Baptist*
College, in the University of *Oxford*, and *Chris-*
topher Hull, of *Footscray*, in the County of *Kent*,
Esquire. [30th June 1808.]

[This Act gives effect (vesting the property accordingly
as from the date thereof) to an exchange agreed upon

A. D. 1808.

between St. John's College, Oxford and Christopher Hull, by which the College gave freehold premises of which it was seised under the will of Dr. Holmes, late President, namely an undivided fourth part of a messuage and cottage and of 8^a 2^r 31^p of land belonging thereto in Chiselhurst and Footscray, Kent, and an undivided moiety of three messuages with 141^a 0^r 33^p of land belonging thereto at Footscray and Bexley to Christopher Hull, owner of the remaining shares, and received 177^a 0^r 28^p of land at Garsington, Oxon, with twenty-four cow commons belonging thereto, together with £44 17s. 0d. for equality of exchange.]

53^o GEO. III. Cap. 98.

A. D. 1813. An Act for enabling the Principal and Scholars of *Brazen Nose College, Oxford*, to sell the Manor and Farm of *Gennings Court, Kent*, to Sir *John Gregory Shaw*, Baronet, and to apply the Money thence arising in the Purchase of other Estates to be settled to the same Uses.

[21st May 1813.]

[This Act gives effect to the sale by Brasenose College for £4,323 12s. 6d. (vesting the property from the payment of that sum into the Bank of England) of the manor or reputed manor of Gennings Court and a farm of 61^a 0^r 26^p in Yalding, West Paringent, and Nettlestead, Kent, to Sir John Gregory Shaw, Baronet, then lessee thereof for twenty-one years from Michaelmas, 1812. By section 6 the income derived from the purchase money is to be accumulated for seven years and paid into the Bank of England to be applied in the same manner as the principal.]

54^o GEO. III. *Cap.* 30. [Loc. & Pers. not printed.]
[No. 239.]

An Act for effectuating an Exchange between the A.D. 1814.
Provost and Scholars of *Oriel College*, in *Oxford*,
and *George Harris* Esquire, of certain Freehold
Estates in the County of *Kent*.

[17th June 1814.]

[This Act gives effect to an agreement of the 11th of
December, 1813, for the exchange by Oriel College of
a farm of 160^a 3^r 37^p and certain woodgrounds in
Throwley, Eastling, and Ospring, Kent, held under
the will of Elizabeth Ludwell on trust to apply the
profits of the farm in maintaining two exhibitioners
and the profits of the woodgrounds for the benefit of
poor scholars or servitors, for Bilham House or Farm
and lands amounting to 146^a 2^r 23^p in Kingsnorth,
Mersham, and Sevington, belonging to George Harris;
the annual value of the premises given by the College
being stated as £140 and of that received £210, ex-
clusive of the timber in respect of which George Harris
was to pay £869 11s. 6d. for equality of exchange. The
Act vests the property on payment into the Bank of
England of the sum of £869 11s. 6d. which is required
to be paid on or before the first of August, 1714.
Section 8 apportions six-sevenths of the rents and
profits of Bilham Farm and lands and one-third of
the profits from the lands to be purchased with the
sum received for equality of exchange, as applicable
to the maintenance of the exhibitions, and the balance
to be for the benefit of the poor scholars or servitors.]

56^o GEO. III. *Cap.* 74. [Private Act not printed.]
[No. 213.]

An Act for effectuating an Exchange of the Advowson A.D. 1816.
of the Church of the Parish of *Bagendon*, in the

A. D. 1816. County of *Gloucester*, belonging to *Joseph Pitt* Esquire, for a Right which the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of *Jesus College*, within the City and University of *Oxford*, of the Foundation of Queen *Elizabeth*, have in the Nomination of a Curate to the Curacy of the Improprate Rectory of *Cheltenham*, in the said County, also belonging to the said *Joseph Pitt*. [22d June 1816.]

[This Act gives effect from the passing thereof to an agreement between Jesus College, Oxford, and Joseph Pitt, owner of the impropriate rectory of Cheltenham, by which the College received the advowson of the rectory of Bagendon in exchange for its right to nominate from time to time three of its fellows for the selection of one by the owner of Cheltenham rectory to fill the curacy of that parish. The endowment of the curacy was a rentcharge of £40 a year payable out of the rectory of Cheltenham ; Bagendon rectory was stated to be of the value of £200 a year and upwards.]

1° GEO. IV. Cap. 35.

A. D. 1820. An Act for effecting an Exchange between the Provost and Scholars of the *King's College* of *Blessed Mary* and *Saint Nicholas* of *Cambridge* and *Wyrley Birch* Esquire, of Estates in the County of *Norfolk*. [15th July 1820.]

[This Act gives effect from the passing thereof to an agreement between King's College and Wyrley Birch by which the College parted with the manor of West Wrotham, Norfolk, and 1747^a 0^r 31^p of land in West Wrotham parish, of the annual value in all of £628 and of the capital value of £15040, exclusive of timber worth £1286 7s. 2d., receiving in exchange the manor of Caston Hall in Shipdham, Norfolk, and 493^a 0^r 9^p of

land in Shipdham, Ovington, and Carbrook, the manor A. D. 1820. and lands together being of the annual value of £762 8s. 8d. and of the capital value of £18871 15s. 5d. exclusive of timber worth £450. The agreement provided that the premises received by the College should be made subject in lieu of those parted with to a lease of the latter of which Wyrley Birch was the holder.]

3^o GEO. IV. Cap. 20.

An Act for effecting an Exchange of Lands between A. D. 1822. the Right Honourable *Richard William Penn* Earl *Howe* and the Master and Fellows of *Catherine Hall*, in the University of *Cambridge*.

[24th June 1822.]

[This Act gives effect from the passing thereof to an agreement between Earl Howe and Catherine Hall, Cambridge, by which Catherine Hall parted with 87^a or 7^p of land at Congeston, Leicestershire, of the yearly value of £91 19s. 0d., and of the fee simple value of £2574 12s. 0d., held by the College under the will of Bishop Sherlock as the endowment of a scholarship to go with the Library Keeper's place; and received in exchange 76^a 1^r 8^p of land, part of Earl Howe's Nether Whitacre estate, of the yearly value of £110 6s. 6d., and of the fee simple value of £2868 9s. 0d. exclusive of timber worth £300.]

3^o GEO. IV. Cap. 31.

An Act for settling upon the President, Fellows, and Scholars of *Trinity College* in the University of *Oxford*, and upon the Rector of the Parish of *Dumbleton* in the County of *Gloucester*, certain perpetual Rent Charges issuing out of the Estate

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DEPARTMENTS

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A. D. 1822.

of the Right Honourable *John Sommers* Earl *Sommers*, in *Dumbleton*, and for vesting certain Lands there in the said Rector; and for vesting certain Tithes and Lands belonging to the said College and Rector respectively in the Mortgagees of the said Earl, subject to Equity of Redemption.

[24th June 1822.]

[The preamble recites *inter alia* that Trinity College, Oxford, on the 13th of December, 1695, granted a lease for ten years to Sir Richard Cocks of a portion of tithes in Dumbleton at the yearly rent of £4 6s. 8d., 4 quarters of wheat, and 4 quarters of barley; that Sir Richard Cocks and the successive owners of the Dumbleton estate remained in possession of the portion of tithes without so far as was known any further lease but paying £10 yearly rent, till in 1819 the College brought an action of ejectment against Earl Somers then owner of the estate to recover the portion and a close called Dog Court or Dog Court Yard alleged to have been included in the lease of 1695; that the action ended in a verdict by consent, the Earl agreeing to pay as from Michaelmas, 1818, an annual corn rent of £125 for the fee simple of the property claimed. The then equivalent in wheat for £125 was found to be 279^{bush} 5^{gal} 3^{qu} 1^p.

The Act gives effect *inter alia* to the agreement charging the corn rent on the Dumbleton estate, and providing for the re-ascertainment of the corn rents in 1832 and every fourteen years thereafter.]

5^o GEO. IV. Cap. 23.

A. D. 1824.

An Act for uniting the Rectory of *Clifton Maybank* otherwise *Clifton* in the County of *Dorset* with the Vicarage of *Bradford Abbas* otherwise *Bradford* in the same County; and for an Exchange of Part

of the Glebe Lands of the said Vicarage for Lands A. D. 1824.
of the Most Honourable *Henry William* Marquess
of *Anglesey* and the Right Honourable *Henry*
Paget commonly called Earl of *Uxbridge*, his eldest
Son, in the same Parish; and for apportioning the
the Rectorial and Vicarial Tithes of the said Parish
of *Milborne Port*; and for an Exchange between
the Warden and Scholars, Clerks of *Saint Mary*
College of *Winchester* near *Winchester*, and the
said Marquess and Earl, of the Manor and Impro-
prietate Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage of
Milborne Port in the County of *Somerset*, and
divers Lands and Hereditaments in the Parish of
Milborne Port, for the Manor of *Sherborne Wyke*,
and divers Farms and Lands and Impropritate
Tithes in the Parishes of *Sherborne*, *Bradford*
Abbas, and *Thornford*, in the County of *Dorset*,
and for the Advowsons of the said Rectory of
Clifton Maybank and Vicarage of *Bradford Abbas*.

[17th June 1824.]

[The Preamble recites *inter alia* that Winchester College
are seised of the manor of Milborne Port, Somerset, of
lands in the parish of Milborne Port subject to leases
and copyhold grants of divers tenements (one of which,
Cannon Court Farm, is held on lease by the Marquess
of Anglesey), and of the impropriate rectory and
advowson of the vicarage of Milborne Port, of which
vicarage Dr. Huntingford, Bishop of Hereford, Warden
of the College, is incumbent; that the rectorial tithes
are held on lease by the vicar, and from long unity of
possession have ceased to be distinguishable from the
vicarial tithes.

The Act gives effect (1) to an agreed apportionment
of the tithes between the rectory and vicarage (it being
part of the terms that the whole tithe on Cannon

A. D. 1824.

Court Farm should be assigned to the rectory with a view to that farm being exonerated from tithe), and (2) to an exchange by the College of the said manor, lands, impropriate rectory, and advowson, and of £5 14s. *cd.* redeemed land tax on the vicarage, for property forming part of settled estates of which the Marquess of Anglesey is tenant for life and the Earl of Uxbridge tenant in tail in remainder, namely the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Bradford otherwise Bradford Abbas, the advowson of the rectory of Clifton Maybank otherwise Clifton, the manor of Wyke otherwise Sherborne Wyke, other hereditaments in Sherborne, Bradford Abbas, and Thornford, and the tithes arising from the same. The terms of exchange provide *inter alia* for making the lands received by the College subject to the lease of Cannon Court Farm in lieu of that farm and fixing the rent reserved by the lease as the accustomed rent of the lands received, for exonerating the tithes to be received by the College out of lands in Bradford Abbas from liability to repair the chancel, for uniting the rectory of Clifton Maybank (where there was no church) with the Vicarage of Bradford Abbas, and the erection, after the incumbency of the present vicar, of a new vicarage house on a more convenient site to be given by the Marquess and Earl in exchange for the existing site.]

6^o GEO. IV. Cap. 37.

A. D. 1825. An Act for effecting an Exchange of Estates in the County of *Norfolk*, between *Wyrley Birch* Esquire, and the Provost and College of *Eton* in the County of *Bucks*. [27th June 1825.]

[This Act gives effect to an agreement between Wyrley Birch and Eton College for an exchange of 1059^a 0^r 27^p of land in Shipdham and East Bradenham belonging

to him of the annual value of £1182 14s. 6d. and of A. D. 1825. the fee simple value (with timber worth £406) of £35887 15s. 0d. for the manor of East Wretham and 1864^a 1^r 19^p of land there of the yearly value of £1076 1s. 9d. and of the fee simple value (with timber worth £2010 7s. 5d.) of £34292 19s. 11d. There is a provision that the premises received by the College shall be made subject to a lease held by Mr. Birch on the East Wretham lands in lieu of those lands, and that the rent reserved by the lease shall be deemed the accustomed rent of such premises.]

7^o GEO. IV. Cap. 25.

An Act to enable the Provost and College of *Eton*, A. D. 1826. in the County of *Bucks*, to grant Building Leases of Lands in the Parishes of *Hampstead* and *Marylebone*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and for other Purposes. [26th May 1826.]

[This Act empowers Eton College to grant ninety-nine years building leases of the College estate of 230 acres in Hampstead and Marylebone, North of the Regent's Park¹; and confers other ancillary powers, including a power to raise £20000 on mortgage with a provision for redemption of the mortgage, by applying for that purpose one-third of the rents in excess of £500 a year.]

9^o GEO. IV. Cap. 19.

An Act for effecting an Exchange between the A. D. 1828. Master or Keeper and Fellows of *Gonville* and *Caius College* in the University of *Cambridge* and *John Dickinson* Esquire. [19th June 1828.]

¹ For an exchange by the College of Primrose Hill, part of this Estate, for other property, see 5 & 6 Vict. c. 78 (*infra*).

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- A. D. 1828. [This Act gives effect from the passing thereof to an exchange by the College of 7^a 0^r 1^p of land at Rickmansworth, with the right to take water from the river Gade for irrigation, the land and right together being worth £375, for 14^a 3^r 1^p of land at Rickmansworth belonging to John Dickinson worth £500. The premises received by the College are made subject to a lease held by John Dickinson of the 7^a 0^r 1^p and other land in substitution for the 7^a 0^r 1^p.]

10^o GEO. IV. Cap. 15.

- A. D. 1829. An Act for dividing, allotting, and laying in Severalty Lands in the Parish of *Saint Giles* in the Suburbs of the City of *Oxford* in the County of *Oxford*.
[22d May 1829.]

[The Preamble recites that St. John's College, Oxford, are lords of the manors of Walton Osney and Walton Godstow, and as such claim the right of soil in the waste land in St. Giles's parish; and are also entitled to the impropriate rectory of St. Giles and to all great and small tithes out of all titheable lands, with certain exceptions, in the parish, and are patrons of the vicarage; and that the College and other persons are interested in the open and common fields and commonable and waste lands.

The Act provides for an allotment of the lands in accordance with the various interests of the parties concerned, and in particular for allotment to the College in lieu of all tithes payable to them out of the parish of not more than one-fifth nor less than one-eighth of the open and common fields.

Section 55 saves the rights of the lords of the manors of Walton Osney and Walton Godstow over the lands to be allotted.]

10^o GEO. IV. Cap. 47.

An Act for confirming Exchanges of Lands in the A. D. 1829.
 Parish of *Chesterton* in the County of *Oxford*,
 made between the Trustees of the Earl and
 Countess of *Jersey* and the Vicar of *Chesterton*,
 and between the said Trustees and the Warden
 and Scholars of *New College, Oxford*.

[24th June 1829.]

[This Act gives effect to two exchanges of lands in
Chesterton, Oxon., one between the trustees of Lord
Jersey's settled estates, the Vicar of *Chesterton*, and
 New College patrons of the vicarage, and the other
 between the trustees and New College. By the latter
 New College exchanged 358^a 1^r 17^p estimated to be
 of the annual value of £405 2s. 4d. and fee simple
 value (with timber worth £89 7s. 0d.) of £11432 12s. 4d.,
 for 337^a 3^r 34^p estimated to be of the annual value of
 £455 2s. 4d. and fee simple value (with timber worth
 £89 7s. 0d.) of £12832 12s. 4d.]

7^o GUL. IV. & 1^o VICT. Cap. 29.

An Act for effecting an Exchange between the A. D. 1837.
 Warden and Scholars Clerks of *Saint Mary*
 College of *Winchester* near *Winchester* in the
 County of *Southampton*, and the Dean of the
 Cathedral Church of the *Holy Trinity* of *Win-*
chester in the said County, and the Chapter of the
 same Church, of divers Messuages or Tenements,
 Lands, and Hereditaments.

[12th July 1837.]

[This Act gives effect from and after the 1st of August,
 1837, to an exchange between Winchester College and

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The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of
various types of exercise on the heart rate and blood pressure
in the adult male. The subjects were divided into three groups:
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A. D. 1837.

the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, by which the College parted with No. 11 Kingsgate Street, and the Blue Boar Inn, a house, coach-house and stable all in Kingsgate Street, a messuage in Winnal parish and another in Cheeschill Street, and received the Sisterne House on the South side and a piece of garden on the North side of College Street, and a house adjoining the Sisterne House.]

1° & 2° VICT. Cap. 30.

A. D. 1838. An Act for effecting an Exchange between the Warden and Fellows of the College of *All Souls, Oxford*, and *Thomas Penrice Esquire*.

[27th July 1838.]

[This Act gives effect, from the passing thereof and payment by Thomas Penrice to All Souls College of the sum of £794 8s. *od.*, to an agreement whereby the College parts with the parsonages of Pennard and Llangennith in Gower, Glamorganshire, the glebe and manor of Priorstown otherwise East Town of Llangennith in the parish of Llangennith, the advowsons of the vicarages of the said parishes, and a rentcharge of £2 *per annum* upon Blackhill's lands in Bishopstone payable by the Rector of Bishopstone, and receives in exchange from Thomas Penrice Fortescue Farm and Gray's Farm in Newton Bromshold and Higham Ferrers, Northants., and one third part of the manor of Newton Bromshold called Dewell's Manor and of the advowson of the rectory of Newton Bromshold, together with the sum above mentioned. The value of the premises given by the College is stated as £7372 *os. od.* and of the premises received £7939 19s. 6*d.* exclusive of the said sum of £794 8s. *od.*]

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VOLUME 31, PART 1, 1901
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21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1
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3^o VICT. Cap. 5.

An Act for effecting an Exchange between the A.D. 1840.
Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of
the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the University
of *Cambridge* and *Daniel Gurney* Esquire.

[19th May 1840.]

[This Act gives effect to an exchange of the advowson of the rectory of North Runcton *cum* Hardwick and Setch otherwise Setchey, Norfolk, held by Trinity College, Cambridge, under the will of Thomas Hopes charged with a yearly payment of £3 8s. 8d. for a poor scholar in the College and other small yearly payments amounting to £8 3s. 4d. payable to the poor of North Runcton and six other parishes, and subject to a fee farm rent for £2, for the advowson of the rectory of Reepham with Kerdiston, Norfolk, belonging to Daniel Gurney, who is to pay £284 10s. 7d. for equality of exchange, and £500 for the benefit of the rector as an indemnity in case certain small exchanges which have been made of lands of the rectory for other lands in the parish should be annulled.

The property in the advowsons is to be vested from the passing of the Act and payment of the two sums mentioned, which are to be invested in consols and the dividends accumulated during the existing incumbency, and thereafter the income of the whole including the accumulation is to be paid to the rector in augmentation of the living.]

5^o & 6^o VICT. CAP. LXXVIII.

An Act for effecting an Exchange between Her A.D. 1842.
Majesty and the Provost and College of *Eton*.

[5th August 1842.]

A. D. 1842. [This Act confirms an agreement for the exchange of Primrose Hill, London,¹ belonging to Eton College, for several houses in Eton belonging to the Crown, including the Christopher Inn, and the houses occupied by the Rev. F. E. Durnford, the Rev. E. H. Pickering, Mrs. Nesfield and William Evans, and the Rev. Edward Coleridge, and a small piece of land adjoining Primrose Hill.

Powers are given to the College to expend certain funds standing to its credit under the control of the Court of Chancery in purchasing the leasehold interests in the premises it acquires under the Act; and the powers conferred by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 20 on the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are extended to enable them to purchase the leasehold interest of John Spice Hulbert in Primrose Hill.]

8° & 9° VICT. Cap. 20.

A. D. 1845. An Act to enable the Warden and Scholars, Clerks of *Saint Mary College of Winchester* near *Winchester*, to carry into effect a Contract entered into by them for the Sale of certain Parts of the Estates belonging to the said College in the *Isle of Wight*, and to invest the Purchase Money in other Estates for the Benefit of the said College.

[8th August 1845.]

[This Act confirms an agreement by Winchester College for the sale and conveyance to Queen Victoria of certain lands (adjoining the Osborne Park Estate which Her Majesty had contracted to purchase), namely Barton Wood, 105^a 3^r 25^p, with seashore

¹ For previous legislation with regard to the Eton College Estate in Hampstead and Marylebone see 7 Geo. 4. c. 25 (*supra*).

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adjacent, Barton Farm,¹ 419^a 2^r 0^p, and a messuage A. D. 1845. called Dashwoods, being parts of the demesnes of the manor of Barton belonging to the College, and Little Shamblers Farm copyhold of the manor held on lives. The purchase price, £18600, and £500 in addition for costs of the College in purchasing other lands, are to be paid on the expiration of the existing lease of Barton Farm on the 1st of November, 1862, and in the meantime an annual rentcharge of £113 16s. *od.* is to be paid, and the payment of the two sums and the rentcharge is to be secured by a term of one thousand years to be vested in trustees of the whole property to be acquired by Her Majesty, including the Osborne Park Estate.]

9° & 10° VICT. *Cap.* ccclxxxix.

An Act for enabling the Warden and College of the A. D. 1846.
Souls of All Faithful People deceased of *Oxford*
to grant Building and Improving Leases of their
Estates in the County of *Middlesex*.

[18th August 1846.]

[This Act authorizes the granting by All Souls College of building leases for ninety-nine years of 76^a 1^r 12^p of land in St. Luke's, Chelsea, 261^a 3^r 26^p in Willesden, and 38^a 2^r 21^p in Hammersmith, and gives other necessary ancillary powers.

Section 13 declares the Act to be a public Act.]

14° & 15° VICT. *Cap.* 18.

An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of the A. D. 1851.
Cathedral Church of *Christ* in *Oxford*, of the
Foundation of King *Henry* the Eighth, and their

¹ For a previous exchange by the College of part of Barton Farm for other land see 25 Geo. 3. c. 20 (*supra*).

Cap. 18] *The Christ Church (Oxford) [14 & 15 Vict.
Estate Act, 1851.*

A. D. 1851. Trustees, as Owners in Fee of Lands in *Kentish Town* in the County of *Middlesex*, to grant Building Leases, and for other Purposes.

[7th August 1851.]

[This Act authorizes the granting of building leases for ninety-nine years of 40 acres of land in *Kentish Town*, copyhold of the manor of *Cantlows* otherwise *Cantlers*, held by trustees for the Dean and Chapter of *Christ Church*, to which society they had been devised upon certain trusts by the will dated the 30th of March, 1714, of *Robert South*, D.D.; and gives necessary ancillary powers.]

15° & 16° VICT. Cap. 10.

A. D. 1852. An Act to enable the President and Scholars of the College of *Saint Mary Magdalen* in the University of *Oxford*, as Owners in Fee of Lands at *Wandsworth* in the County of *Surrey*, to grant Building Leases; and for other Purposes.

[30th June 1852.]

[This Act confers power to grant building leases for ninety-nine years and other ancillary powers with regard to lands at *Wandsworth* held by *Magdalen College*, part of such lands having been included in the devise and bequest by the will, dated the 30th of June, 1812, of *Thomas Sheppard*, D.D., of the residue of his real and personal estate to the College subject to a life interest and power of appointment (which was never exercised) given to his widow, part having been purchased by the widow, and the whole conveyed to the College on the 11th of November, 1850, by *Dr. Routh* President of the College, surviving trustee of the will and brother and heir at law of the widow, to be held on the trusts of the will.]

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16^o VICT. Cap. 1.

An Act to enable the Master, Fellows, and Scholars A. D. 1853.
of Lady *Frances Sidney Sussex* College in the
University of *Cambridge* to lease on long Leases
and otherwise improve their Estate situate at *Clee*
in the County of *Lincoln*; and for other Purposes.

[14th June 1853.]

[This Act authorizes the granting of building leases for
ninety-nine years of lands belonging to Sidney Sussex
College at Clee, Lincolnshire (748^a 2^r 18^p of the gross,
annual value of £1244 os. 8d.), adjoining Great
Grimsby and partly in the township of Cleethorpe,
'a bathing place of considerable resort.' The ancillary
powers conferred by the Act include a power to raise
£10000 on mortgage for paying the costs of obtaining
the Act and of making improvements.]

18^o & 19^o VICT. Cap. 10.

An Act to enable the President and Scholars of *Saint* A. D. 1855.
John Baptist College in the University of *Oxford*
to grant Building Leases of their Lands in the
Parishes of *Saint Giles*, *Saint Thomas*, and
Woolvercot, Oxford; and for other Purposes.

[14th August 1855.]

[This Act authorizes the granting of building leases for
ninety-nine years of lands forming part of the ancient
estates of St. John's College, Oxford, namely 455^a 0^r 11^p
in St. Giles's parish,¹ 6^a 1^r 29^p in St. Thomas's, and
88^a 3^r 3^p in Wolvercote; and confers necessary an-
cillary powers.]

¹ See as to the property of St. John's College in St. Giles's parish 1 Geo. 4.
c. 33 (Vol. 2 (*supra*)) and 10 Geo. 4. c. 15 (*supra*).

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30^o VICT. Cap. xlii.

A. D. 1867. An Act to incorporate "the *Eton* Gas Company (Limited)" by the Name of "the *Eton* Gas Company"; to enable the Company to raise additional Capital; to light the Parish of *Eton* with Gas; and for other Purposes. [31st May 1867.]

[This Act empowers Eton College to grant to the Eton Gas Company a lease of a piece of land part of a larger piece of land belonging to the College called Timberhalls, either subject to a previous lease dated the 23rd of March, 1857, or upon surrender thereof, for such term as will make up forty years from the commencement of the previous lease.]

34 & 35 VICT. CHAP. 3.

A. D. 1871. An Act to authorise the President and Scholars of Corpus Christi College in the University of Oxford to grant a Lease of part of their Estates situate in the parish of Temple Guiting in the county of Gloucester. [24th July 1871.]

[This Act confirms an agreement by which Jane Elizabeth Talbot agreed to give up a customary lease for the life of a person then aged forty-nine years of a mansion house and grounds, woods, and other lands, comprising in all 450^a 3^r 20^p, copyhold of the manor of Temple Guiting of which Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was seised, and also certain rights in the trees and plantations thereon, and the College agreed to grant her a lease of the premises for seventeen years from the 10th of October, 1870, at a yearly rent of £4 15s. 4d.]

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN DEFICIENCY ON THE
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J. H. HOLLAND, JR., and J. H. HOLLAND, JR.
[From the Department of Physiology, University of
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42 VICT. CHAPTER xxii.

An Act to authorise a Sale by the Principal and A.D. 1879.
Scholars of Brasenose College in the University
of Oxford to the Governors of Saint Bartholomew's
Hospital of two Houses situate in Little Britain
in the City of London within the gates of the said
Hospital. [23d May 1879.]

[This Act empowers Brasenose College to sell to the
Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, for
£4137 with interest thereon at 4 *per cent. per annum*
from the 24th of December, 1877, till completion, two
messuages within the gates of the hospital held by the
governors under a lease from the College for forty
years from the 25th of March, 1866, at the yearly
rent of £7 6s. 8d.]

APPENDIX IV

Note on Subsidy and Land Tax Acts.

From an early time the sovereign in addition to his
ordinary and permanent revenue was accustomed to make
occasional demands on his subjects for grants to meet
extraordinary expenditure. When the grants were of
direct taxation on property they were made by Parliament
on behalf of the Temporality and by the Convocations on
behalf of the Clergy.

Under the Tudor sovereigns the grants of the Temporality
usually took the form either of a 'fifteenth and tenth', or
of a 'subsidy'.

The fifteenth and tenth was a tax on personal estate
which, though originally intended to be a rateable propor-

Note on Subsidy and Land Tax Acts.

tion of the property taxed, had been fixed at a certain sum¹ in the eighth year of Edward the Third and never afterwards altered. Each locality was left to raise the quota for which it was liable by a rate from the inhabitants. If a greater sum was required to be raised by this form of tax, two or more fifteenths and tenths were granted.

The term 'subsidy' was one of general application, being used of many different kinds of taxes.² In its special application to a temporary tax on property it had for a long time no definite quantitative meaning. But by 37 Hen. 8. c. 5 a subsidy was granted of four shillings in the pound on rent and revenue from land and two shillings and eightpence in the pound on personal estate; and with one or two exceptions all subsidies of the Temporality thereafter granted were at the like rate. If they had been assessed according to the true value of the property liable it might have been expected that they would show a gradual increase in productiveness. But this was by no means the case; they showed in fact a decided tendency in the other direction. A subsidy is said to have produced £120,000 in the eighth, and not more than £78,000 after the fortieth year of Queen Elizabeth,³ and Lord Coke in the reign of James the First states that a subsidy was worth only £70,000.⁴ In and after 1588 grants of more than one subsidy at a time were made, but the payments were usually spread over two or more years. The first Act by which more than one subsidy was made payable in one year was 21 Jac. I. c. 33, which granted three subsidies and three fifteenths and tenths payable in eighteen months. It was usual though not invariable to grant fifteenths and

¹ In Blackstone's *Commentaries*, vol. I, p. 298, the sum is given as about £29,000, which is in accordance with a statement apparently made in debate in the House of Commons. See *Journals of H. C.* 11th of July, 1610. Dowell (*History of Taxation*, vol. I, p. 97) gives the sum as between £38,000 and £39,000.

² It was used in the reign of George the Third of tonnage and poundage and other like taxes. See 1 Geo. 3. c. 1. For a late example of such use in this collection see 32 Geo. 2. c. 10 (*supra*).

³ *Journals of H. C.* 11th of July, 1610.

⁴ 4th Inst. 33.

tenths with the subsidies, in the proportion of two to each subsidy, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, after which no fifteenths and tenths were granted.

The taxation by the Clergy in their Convocations affected church property only; private property of ecclesiastics was taxed with that of laymen under the grants of parliament.¹ On the other hand property which had originally belonged to the Church but had passed into lay hands or been appropriated to non-ecclesiastical uses remained taxable by the Clergy. In 1540 the practice began of having the grants of the clergy confirmed by statute. The Act of that year (32 Hen. 8. c. 23 (*supra*)) set out in full the grant made by the Convocation of Canterbury, confirmed it, and authorized a like grant to be made by the Convocation of York. This form was followed in all subsequent cases with one exception, that of 2 & 3 Ph. & M. c. 22 (*supra*), which confirmed a grant made by the Clergy of both provinces assembled in Synod. From 1540 onwards so long as this method of taxation continued there seems to have been but one occasion (1558-9) in which a grant made by the temporalty was not accompanied by grants of the clergy. In 1640 the clergy granted subsidies which were not confirmed by parliament.

The tax imposed was always in the form of a subsidy of four, six, or in one instance (4 & 5 Ph. & M. c. 10) eight shillings in the pound charged on nine tenths of the annual value of each benefice according to the King's Books. It was payable in addition to the tenth (which was therefore deducted before the assessment), and was collected along with it. The payments were, like those of the temporalty, usually spread over two or more years; in 1545 a subsidy of six shillings in the pound was made payable in two years (37 Hen. 8. c. 24), but with that exception the amount

¹ An exception to this rule was made by 14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 16. s. 20 (*supra*) which authorized the clergy, in that year only, to tax in Convocation their lands and personalty 'not dismable', this privilege, however, being conditional on their taxing themselves higher than they would be taxed by the Commissioners under the Act.

to be levied per annum did not exceed two shillings in the pound until 39 Elizabeth (1597-8), in and after which date the payments directed generally amounted to, but never exceeded four shillings in the pound for each year. A subsidy of four shillings in the pound is said to have produced something under £20,000.¹

The separate taxation of clergy and temporalty ceased under the Long Parliament, was revived in 1663 for one year, then immediately abandoned and never renewed, though clauses reserving the rights of the clergy were inserted in Acts granting aids till the end of Charles the Second's reign.

The colleges in the Universities and Winchester and Eton were not spiritual corporations,² and their possessions were not by the mere fact of their ownership constituted church property. But they were large holders of appropriated priories and rectories in addition to their other possessions, and were therefore *primâ facie* taxable by the clergy as well as by Parliament. Many, if not all, of them had patents exempting them from imposts on both kinds of property; but charter exemptions were disallowed in the statutory grants of subsidies, and the colleges had to depend on the express clauses in their favour contained in the Acts.³ The clauses are ample in their terms. Those in the grants by the clergy exempt houses of students and colleges in the Universities, Winchester, and Eton, and, after its foundation, Westminster, and benefices and revenues appropriated to them; and in and after 8 Eliz. c. 17 (*supra*) like property appropriated to the Universities. Those in the grants by the temporalty in their fullest form exempt the goods and lands of colleges, halls, and hostels in the Universities, Winchester, and Eton, and the goods of the resident members of those institutions, teachers, students, officers, and servants. Examples of the clauses are given

¹ *Bourdin on Land Tax*, p. 3.

² *Rex v. New College*, 2 Levinz 14.

³ In 32 Hen. 8. c. 50, 34 & 35 Hen. 8. c. 27, and 37 Hen. 8. c. 25 granting subsidies of the temporalty there are no exemption clauses for the Universities and colleges.

Note on Subsidy and Land Tax Acts.

in this collection of enactments. They become fuller in expression as time goes on ; but probably from the first complete exemption was intended.

A new system of taxation was introduced by the Long Parliament, which in 1642 granted to the king £400,000 to be raised from clergy and temporalty alike for the defence of the kingdom, the quotas to be contributed by each county and by certain towns being fixed by the Act.¹ After the breach with the king the parliament continued this plan of raising money, which was also followed under the Commonwealth ; the tax was generally levied by monthly instalments. During the reign of Charles the Second the same plan was continued, except in 1663, when, as above stated, subsidies in the old form were granted by the Clergy and Temporalty separately, and on one or two other occasions when a tax by way of a ' pound rate ' was imposed. In the first three years of William and Mary grants were made both in the form of monthly sums, and of one or two shillings in the pound.

In 1692 was passed what is generally called the first Land Tax Act, 4 W. & M. c. 1 (*supra*). It must not, however, be supposed that this Act created either a new tax, or a tax to be raised exclusively from the land. It was but one of the series of Acts for granting aids to the sovereign, and like its predecessors imposed a tax on income or annual value both of real and of personal estate.² Its importance lay in the fact that it made a determined and successful effort to obtain a full valuation of the subjects of taxation. The result was that a tax of four shillings in the pound produced not far short of £2,000,000. The valuation

¹ 16 Car. 1. c. 32.

² The tax is not in the Act itself called a land tax, but an aid, which term was adopted after the Revolution, and was used throughout (except in two Acts of William the Third and one of Anne) till the last annual Land Tax Act, 38 Geo. 3. c. 5 (*supra*). The expression 'land tax' first appears in 8 & 9 [8., Ruff.] Will. 3. c. 6, of which the title is 'An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty as well by a Land Tax as by several Subsidies and other Duties payable for One Yeare'; and is repeated in two later years of that reign. In 1 Ann. St. 2. c. 1 the tax is called simply a land tax, and in all subsequent Acts an aid by a land tax, or an aid to be raised by a land tax.

the first of these was the discovery of gold in California, which led to the great gold rush of 1849. This was followed by the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. These discoveries led to a great influx of people into the western United States, and to the development of the mining industry. The mining industry was one of the most important industries in the United States at this time, and it played a major role in the development of the western United States. The mining industry was also one of the most profitable industries in the United States at this time, and it was a major source of wealth for many people. The mining industry was also one of the most dangerous industries in the United States at this time, and it was a major cause of death and injury for many people. The mining industry was also one of the most important industries in the United States at this time, and it played a major role in the development of the western United States. The mining industry was also one of the most profitable industries in the United States at this time, and it was a major source of wealth for many people. The mining industry was also one of the most dangerous industries in the United States at this time, and it was a major cause of death and injury for many people.

Note on Subsidy and Land Tax Acts.

was not intended to be permanently adopted, and fresh valuations were directed in the following years, but the results again showed a tendency to fall off.

To meet this tendency a new course was adopted for 1697-8 in 9 [9 & 10., Ruff.] Will. 3. c. 10. The practice was reverted to of fixing the sum to be raised and the quotas to be contributed by each county and certain towns and places. The valuation made under 4 W. & M. c. 1 was taken as settling the amount to be produced by a tax of four shillings, and, by calculation therefrom, of three, two, or one shilling in the pound, and the quotas of the respective counties and towns.¹ Thus the tax for 1697-8 being of three shillings in the pound, the total amount to be produced, and the quotas, were fixed at about three-fourths of those produced and contributed under 4 W. & M. c. 1. The same plan was regularly followed in subsequent Land Tax Acts.² The mode of raising the tax was as follows. Personal estate consisting of ready money, debts due, goods, wares, merchandize, and other chattels, with certain exceptions, was assessed at six shillings per £100 value for each nominal shilling in the pound of the tax.³

¹ It seems to have been also in practice taken as settling the proportions to be contributed to the respective quotas by the smaller assessment districts, into which the counties and towns were divided; although re-apportionment between these districts was possible until the tax was made perpetual and redeemable by 38 Geo. 3. c. 60 (*supra*). See *Reg. v. Land Tax Commissioners for the Tower Hamlets Division*, 2 Ellis & Blackburn 694.

² Some slight variation there was in the amounts till 1777, when that fixed for a tax of four shillings in the pound, which was not afterwards changed, was £1,989,673 7s. 10½d. for England and Wales, as compared with £1,922,712 in 1692.

³ The meaning of this was that £6 was taken as the equivalent in annual value of £100 capital, an estimate based presumably on the current rate of interest. Under the Commonwealth a five per cent. rate was taken as the basis, and £20 personal estate contributed an equal amount with £1 rent. This was also the rate adopted in the Land Tax Acts in and after 6 Geo. 1, so that a tax of four shillings in the pound meant one per cent. on personal estate.

It is remarkable that personalty, which was primarily charged, should have succeeded in shifting the burden almost completely on to the land. According to Dowell (*History of Taxation*, vol. 2, p. 53) as the tradesmen and others assessed in respect of personalty died off or departed from the particular district, the assessors charged their quota on the land.

Note on Subsidy and Land Tax Acts.

Offices of profit, pensions, annuities and such other personal income as was taxed were assessed at the nominal rate of the tax; and the balance was raised by a rate on the land.

The position of the Universities and colleges in regard to exemption from 1642 onwards was somewhat different from what it had been under the previous system. No exemption was given in the earlier assessments of the Long Parliament, but a petition from Cambridge led to some relief, and ultimately the readers, officers, and ministers of both Universities and the colleges thereof, and of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster, and the masters, fellows, and scholars of those colleges were discharged from the tax upon their stipends, wages, and profits. This exemption was continued after the Restoration in 13 Car. 2. c. 2. c. 3 (*supra*), and was extended by 16 & 17 Car. 2. c. 1 (*supra*) to the sites of the Colleges and Halls, and by 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 3 (*supra*) to other lands of the Colleges and Halls. This last extension was omitted in the later Acts of the reign and in 1 W. & M. [1 W. & M. Sess. 1., Ruff.] c. 3; it reappears in two other Acts of that year, 1 W. & M. [1 W. & M. Sess. 1., Ruff.] c. 20 and 1 W. & M. Sess. 2. c. 1, but not afterwards. The reason for the Colleges being placed in an apparently less favourable position than Hospitals, which enjoy exemption in respect of the rents of their lands, may perhaps be found in the clause added for the first time in 5 W. & M. c. 1 (*supra*), which excludes from exemption tenants of Colleges, Halls, Hospitals, &c., who are bound by their leases to pay all rates, taxes, and impositions. If this was a customary provision in leases granted by Colleges, it may have been thought that they would gain nothing by an exemption for lands not in their own occupation. The gradual growth of the exemption clauses may be traced in the Acts printed in this collection to their ultimate form, as to which see 1 Ann. c. 6. [1 Ann. St. 1. c. 12., Ruff.] (*supra*) and 38 Geo. 3. c. 5 (*supra*). The exemption for College sites was extended so as to include land which belonged to the site (or was within the

Note on Subsidy and Land Tax Acts.

limits) of a college on or before the 25th of March, 1693. If, therefore, any such land ceased to be part of a college site, it remained exempt,¹ while exemption also attached to land added at any time to the site; the effect in the latter case being to throw an additional burden on other lands in the same assessment district.²

In 1798 the last of the annual Land Tax Acts (38 Geo. 3. c. 5 (*supra*)) was passed, and in the same session by 38 Geo. 3. c. 60 (*supra*) the quotas levied in that year on land were separated from the amounts contributed by personal estate and by offices, pensions, and other personal income charged, and were made perpetual, subject to redemption as provided by that and later Acts. One result of this Act was to extinguish the power of rendering land exempt from the tax by including it in the site or within the limits of a college. Thenceforth no fresh exemption could be gained except by means of redemption.³

The tax on personal estate and on offices and pensions, &c. was continued after 1798 by annual Acts subject to the same exemptions. In 1833 personal estate was relieved by 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 12 from the tax thereon, which in the year before had produced only £5,214 8s. 4d. The tax on offices, pensions, &c. was, together with the further duties of sixpence and one shilling in the pound imposed by other Acts,⁴ abolished in 1877 in all cases where the tax and duties were assessed by Land Tax Commissioners, but not in cases where they were deducted before payment of salaries and pensions payable out of public revenue.⁵

The machinery of assessment of the Subsidies of the Temporality and of the later aids and land tax has been of the same character throughout. By 12 Hen. 7. c. 13 (*supra*) Commissioners were appointed for each shire and for certain towns from among the residents therein, who,

¹ *Cox v. Rabbits*, 3 Q. B. D. 307; 3 App. Cas. 473.

² *Harrison v. Bulcock*, 1 H. Blackstone 68. See also note to 1 Geo. 1. Sess. 2. c. 5 (*supra*).

³ *Lord Colchester v. Kewney*, L. R. 1 Ex. 368; 2 Ex. 253.

⁴ See as to these duties note to 32 Geo. 2. c. 33 (*supra*).

⁵ See 39 & 40 Vict. c. 16. s. 12; 40 & 41 Vict. c. 10.

Note on Subsidy and Land Tax Acts.

with the Justices of the Peace, were to assess the tax and to appoint collectors within their respective localities. Commissioners were also appointed by 19 Hen. 7. c. 32 (*supra*). In Acts of the early years of Henry the Eighth the Commissioners were left to be nominated by the House of Commons, and in and after 1523 by the Lord Chancellor and certain other officers of state. In 1640 the practice of nominating the Commissioners by statute was revived, and, except in 1671 when they were left to be appointed by the King under the Great Seal, has continued to the present time, though in and since 1869 the names have not been inserted in the Act, but in a schedule therein referred to, signed by and deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons.

A separate body of Commissioners was appointed for the University of Oxford regularly with one or two exceptions after the Restoration, and a separate quota was assigned in and after 1697 (9 W. 3. c. 10). Cambridge University was assigned a separate body of Commissioners and a separate quota for the first time by 10 Geo. 1. c. 1 (1723-4). The University quotas, which were never changed, were for Oxford at the rate of £27 19s. 3½*d.* and for Cambridge at the rate of £25 per shilling of the tax, and were therefore permanently fixed in 1798 at £111 17s. 2*d.* and £100 respectively on the basis of a tax of four shillings in the pound.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

ADDENDA

19^o Geo. III. CAP. XLIV.

A. D. 1779. An Act for the further Relief of Protestant Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters.¹

[The Act relieves protestant dissenting ministers, schoolmasters, and tutors from the necessity of declaring their approbation of and subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles in order to obtain the benefits of the Toleration Act (1 W. & M. [1 W. & M. Sess. 1., Ruff.] c. 18), substituting a declaration of protestantism, and of acceptance of the scriptures as containing the revealed will of God and as the rule of the declarant's doctrine and practice.]

III. No Dissenter to hold the Mastership of any College or School of Royal Foundation, &c. Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the enabling of any Person dissenting from the Church of *England* to obtain or hold the Mastership of any College or School of Royal Foundation, or of any other endowed College or School for the Education of Youth, unless the same shall have been founded since the First Year of the Reign of their late Majesties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for the immediate Use and Benefit of Protestant Dissenters.²

I & 2 GEO. V. CHAPTER 46.

A. D. 1911. An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Copyright.³ [16th December 1911.]

[Part I (sections 1-28) of this Act establishes an Imperial Copyright (which includes *inter alia* copyright in lectures) extending, subject to local legislation to the contrary as regards self-governing dominions, throughout the King's dominions.]

Delivery of Books to Libraries.

Delivery of copies to British Museum and other libraries. 15.—(1) The publisher of every book published in the United Kingdom shall, within one month after the publication, deliver, at his own expense, a copy of the book to the trustees of the British Museum, who shall give a written receipt for it.

¹ This Act was omitted by error from its proper place.

² The restriction imposed by this section was removed so far as regards colleges in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham by 34 & 35 Vict. c. 26. s. 3 (*supra*).

³ This Act was passed too late to be inserted in its proper place.

(2) He shall also, if written demand is made before the expiration of twelve months after publication, deliver within one month after receipt of that written demand or, if the demand was made before publication, within one month after publication, to some depôt in London named in the demand a copy of the book for, or in accordance with the directions of, the authority having the control of each of the following libraries, namely: the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and subject to the provisions of this section the National Library of Wales. In the case of an encyclopædia, newspaper, review, magazine, or work published in a series of numbers or parts, the written demand may include all numbers or parts of the work which may be subsequently published.

(3) The copy delivered to the trustees of the British Museum shall be a copy of the whole book with all maps and illustrations belonging thereto, finished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the book are published, and shall be bound, sewed, or stitched together, and on the best paper on which the book is printed.

(4) The copy delivered for the other authorities mentioned in this section shall be on the paper on which the largest number of copies of the book is printed for sale, and shall be in the like condition as the books prepared for sale.

(5) The books of which copies are to be delivered to the National Library of Wales shall not include books of such classes as may be specified in regulations to be made by the Board of Trade.

(6) If a publisher fails to comply with this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds and the value of the book, and the fine shall be paid to the trustees or authority to whom the book ought to have been delivered.

(7) For the purposes of this section, the expression "book" includes every part or division of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published, but shall not include any second or subsequent edition of a book unless such edition contains additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto.

[Part II (sections 29 and 30), dealing with International Copyright, authorizes the extension of the Act by

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Copyright, 1919, by American Medical Association
Printed at the Chicago Press and Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

A. D. 1911.

Order in Council to works first published in a foreign country, subject to certain provisos and exceptions contained in the Act or in the Order.]

29.—(1)

Provided that—

(iii) the provisions of this Act as to the delivery of copies of books shall not apply to works first published in such country, except so far as is provided by the Order;

Saving of
university
copyright.
15 Geo. 3.
c. 53.

33. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any of the universities and colleges mentioned in the Copyright Act, 1775, of any copyright they already possess under that Act, but the remedies and penalties for infringement of any such copyright shall be under this Act and not under that Act.

[Section 34 preserves the right of certain libraries to annual compensation out of the Consolidated Fund under previous legislation for loss of the right to receive gratuitous copies of books.¹]

Repeal.

36. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule:

Provided that this repeal shall not take effect in any part of His Majesty's dominions until this Act comes into operation in that part.

Short title
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ment.

37.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Copyright Act, 1911.

(2) This Act shall come into operation—

(a) in the United Kingdom, on the first day of July nineteen hundred and twelve or such earlier date as may be fixed by Order in Council;

(b) in a self-governing dominion to which this Act extends, at such date as may be fixed by the Legislature of that dominion;

(c) in the Channel Islands, at such date as may be fixed by the States of those islands respectively;

(d) in any other British possession to which this Act extends, on the proclamation thereof within the possession by the Governor.

[The Second Schedule includes *inter alia* the whole of 15 Geo. 3. c. 53 (*supra*), 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 65 (*supra*), and 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 (*supra*).]

¹ See 54 Geo. 3. c. 156. n. 1 (*supra*), and 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 110.

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The first part of the book discusses the importance of understanding the context of the data. This includes identifying the source of the data, the methods used to collect it, and the potential biases that may be present. The second part of the book focuses on the analysis of the data, including the use of statistical methods to identify patterns and trends. The third part of the book discusses the interpretation of the results, including the use of visual aids to help communicate the findings. The final part of the book provides a summary of the key points and offers some suggestions for further research.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our civilization. From the earliest times, when our ancestors first emerged from the forests, to the present day, the human story has been one of constant change and growth.

In the beginning, the world was a place of mystery and wonder. Our ancestors lived in small, nomadic groups, surviving by the hunt and the gathering of wild fruits. They were curious about the world around them, and their curiosity led them to explore new lands and discover new things.

As time passed, these small groups began to settle in one place, and the first villages were born. They learned to grow crops and domesticate animals, and their lives became more stable and secure. They began to build houses and create art, and their culture grew richer and more diverse.

The next great step in human history was the invention of writing. This allowed people to record their thoughts and experiences, and to pass on knowledge from one generation to the next. It was a revolutionary breakthrough that opened up new possibilities for human progress.

With writing, the first great civilizations were born. The Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Chinese all made significant contributions to human knowledge and culture. They built great cities, created works of art, and developed systems of government and law.

The Middle Ages were a time of great change and discovery. The Crusades brought the East and West into closer contact, and the Renaissance saw a rebirth of classical learning and art. The great explorers of the age discovered new worlds, and the world began to shrink as people learned more about it.

The modern era is a time of rapid progress and change. The scientific revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries opened up new frontiers of knowledge, and the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries transformed the world. We have reached the dawn of the 21st century, and the future is full of promise and possibility.

The history of the world is a story of human achievement and struggle. It is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity, and of the power of our imagination to create a better world. It is a story that we can all learn from, and that we can all be proud of.

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2	James B. Jones
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7	Sarah G. Taylor
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14	Frank P. King
15	Lucy Q. Scott
16	Edward R. Adams
17	Sophia S. Baker
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19	Mary U. Evans
20	David V. Foster

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7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.	8. The eighth part of the report is a list of references.
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5. The fifth part of the report deals with the general conclusion of the year.	6. The sixth part of the report deals with the general conclusion of the year.
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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of
 the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule. The
 most common of these is the method of initial rates, in which
 the initial concentration of the radical is varied and the
 initial rate of reaction is measured. This method is simple
 and direct, but it is subject to a number of errors, and it
 is often difficult to obtain accurate results. Other methods
 have been proposed, such as the method of half-lives, and
 the method of integrated rate laws, but these are also
 subject to errors, and they are often more complicated than
 the method of initial rates. The method of initial rates
 is the most commonly used, and it is the one which will be
 discussed in this paper.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of
 the various factors which influence the rate of reaction between
 a radical and a molecule. These factors include the nature of
 the radical, the nature of the molecule, the temperature, and
 the concentration of the reactants. The rate of reaction
 increases with increasing temperature, and it increases with
 increasing concentration of the reactants. The rate of reaction
 also increases with increasing reactivity of the radical, and
 with increasing reactivity of the molecule.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of
 the various applications of the study of the rate of reaction
 between a radical and a molecule. This study has many
 important applications in chemistry, physics, and biology. It
 is used to determine the mechanism of a reaction, and it is
 used to determine the rate of reaction between a radical and
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48. **Hearne's Collections** [as No. 2 above]. Vol. VII (May 9, 1719–Sept. 22, 1722). Edited under the superintendence of the Committee of the O. H. S., pp. viii + 412 + [8]. (31s. 6d.)

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49. **The Cartulary of the Abbey of Eynsham.** Vol. I. Edited by the Rev. H. E. SALTER, pp. xxxvi + 441 + [8]. (31s. 6d.)

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50. **Hearne's Collections** [as No. 2 above]. Vol. VIII (Sept. 23, 1722–Aug. 9, 1725). Edited under the superintendence of the Committee of the O. H. S., pp. viii + 443 + [8]. (31s. 6d.)

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51. **The Cartulary of the Abbey of Eynsham.** Vol. II. Edited by the Rev. H. E. SALTER, pp. xcvi + 422 + [8]. (31s. 6d.)

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- 52, 53. **Brasenose College Monographs.** Vol. I and Vol. II. Part I. [Only sold in sets of the Society's publications.*]

1910.

54. **Brasenose College Monographs.** Vol. II, Part II. [Only sold in sets of the Society's publications.*]
55. **Brasenose College Register, 1509–1909.** With Lists and Index. [*Presented to the Society by the Editor, Dr. Heberden.* Only sold in sets of the Society's publications.*]

1910–11.

56. **Liber Obituarius Aulae Reginae,** printed in facsimile, with notes, pp. xliii + 153. [*Presented to the Society by the Editor, the Rev. the Provost of Queen's College.*] (42s.)

1911.

57. **Catalogue of Oxford Portraits.** Vol. I. By Mrs. R. L. Poole, pp. xxxii + 278. (Additional copies can be obtained only through a bookseller in the ordinary way.)

* The two volumes of Monographs are published by Mr. B. H. Blackwell, Broad Street, Oxford, at 10s. 6d. each: and the Register by the same at 15s.

1891. The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot and the crops were much injured by the drought.

1892. The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold and the crops were much injured by the rain.

1893. The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot and the crops were much injured by the drought.

1894. The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold and the crops were much injured by the rain.

1895. The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot and the crops were much injured by the drought.

1896. The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold and the crops were much injured by the rain.

1897. The seventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot and the crops were much injured by the drought.

1898. The eighth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold and the crops were much injured by the rain.

1899. The ninth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot and the crops were much injured by the drought.

1900. The tenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold and the crops were much injured by the rain.

1911.

58. Enactments in Parliament concerning Oxford and Cambridge. Vol. I (37 Ed. III—13 Anne), by L. L. SHADWELL, pp. xxxix + 360.

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WORKS IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

Hearne's Collections. Vol. IX.

The Flemings in Oxford. Vol. II.

The Cartulary of Oseney Abbey. Edited by the Rev. H. E. SALTER.

A History of Queen's College. By the Reverend the Provost.

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